

THE BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 16. NO. 25

BARRINGTON ILL. SATURDAY AUGUST 31, 1901.

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

PALATINE LOCALS

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

School next Monday.

Picnic this afternoon.

Village board meeting Monday.

Strictly a home paper. THE REVIEW

Miss Carrie Muffat of Wheeling visited her father Sunday.

Dance and raffle at Plum Grove on September 14. See bills.

Cassius Clay visited Palatine relatives the first of the week.

George Volz of Arlington Heights was in town on business Tuesday.

Miss Clara Taylor of Arlington Heights visited here over Sunday.

Paul Clay, Wm. Landmann and Walter Flury went to Chicago Monday.

Albert Behnke of Arlington Heights is working in Henry Senne's meat market.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lytle of Barrington visited the former's parents here Sunday.

Mrs. Warren Taylor and friend, Miss Peterson, of Chicago visited friends here the first of the week.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society will meet with Mrs. VanHorne next Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Kimmitt and two grand daughters spent a day at Lincoln Park the first of the week.

Mrs. L. French and Mrs. M. Reynolds visited the latter's uncle, Mr. Hawks, at Arlington Heights Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Smyser and Miss Agnes Danielsen returned from Twin Lakes Saturday, and they report a fine outing.

W. Mosser delivered the photographs of the Arlington Heights Fire department this week and they were an excellent pieces of work.

George and Emma Meyer went to Diamond Lake on their wheels last week, where they visited relatives. They returned Monday.

Mrs. Frank Wilson of Ravenswood visited Palatine friends from Friday to Monday. She has had her arm in a sling for three weeks, owing to a bad strain.

Tom Burgess' horse won the 2:40 pacing race in three straight heats at Woodstock Wednesday. Chas. Dean drove the horse and it made a fine showing of speed. Tom will go to Libertyville and other places with the horse this fall.

Assessor J. H. Schirding informs us that a recent decision of the courts compels assessors to levy a dog tax on every dog no matter whether licensed by the village or not. If you have a dog it will cost you \$2 a year here after.

Quite a number from this place helped to swell the crowd at Bensonville last Sunday, where a gathering assembled for the benefit of the orphan's home of the German church. The town was crowded with people and a big sum was raised to help defray the expenses of maintaining the home.

Rev. F. A. Hardin, D. D., presiding elder of Rockford district, to which Palatine belongs, will preach in the Methodist church next Sunday at 11 a. m. and at the close the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. The public is cordially invited to hear Dr. Hardin, as his term as presiding elder expires this fall. As a popular preacher Dr. Hardin stands at the head of the presiding elders.

A. R. Baldwin had the misfortune to lose six cows from anthrax the first of the week. The cows all died within 26 hours and necessary aid was given the balance as soon as possible. Mr. Baldwin and sons worked all night assisting in vaccinating the cattle and burying the dead ones. After the disease had been given a check the carcasses were buried and a barrel of lime covered over them and a hot fire built over the place to entirely kill the germs. The stables were thoroughly cleaned throughout and other preventions attended to keep the disease from spreading.

Mrs. Bay Gibbs entertained the Woman's club of Arlington Heights at her home north of Palatine Friday afternoon. About fifty Arlington Heights ladies were present and the invited guests from Palatine increased the number to seventy. No regular program was given, but all enjoyed themselves on the spacious lawn and in the palatial rooms. Mrs. Gibbs proved a good entertainer, as the guests did not think of returning to their homes until darkness began to

descend. Misses Mary Putnam, Selma Torgler and others rendered instrumental music for the entertainment of the guests.

Excursion rates to county fair at Belvidere, Ill., via the North-Western line. Tickets will be sold at reduced rates, September 2 to 6, inclusive, limited to return until September 7, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Ry.

Woodmen Picnic.

The following is a list of prizes to be given at the Woodmen picnic, Plum Grove, today:

Boys' race, under 14 years, 100 name cards, donated by A. G. Smith.

Girls' race, under 14 years, oat meal set, donated by G. H. Arps.

Young men's race, \$2 hat, donated by Schoppe Bros.

Young ladies' race, 1st, silk umbrella; 2nd, pocket book, donated by H. C. Hitzemann.

Potato race, necktie, donated by H. C. Matthei & Co.

Married women's race, 1st, jardiniere stand and can of baking powder; 2nd, pocket book, donated by H. C. Matthei & Co.

Woodmen's race, Woodmen button, donated by Fred Wildtigen.

Three-legged race, 2 pocket knives, donated by Reynold & Zimmer's.

Ladies' egg race, 100 visiting cards, donated by A. G. Smith.

Fat men's race, cane whip, donated by August Paul.

Tug of war, box of cigars, donated by Woodmen.

Ladies' tug of war, 4 on a side, 50 name cards each, donated by H. C. Paddock & Sons.

Pie eating contest, 50 cents, donated by Woodmen.

Farmers' race, 1st \$1 pkg. Prussian stock food, donated by Battermann, Ablemann & Ost; 2nd, 50c meat order, donated by H. J. Senne.

Oldest married couple on grounds, sack flour, by W. R. Comfort & Co.

Youngest married couple on ground, sack flour, by Palatine Milling Co.

Palatine business men's race, office race, best two in three, donated by C. Danielson.

Best lady waltzer, photograph album, donated by A. S. Olms.

Best gentleman waltzer, cuff and collar box, donated by Woodmen.

Relief Corps Entertained.

The Woman's Relief Corps and a few friends were entertained by Mrs. R. Gibbs at her residence north of the village last Thursday afternoon. The guests were taken to the residence in buses. About thirty-five guests were present and everyone thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The following program was rendered:

Solo and chorus. Miss Elmora Arps and Corps Recitation. Elanor Putnam Solo. Mrs. Edna Heise Reading. Mrs. E. M. Putnam Solo. Miss Elmora Arps Piano solo. Miss Gussie Olms

A luncheon of coffee, sandwiches, pickles, olives, cake and ice cream was served and the guests greatly enjoyed the spread. The affair was one long to be remembered by those present.

Opening of New Line Between Princeton, Wis., Almond and Red Granite.

Beginning Monday September 2nd, trains will be run leaving Princeton 1 p. m. except Sunday, arriving Neshkora 1:45; Red Granite Jct. 2:10, Wautoma 3:00, Wild Rose 3:50, arrive Almond 4:45 p. m. South bound, leave Almond 6:30 a. m. except Sunday, Wild Rose 7:25, Wautoma 8:15, Red Granite Jct. 10:40; Neshkora 11:10, arrive at Princeton 11:45 a. m. A branch line extends from Red Granite Jct to Red Granite and a train will leave Red Granite Jct. 8:40 a. m. Sunday, Spring Lake 8:55, arriving Red Granite, 9:15 a. m., and returning leave Red Granite except Sunday 9:45 a. m. Spring Lake 10, arriving Red Granite Jct. 10:40 a. m., connecting with train for Princeton.

At Princeton the connecting train from Ripon, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee and Chicago arrives Princeton at 11:30 a. m. except Sunday and this train connects with train leaving Chicago 3 a. m. except Sunday, and with train leaving Milwaukee 5:15 and 7:55 a. m. except Sunday, and the connecting return train from Princeton for Ripon, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee and Chicago leaves Princeton 1 p. m., arriving Fond du Lac 3:35, Milwaukee 7:05, Chicago 9:30 p. m. The mileage of the new line is as follows: Princeton to Almond 36.67, Red Granite Jct. to Red Granite 7.91. Total 44.58 miles.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the post office at Barrington, August 30, 1901:

Mrs. A. E. Huggans, Mary Schneider, Mrs. H. Warmin, John Hartwin, M. Abeomauich and Joe Arnes.

H. K. Brockway, P. M.

WORK OF LIGHTNING

Methodist House of Worship Badly Damaged Thursday Night.

The storm of wind and rain, which visited this section Thursday night was accompanied by the most terrific lightning witnessed here this season. It was the kind that destroys and reports from the route it traveled show a large amount of damage left in its pathway. Fences were blown down, trees uprooted and out buildings unroofed.

In this village numerous shade trees suffered and gardens showed effects of heavy wind. Lightning at midnight struck the spire of the Methodist Episcopal church and destroyed the portion above the belfry. The bolt tore through the ceiling of the lobby on the north side coursed between the outside wall and interior finishing in the lower assembly room and in the auditorium, cutting large openings in several places. In the northwest corner of the auditorium the bolt ran around the linoleum about the heater, down through the floor to the kitchen adjoining the church parlor, and out at the side of the rear chimney.

Fortunately in its circuit the electric current ignited no blaze. The damage is estimated at about \$400, the loss fully covered by insurance. Temporary repairs will be made and services held in the edifice as usual Sunday.

There is an old saying "that lightning never strikes twice in the same place." This is proved untrue in this instance, this edifice having been struck three times, and once before in almost the identical spot as on Thursday night and the bolt following very nearly the same course but not doing as much damage.

WEATHER WAS FINE.

And Woodmen Picnic Proved a Successful Event.

A picnic is very much like a circus, when you attend one you have seen all there is to see. The postponed affair of Barrington camp No. 809, M. W. A., was given under cloudless skies and with all the trimmings necessary to make the event enjoyable. The crowd was not as large as expected, but still the Woodmen and their friends were there and managed to secure a car-load of fun out of their 10th annual outing.

Short talks were made by Rev. Blanchard and L. H. Bennett, and the remainder of the day given up to contests, games, patronizing the refreshment booths and having a general social time. The following is a list of prize winners:

Running jump won by George Otis, Bert Houghtaling 2nd.

Standing jump, won by George Otis, Bert Houghtaling second.

2-mile bicycle race won by John Homuth, Fred Wiennecke 2nd.

Slow bicycle race won by Fred Wiennecke, — Wolf 2nd.

Farmers' race, won by Albert Kampert, Henry Gottschalk 2nd.

Fat women's race won by Nellie Donlea, Ida Schroeder 2nd.

Boys' race won by Elroy Thorp, Arthur Taylor 2nd.

Fat men's race won by George Otis, Lawrence Donlea 2nd.

3-legged race, won by Walter and J. Homuth, Gottschalk and Meier 2nd.

Girls' race, won by Mabel Schaede, Laura Brinkamp 2nd.

Throwing hammer, won by Phil Hawley, Henry Donlea 2nd.

Egg race, won by L. Clute, Elroy Thorp 2nd.

Old maid's race, won by Miss Reithmeier, Miss Woliver 2nd.

Oldest couple on ground, Bernard Gleska and wife.

Youngest married couple on ground, Frank Wells and wife.

Young ladies' race, won by Miss Roilmeier, Lydia Beinhoff 2nd.

Girl race, won by Edna Kampert, Emma Schaede, 2nd.

Mariad women's race, won by Ida Schroeder, Frieda Rieke 2nd.

Wooden shoe race won by H. Gottschalk, J. Homuth 2nd, Frank Rats 3d.

Sack race, won by John Cannon, — Landwer 2nd.

Novelty race, won by Edna Kampert, Florence Jahnke 2nd.

Young men's race, won by Charles Wiennecke, "Dutch" 2nd.

Ladies' running race won by Mrs. Henry Meyer, Nellie Donlea 2nd.

Woodmen race, won by George Otis, — Kampert 2nd.

The several committees worked hard for the faithfully carrying out of the program, and for once everything advertised was presented. The proceeds were pretty well used up in paying the expenses of what was virtually two picnics, and the balance was not large.

Kind Words.

A lady accosted the reporter on the street Thursday evening and said: "I wish to compliment THE REVIEW on its selections of interesting matter and the excellent manner in which it has treated church affairs and women's

interests in the home and social circle. The article in your last issue on the subject of "Honor to Mother," was to the point and has attracted favorable comment among the mothers of Barrington."

We are pleased to publish this compliment. It is only one of the many given this paper. It is our aim to publish wholesome truths, such matter as will prove acceptable to our readers, which as a class includes the best people of this region. There is nothing of a sensational nature about THE REVIEW and nothing allowed place in its columns that is unfit to enter the sacred precincts of the home. A minister lately said to us, "My people tell me that THE REVIEW is the best paper Barrington ever had." While we dislike self praise we do believe that what a majority of people say must be so.

REV. F. F. FARMILOE

Mentioned as Probable Successor to Presiding Elder Hardin.

Among the interesting topics of conversation at the Rockford District camp meeting held at Camp Epworth last week, was the probable successor to Presiding Elder F. A. Hardin. The appointment is in the hands of Bishops McCabe and Merrill and of course it is a profound secret what their decision will be. The prevailing opinion was that Rev. F. F. Farmilo, pastor of Grace church, Elgin, and one of the most popular Methodist ministers of northern Illinois, would be called to the position.

Rev. Farmilo is a strong and forceful man; has executive ability and is well known to the people of the district. His work as pastor at Elgin may prevent his being chosen at this time, but he is regarded as a possibility now and there seems little doubt that he will occupy the place at some future time. His hundreds of friends around here would be pleased to see him elevated to the position.

KOLOWLSKI DIES SUDDENLY

In a Barn at Lake Zurich—Alcoholic Poisoning the Cause.

Joseph Kolowloski, a character well known to the people of Lake Zurich and vicinity, is no longer to be seen about his favorite haunts. He attempted, as hundreds of others have done, to combat the forces of King Alcohol. He put up a strong fight for a number of years. He is now dead; the victim of the destroyer liquor.

For dozen years or more Kolowloski had lived about the lake, getting a scanty living as best he could. When he earned a dime, which was seldom, it went for poison. His days and evenings were spent in and about saloons. Last Friday noon he went to the hotel kept by Mrs. Fickel and asked for something to eat. She gave him a substantial dinner, he carried it out to the barn, placed it on an old table and proceeded to eat. Shortly after Mrs. Fickel passed the barn and saw Kolowloski leaning over the table, his hand clutching a piece of bread. She presumed he had fallen into a drunken stupor and paid little attention to his condition.

He was left undisturbed until six o'clock when Otto Fickel went to the barn and shook him in an effort to awaken him. His body was limp and an investigation proved he had been dead for four hours.

Coroner Taylor was summoned from Libertyville and an inquest held the verdict was that that Joseph Kolowloski had come to his death from the effects of alcoholic poisoning.

WHAT IT WILL COST

To Produce Milk This Winter Now an Important Question.

The future price of corn, oats, and other smaller products is now an important question for dairy farmers to consider, for the time for selling their milk product for the next six months will soon come. Basing the price of milk on present prices of products which average about one cent a pound, it would cost about \$1.50 to produce 100 pounds of milk as it takes one and one-half pounds of short feed to produce one pound of milk from the best cows.

The following figures will give an idea what it will cost to produce milk the coming season. The grain market has already been higher

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.

New law in Iowa has cut down number of mutual loan associations.

H. M. Schwab bought control of Bethlehem iron and steel plants.

Episcopalians preparing for general convention of church in San Francisco, beginning Oct. 2.

Forty children, boys and girls, ranging in age from 3 to 13 years, robbed a house in Jersey City of hundreds of dollars' worth of china and other valuables, but owner refuses to prosecute them.

E. C. Westall, chief of money order bureau of Havana postoffice, will be prosecuted for criminal negligence for losing \$4,000.

Writer in English paper says smoking, gambling and drinking are common in women's clubs of London.

Illinois state board of health means to stop 4,000 men supposed to be practicing medicine illegally in Chicago.

John Redmond, Irish Nationalist leader, will join Michael Davitt in United States.

Lady Russell says cost of American divorcee is nine months' residence and \$2,500.

Another revolution said to be imminent in Salvador.

Poofroom at Long Beach, Ind., closed for lack of racing quotations.

Owen Bradley, a farmer at Holland, Texas, mistook his wife for a burglar and shot her to death.

A Santa Fe freight train was wrecked by a broken axle at Cedar Point, Kan. Brakeman L. E. Ziegler of Emporia was killed.

Two privates were crushed and probably fatally injured by the overturning of a caisson while drilling at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., yesterday.

Mrs. Louise Sheridan, widow of the actor and formerly well known under the stage name of Louise Davenport, died in poverty in a San Francisco hotel.

R. P. Bobbin, premier of Manitoba, has caused the arrest of D. W. Mills, his business partner and a prominent cattleman, charging him with stealing \$16,000.

Annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science began as Denver.

Federal authorities at Sapulpa, I. T., stopped the expulsion of negroes from the place.

Louisville crowded with Knights Templar, who take part in the conclave parade.

Evelyn Booth, son of an English lord, fatally burned by a bush fire in Oregon.

Many reported starving to death in Zapata County, Tex.

A brick kiln collapsed at Vassar, Mich., and five men were buried under four feet of brick. They are John Chadwick, Earl Peete, Henry Berry, Titus Wager and Seth Strong. All were Samely crushed and Stevens and Wager may die.

A pistol duel was fought on Little Bird creek, near Middlesboro, Ky., between Thomas Little, aged 70, and William Strong, aged about 40. Strong was killed and Little surrendered to the authorities.

Elrino Chavez and Leon Mora were run over by a Santa Fe train near Hanover, N. M. Both were decapitated and horribly mangled. They were on the way to the wedding of Mora to the stepdaughter of Chavez.

Thomas W. Lawson to buy fourteen islands lying near together off Stonington, Me., which he will connect by bridges and convert into a summer home.

Case of smallpox among 600 excursionists caused panic on steamer Arundel while running between Alexandria Bay and Oswego, N. Y.

High school boy at Correctionville, Ia., shot and killed employee of Wild West Show who attacked him.

Robert C. Evans, United States District attorney for Minnesota, died suddenly.

It took ten Hoboken policemen to arrest a man made insane by cigars.

President Shaffer and his advisers consented to have peace proposals made to the steel employers. A committee of the Civic Federation will lay the matter before the mill owners.

Policeman James H. Wiley of Chicago shot and killed David Lindskog, a preacher's son. Victim accused of having been one of a party of eight who attacked the policeman.

Richard Darling, a Pennsylvania brakeman, fell between cars at Donaldson, Ind., and was cut to pieces. His home was in Chicago.

Strike at the Conkey plant at Hammond, Ind., may involve all of the employees of the concern. Electropolaters' union to demand recognition.

J. M. Mercer, convicted last May of assaulting Jessie Taylor, a little girl, was hanged at Tampa, Fla. He died declaring his innocence.

Lightning struck Edward McIntee's general store at Bancroft, Mich., and the Wisconsin Central depot at Hancock, Mich. Both were destroyed.

ALLEGED BRIBER IS HELD.

Grand Jury to Look Into the Case of Steward Sapelli.

Ernesto Sapelli, the steward on the steamship La Gasconne, who was arrested at New York last Sunday on a charge of attempting to bribe immigration Inspector Junker, has been held in \$2,500 bail for the United States grand jury. Sapelli is charged with having attempted to bribe Inspector Junker to permit the landing of immigrants without their having first gone through the immigration inspection at Ellis island.

After the hearing Sapelli asked permission to make a statement, and in the presence of the immigration officials and a representative of the United States district attorney's office he made a declaration which, it is believed, will result in the arrest of the principals in the case. The general belief of the government officers is that Sapelli was a dupe employed by others who got the money paid by immigrants illegally landed at this port.

GENERAL MEAD IS NO MORE.

Veteran Dies of Consumption After Lingering Illness.

General Fabius J. Mead, the warrior and friend of Grant, Logan and McClellan, died Monday night at his late residence in Chicago after a long illness. Death was caused by consumption, and for many months General Mead had been practically helpless and forced to remain in his bed. He entered the union army in 1861 in company B, McClellan's dragoons, known as McClellan's body guard. He served in the Virginia campaigns until the fall of Yorktown in 1862, when he was discharged on account of wounds. In October of that year he went to the front again as a member of company K, Fourth Illinois cavalry, and in that command he took part in all the campaigns of Grant. In 1865 he founded the Natchez (Miss.) Democrat, and the following year was appointed collector of the port of Natchez by President Johnson.

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SULTAN BREAKS HIS WORD.

Ottoman Ruler Has Been Playing for Time.

IN TROUBLE WITH FRANCE.

France Withdraws Its Ambassador and Notifies Munir Bey to Keep Out of Paris—Negotiations Between the Two Countries at an End.

France considers that the Sultan of Turkey has violated his word, that he has haggled beyond endurance over the price of the quays, and until he makes proper amends, negotiations between the two countries are at an end.

M. Constans has been ordered away from Constantinople and the Turkish ambassador has been notified that his return to Paris is not desired. Leading diplomats at Paris believe that the first step has been taken in the disruption of the concert of European powers, under which the integrity of the Ottoman Empire was guaranteed. The Berlin treaty was the outgrowth of an attempt on the part of other European powers to check the designs of Russia in encroaching on Turkish territory. Since then all of the powers have had occasion to regret their friendship for the sultan. Vast claims have piled up, and the signatory powers may be obliged, in self-protection, to ignore the agreement and force the Porte to pay up or divide his possessions among them. A semi-official note has been issued announcing that the Porte, not having carried out its undertakings with regard to the disputed questions between the French and Ottoman governments, M. Constans, the French ambassador, acting under instructions from the foreign minister of France, left Constantinople Aug. 26, the date named in his last communication to the Porte on the subject. An arrangement had been effected Aug. 17, and its terms drafted by the Ottoman foreign minister, with the approval of the Sultan who had promised M. Constans that the text should be handed to him Aug. 18. M. Constans telegraphed to Paris Aug. 19 that none of the promises had been fulfilled, and M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, Aug. 21 telegraphed M. Constans that, in view of so flagrant a disregard of the undertakings, the negotiations could no longer be continued, and requested M. Constans to inform the Porte that he had received orders to leave Constantinople.

Victim's Father Saves Negro.

The life of Louis Smith, the negro whom a mob threatened to lynch at Fort Smith, Ark., was saved by the father of Lucy Watson, the child assaulted by Smith. When the mob was preparing to attack the jail leader was sought, and Watson was asked to head the lynchers. He advised that the law be allowed to take its course. This caused the mob to abandon its intention, and the negro was removed from the jail to Little Rock. Tuesday night the crowd reassembled and surrounded the jail for hours, threatening attack and refusing to believe that the prisoner had been removed.

Dies at Age of 101 Years.

For three hours five coal miners huddled in a worked-out room in the abandoned Boswell mine on the bluffs near French village, Ill. They were imprisoned by a fire at the mouth of the shaft and were saved from suffocation by the presence of mind of their women relatives, who turned a pond into the pit of the mine, thus quenching the fire. When rescued the men were more dead than alive, but after they were taken to the top and were doused with water they recovered Abe Polinski, his son Pete, his son-in-law, Ignatz Nadroj, Franz Cavic and Tom Kowalski were the miners.

Gambler Steals \$4,270.

One of the boldest hold-ups ever known here took place in the Climax resort at Nashville, Tenn., when a gambler secured temporary possession of a purse containing \$4,270 in gold and greenbacks. The banker had deposited the money in a book on the table, and was counting out the tickets when Tom Johnson picked up the book. The banker ordered Johnson to put the money down, but he had a revolver thrust in his face. There were five men in the room, and Johnson covered all of them, while he backed out of the door. Johnson was finally overhauled by a policeman. The money was recovered, and Johnson was committed to jail. He gave an excuse for his escapade that the house owed him money.

Faced Death for Three Hours.

For three hours five coal miners huddled in a worked-out room in the abandoned Boswell mine on the bluffs near French village, Ill. They were imprisoned by a fire at the mouth of the shaft and were saved from suffocation by the presence of mind of their women relatives, who turned a pond into the pit of the mine, thus quenching the fire. When rescued the men were more dead than alive, but after they were taken to the top and were doused with water they recovered Abe Polinski, his son Pete, his son-in-law, Ignatz Nadroj, Franz Cavic and Tom Kowalski were the miners.

Dies at Age of 101 Years.

Mrs. Mary Rank, who had lived until next Thursday, would have celebrated her one hundred and first birthday anniversary, died Sunday night at her home six miles north of Fort Wayne, Ind. She was an Englishwoman and had lived at Fort Wayne since 1851.

Assailed Supreme Court.

Congressman Littlefield of Maine and Adolph Moses of Chicago were the central figures in a public clash before the American Bar association at Denver, the latter resenting harsh criticism by the former of the Puerto Rican decisions of the United States Supreme court.

Iowa State Fair Opened.

The Iowa state fair, which will continue for seven days, was formally opened at Des Moines Friday with a larger list of exhibitors than has been entered upon the books of the association in years.

Deputy Constable Is Shot.

Deputy Constable John F. Henninger of Justice of the Peace Stout's court at Indianapolis, was perhaps fatally shot by William Wakefield, colored, while trying to serve a writ of replevin.

NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE.

Tennessee Mob Avenges Murder of White Woman.

Henry Noles, the negro who murdered Mrs. Charles Williams near Winchester, Tenn., last Friday, was burned at the stake on the scene of his crime Sunday. Six thousand persons witnessed the execution, and hundreds aided in throwing oil and fence rails upon the fire until the body was consumed. Noles was captured by the mob after a desperate fight with the sheriff and his deputies around the county jail. The mob finally overpowered the officials, battered down the jail doors, and secured the prisoner. He died stoically, admitting his crime and laughing at his torturers until the flames enveloped his body.

Mrs. Eddy as Lady Bountiful.

Every child in Concord was admitted free Tuesday to the state fair at Concord, N. H., and to everyone who had a valid claim upon her generosity Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy gave an order for a pair of shoes. More than 150 little ones proved their claims. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Eddy divided with Governor Jordan the honors of being the special guest of the society. Accompanied by Judge and Mrs. William G. Ewing of Chicago she made the circuit of the track in an open barouche. Hundreds of Christian Scientists were there to see her. She bought 100 reserved seats in the grand stand, where she and her guests watched the racing. She was anxious to see a man dive into a tank of water from an elevation of ninety feet.

Seriously Hurt in Wreck.

Seventeen cars on a west-bound Lake Shore freight train were piled up in a wreck at 3 o'clock Sunday morning at Burdick, a station fifteen miles west of Laporte, Ind. The air brakes failed to operate and the train was cut into two sections, which collided with terrific force, piling up an immense amount of wreckage. J. C. Teeter of Garrett received serious injuries. He was taking a car of cattle to Chicago and was pinned in one of the wrecked cars. The other cars were loaded with merchandise and the loss to the company may reach \$20,000. The tracks were blockaded for several hours and passenger trains went around the wreck over other roads.

Dies Sitting at a Window.

Persons on their way to church at Pensauken, N. J., Sunday saw Ann Sheely sitting at the window of her home. Nearly every one who passed spoke to her. To their surprise their salutations went unheeded. When the neighbors passed by again on their way home from services the woman was still sitting at the window. An investigation followed, and it was found she had been dead several hours.

Drive Blacks Out of Stroud.

A mob of Stroud (O. T.) citizens has been organized for the purpose of ridding the town of its negro population. The mob Saturday night visited the various tents and houses occupied by the negroes and drove the terror stricken blacks from town. Several shots were fired for the purpose of terrorizing the exiles, but no attempt was made to injure them.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR IN CONCLAVE AT LOUISVILLE.



DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

A Swiss Condensing Factory.

Some interesting particulars are given by Mr. F. C. Harrison, bacteriologist to the Guelph Experiment Station, in a description published by him of the great condensed milk business of Henri Nestle and Co., carried on by them at Vevey, Switzerland, and elsewhere. The article says: The milk supply is drawn from over 250 villages, but the firm does not buy from individual farmers. When the peasants wish to do business with the company they form into a co-operative society, and appoint one of their number as manager. They then sign an agreement which binds them to feed certain foods to their cattle, to keep their sheds and utensils clean, and to do many other things for the good of the milk. The manager arranges the terms, settles difficulties between the community and the company, and exercises a general surveillance over his society. The Nestle company have twenty-five inspectors, each with a horse and rig, whose duty is to drive continually from village to village, seeing that all is right and in good order. The inspector is always drawn from a remote village, has no association with the villages he calls at, and is selected for his vigilance and experience. The company also have their own veterinary surgeons, whose duty is to examine all milking utensils, and see that they are scrupulously clean, also that the byres are clean, well ventilated, and drained. The cows' diet is confined to hay and grass, and the inspector must see that no forcing foods, like oil cake, are used. Milk is transported in cans to the factory, and is there carefully weighed, sampled, and tested every day, to ensure that all cream is present.

The contents of all cans are then turned into a huge vat, where the milk remains until required for boiling. It is then run into a copper boiler and carefully scalded. Syrup cooked in another boiler to the right temperature and consistency is added, and the two are then mixed together. Next the milk is pumped into the condensers, and there condensed within a vacuum. The condition of the contents is ascertained by means of a tube attachment, which is rotated into the interior of the chamber near the bottom and drawn out with a sample for examination. Condensation completed, the hot fluid is run out into cans to cool. To give an idea of the immense size of the Nestle factories it is sufficient to say that they daily handle 26,000 gallons of fresh milk, the production of 15,000 cows.

Methods of Preserving Eggs.

Doubtless some of our readers are interested in the question of preserving eggs. For such we publish the following from the London Rural World:

The method most commonly in use is as follows: The eggs are placed in a large vessel or tub, holding large or small quantities, as the case may be, and these are all piled up, one on the top of the other. A preparation composed of a mixture of five gallons of water with one gallon of fine slaked lime, to which about a gallon of salt has been added, is made, and when the water has dissolved as much lime as it can, it is poured over the eggs until they are entirely covered, keeping back any lime that may be at the bottom which has not been dissolved. The eggs may be kept in this manner for a very long period, but one drawback to this system is that the shells of the eggs become so brittle that they break with the slightest touch. It is necessary to keep adding a little lime from time to time, otherwise the preparation will lose its effect, and the eggs will not be in a very good state when the time comes for them to be taken out. When the eggs are wanted for use, they are taken out of the solution and wiped dry, but they should be used as soon after as possible, as they do not keep very long. It may here be said, and this applies to all methods of preserving eggs, that it is absolutely essential that the eggs shall be put down quite fresh—if possible, the same day as laid—otherwise they will not preserve nearly as well.

Another method adopted is that of placing the eggs in salt. This keeps the eggs in splendid condition, but there is a slight taste given to them, but it is not by any means disagreeable. The salt absorbs a little moisture from the interior of the egg, and the inside becomes rather loose, and as there is a rattle when shaken, it gives one the idea that the egg is stale. Another method in common use in some parts of the country is that of making a mixture of sulphur and lampblack. The eggs are placed into a box with a small hole in one side, and the mixture referred to is put upon a sancer and lit inside the box. The eggs are by this means entirely covered over with a covering of black; and it is claimed for this system that the eggs can be kept for any length of time, and always be quite fresh and sweet. Whether this is a good method or not, can best be judged by the readers. Personally, we do not recommend it, as the eggs being quite black would not increase their market value—rather the reverse.

There are other systems adopted in various parts, but the ones that we have given are the chief English ones. There is another by which it is claimed eggs can be kept fresh for a long time,

and that is by dipping them into wax or paraffine; but this is a tedious method, and one that involves much time and labor.

The very best way of preserving eggs is by freezing them, and this is the only way, we think, by which eggs can be kept quite fresh and good. Of course, there are very few poultry keepers who are able to do this as very few possess a freezing chamber, and are thus able to freeze their eggs. For this reason we have put it last, as to the ordinary poultry keeper it is quite useless.

Too much importance cannot be attached to having the eggs perfectly fresh when they are put down, and unless they are in this state they will never keep. No egg should be put down that is more than twenty-four hours old, and even less than this is advisable.

As to whether fertile or infertile eggs are the better for preserving, it is a difficult matter to determine. We think—and several experiments that have been made go to prove it—that the infertile ones are the most suitable.

Records of Holstein-Friesians.

(From July 6 to 27, 1901.)

During this period thirty-four reports have been received, of which five were of full-age cows, averaging: Age, 6 years, 9 months, 17 days; tested 49 days after calving; milk, 442.8 lbs.; butter fat, 14.185 lbs.; equivalent butter, 80 per cent fat, 17 lbs., 11.7 oz., or 16 lbs. 8.8 oz., 85 per cent fat. Three were of the four-year-old class, averaging: Age, 4 years, 2 months, 23 days; tested 45 days after calving; milk, 418.8 lbs.; butter fat, 12.855 lbs.; equivalent butter, 80 per cent fat, 16 lbs., 1.1 oz., or 15 lbs., 85 per cent fat. Six were of the three-year-old class, averaging: Age, 3 years, 6 months, 24 days; tested 46 days after calving; milk, 369.5 lbs.; butter fat, 11.197 lbs.; equivalent butter, 80 per cent fat, 13 lbs., 15.9 oz., or 13 lbs. 1 oz., 85.7 per cent fat. Twenty classed as two-year-olds, averaging: Age, 2 years, 1 month, 28 days; tested 42 days after calving; milk, 283.5 lbs.; butter fat, 8.691 lbs.; equivalent butter, 80 per cent fat, 10 lbs., 14 oz., or 10 lbs. 2.4 oz., 85.7 per cent fat. These records, nearly all, were made during the intense summer heat. Practical dairymen recognize the danger of testing during the summer months. The least danger is in testing two-year-old heifers and hence the great preponderance of this class.

Sheep in Orchards.

I agree that when a pig gets an apple containing a worm there is no danger that the worm will cause any damage to the future apple crop. But as an insect destroyer the pig is nowhere with the sheep. The trouble with the pig is that it is too much like a man; when it lies down and goes to sleep it is oblivious of all its surroundings. It sleeps just as soundly and snores just as loud as its human cousin, and when an apple drops it doesn't hear it or go for it until its sleep is out. The instinct of the worm teaches it to get out of the apple as quickly as possible after it drops. I have stood and watched an apple after it struck the ground, and seen the worm come hustling out in a hurry and go for some secure place, and before the pig gets the apple the worm is in some safe hiding place. Not so with the sheep; they never sleep so soundly but they will hear an apple falling rods away, and they are up and there before the worm can get out, and that worm is traveling to the bourn whence no worm ever comes back to curse the apple grower. Yes, pigs are good, but sheep are a hundred times better.—Rural New Yorker.

To what extent does feed affect the individuality of a cow? This is a question that has yet to be answered, so far as conclusive experiments are concerned. It is doubtless true that feed is constantly changing the characteristics of animals, but we do not know how rapidly the changes take place, nor do we know just the effect each food has. To a certain extent we are feeding in the dark. The Maryland experiment station has been feeding a herd of common cows for several years and noting the effect of proper feeding on individuality. C. F. Doane, who reports on the results, says: "No very material results could be noticed the first year from the extra feed and care the herd received, but through subsequent years there seems to be a steady improvement. Judging from the records of these cows, it is a question if the quality of a dairy cow does not depend almost as much on the feeding as on the breeding. It is also a question if cows that have a more or less pronounced beef tendency, or, at least, would not be called good material from which to build up a dairy herd, cannot, with proper management, be developed into profitable dairy cows." This is a view of the matter that will not strike some of our investigators very favorably. It has against it the generally accepted truth that we have now so many good dairy cows that it will hardly pay to spend time, feed and effort in an attempt to reverse a tendency already strongly developed in direction opposite to that of milk production.

Harvey Johnson of Iowa says: When our litters are of sufficient age to turn out we usually put two and sometimes three litters together in a pasture where there is a good warm and dry building and plenty of good grass. Near where the sows feed is a small enclosure with a low trough in it, and by a little persuasion and some tempting bits of food we expect to have the pigs feeding nicely at three to four weeks of age. The feed is increased as their capacity for handling it is increased, but we are careful to underfeed rather than overfeed—feeding no more at any time than they will eat clean. We allow them to run with the dams till they wean them, unless we wish to breed the sows again.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRON.

What Women Like in Men—She No Longer Marries for Support, but Seeks the One with Whom She Can be Happy.

WHAT WOMEN LIKE IN MEN.

It is true that unmarried American women are creating considerable discussion among thoughtful members of the opposite sex, says the Chicago Post. A foreign observer has discovered that the development of the intelligence of the American girl has led to a disillusionment whereby men are seen stripped of their ideal qualities and devoid of romantic attractions. Thus seen in the light of the commonplace, women no longer care to marry them, and prefer to abide in single blessedness.

Rafford Pyke, writing on "What Women Like in Men" in the Cosmopolitan for July, finds that the American woman of fine perceptions and an intelligence trained by reading, by study and above all by observation and experience, is becoming more difficult and more discriminating and less willing to marry every year. She no longer marries for support, nor for the honor of writing Mrs. before her name. Public opinion is satisfied with her attitude, and the term old maid has fallen into disuse. She does not marry because she feels that she will not be satisfied with any one but the only man without whom she will be unhappy. If this unique individual never comes her way she manages to get a great deal of joy out of life anyway.

In spite of this change in taste, women herself has not changed, continues Mr. Pyke. She feels the need of love as much as ever, she has more to give than she had in the past, and consequently she demands more. "To the man who can successfully appeal to her she is as ever an unwritten law, a creature of fire and air, a creature of infinite tenderness, of beautiful unselfishness, of exquisite submission." This way of looking proves that first

of all the author is a man of chivalry and a believer of romance. In summing up what women really admire in men, he throws aside the item of good looks. No man need desire beauty in order to win his way with the opposite sex.

TRAVELING COSTUME.



Costume of brown and white cloth. The jacket and vest are bordered with a band of natural colored leather, and the latter, faced with ecru, or white, silk, is ornamented with fancy buttons, and can be worn open or closed.

The turn-over collar and cuffs are of ecru lace, or embroidered batiste, bordered with the leather band. The skirt is perfectly plain.—Wiener Chic.

TRIM AND STYLISH RIGS.



1. The vest is of green wool, bound with green taffeta and closed with gilt buttons; sleeves of the taffeta. 2. Feit hat, with crown band of green and brim red. 3. Stock with two gilt buckles. The ties are crossed beneath

in the center. 4. Scarlet coat, faced with white moire, worn with skirt of black and white shepherd's plaid. 5. Suit of dark gray, finished with bands of the same. 6. White serge jacket, worn with duck skirt in deep red.

YOUNG GIRL'S FROCK.

A young girl's dress of linen or pique is shown in the accompanying illustration. For useful morning wear in dark blue or in bright pink or white for fete wear such a little dress cannot be surpassed. The skirt is trimmed with bands of material stitched on both sides and adorned at will with groups of small buttons. The coat has a square collar ending in revers, which reach to the waist. These are made of double material, and will require no interlining. The sleeves end above the wrist, and are finished with a strap which appears to fasten upon the full sleeve.

A dainty little waist to be worn under the jacket has a collar and yoke fashioned of embroidery and lace. The blouse has a full front which is becoming to the youthful figure.

In making the skirt care must be taken to have it hang perfectly. This is emphasized because the whole effect will be spoiled if the skirt is allowed to dip in the back.

A simple hat, broad of brim and trimmed with a fold and huge puff of soft silk, completes the costume.

PARENTS RIGHTS OVER CHILDREN.

A father has the right to the service and earnings of his child while the child lives with him and is maintained by him—a right, says Harper's Bazaar, resting upon the parental duty of maintenance, and furnishing some compensation for the service he renders the child. How long this right may continue is open to question, but certainly until the child reaches the age of 14, and usually during the en-

tire period of minority. But where a father refuses or neglects to support the child or compels him to support himself the right to his earnings ceases. At common law a mother had no implied right to the services and earnings of her child, as she was not bound, like the father, for its maintenance. The tendency of the United States, however, is to treat a mother's rights with liberality, especially if she be a widow and has borne the burden of the child's support.

HOW NATHAN PROPOSED.
Nathan saw that his time had come. He sighed, cleared his throat and began: "Widder, I been thinkin' a good deal lately, an' I ben talkin' some with a friend o' mine." He felt guilty conscious of what that friend had counseled him to keep back. "I've been greatly prospered in my day; in fact, 'my cup runneth over.'"

"You have been prospered, Nathan."

"Seem's ef—seem's ef I'd ought to sheer it with somebody, don't it?"

"Well, Nathan, I don't know nobody that's more generous in givin' to the pore than you air."

"I don't mean jest exactly that way; I mean—widder, you're the mortl—I mean the salvation of my soul. Could you—would you—er-do you think you'd keer to sheer my blessin's with me—an' add another one to 'em?"

The Widow Young looked at him in astonishment; then, as she perceived his drift, the tears filled her eyes and she asked, "Do you mean it, Nathan?"

"I wouldn't a' spent so much labor on a joke, widder."

"No, it don't seem like you would, Nathan. Well, it's sudden, mighty sudden, but I can't say no."

"For these an' all other blessin's make us truly thankful, O Lord, we ask for his name's sake—Amen!" said Nathan, devoutly. And he sat another hour with the widow making plans for the early marriage, on which he insisted.—Paul Laurence Dunbar in August "New" Lippincott.

The people of Vancouver, B. C., have withdrawn liquor licenses from public halls.

LATEST ILLINOIS NEWS.

Elgin Doctors Are Stirred.

The medical staff of Sherman Hospital, Elgin, at its meeting did not resign in a body as was expected, but instead took the first step toward concerted action against the hospital board of the Women's Club. They organized and elected officers and in the future their grievances will be presented as coming from the physicians as a body. The officers elected are: President, Dr. A. L. Clark; secretary, Dr. J. Sturm; executive committee, Drs. Vaill, Gahagan and Peiton. The report of the committee appointed to confer with the hospital board of the Woman's Club was adopted. It refers to the Woman's Club in a jesting manner and declares that the physicians are stripped of all authority and are simply used by the Woman's Club as "spies upon the nurses and as tattlers, which position we deem beneath the dignity of the members of the medical profession." The medical men claim that they should be given complete control of a nurse when she was in charge of a patient, viz., that the order as left by the physician should be adhered to strictly and should not be interfered with in any way by counter orders coming from members of the hospital board. The report concludes with a paragraph which suggests that a refusal on the part of the club to grant the requests of the doctors will be met by the resignation of the entire staff.

Cyclonic Storm in Illinois.

A cyclonic windstorm and cloud-burst did thousands of dollars of damage in Centralia. The colored Baptist church was wrecked, peach orchards were destroyed and 15,000 bushels of peaches are lying on the ground near town. In the city the telephone and electric light systems were seriously damaged and the streets are blocked by hundreds of fallen trees. Many residences were damaged by falling trees. The rainfall was one inch and a quarter. Another storm struck Carbondale. Trees along the streets in that city were greatly damaged and fully 6,000 birds, including English sparrows, blackbirds and others, perished. Rats and animals exposed to the elements were drowned by the hundreds. Of the fruit trees peaches suffered the most, in some instances the trees being uprooted and destroyed. The storm coming after the drought will prove disastrous to fruit growers. At Runnelsville a tree was blown on a camper's tent, killing a woman and her baby. Lightning struck many residences in Marion and did much damage to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joliet Strikers Firm.

The failure to induce the men at South Chicago to strike has apparently had no effect on the men at Joliet. They are as firm as ever. A joint conference of the lodges, which was called Tuesday afternoon, has been postponed, according to report, until Thursday, when Officers Tighe and Davis are expected at Joliet to address the strikers. An advisory board representing all the lodges of Joliet is holding daily sessions, keeping in touch with all the developments. Some of the strike leaders are of the opinion that the South Chicago men will still come out. The strike machinists at the Bates plant, owing to an objectionable foreman, may involve the entire mill, which employs between 200 and 300 men. Agent Roderick of Chicago is expected to confer with the machinists. A new lodge of the Amalgamated association is being formed at South Chicago, through whose agency Vice President Davis hopes to cause a break in the anti-strike ranks.

Council Will Try Pastor.

The scandal involving Rev. George W. White of the Orion Baptist church, Moline, will be submitted to a council of all the Baptist churches in the Rock Island district. This assembly will convene at the call of the church Sept. 3 to decide whether the charges preferred against the pastor by the wife of one of the members call for his expulsion from the church. There are eighteen pastors in the district eligible to seats and twenty-two lay delegates, one from each church. In addition to these several prominent divines will be invited, among them Rev. J. J. Porter of Mexico, Mo.; Dr. L. A. Abbott of Upper Alton, Rev. Mr. Brandt of Normal, Rev. J. W. Odell of Davenport, Iowa, and Rev. Dr. De Blois of Elgin.

Ladd Mines Sold to S. M. Dalzell.

The Ladd mines, four miles north of Spring Valley have been sold to S. M. Dalzell, general manager of the Spring Valley Coal company for \$250,000. When Mr. Dalzell took charge of the Spring Valley mines they had been losing money for the owners, but now they are the best paying coal mines in the state. As soon as the announcement was made that he had purchased the Ladd mines, property there advanced more than 100 per cent. A new steel tower and other improvements will be put in immediately.

Four Killed in a Mine.

Four miners were instantly killed at a mine in Chenoa, near Bloomington, by the snapping of the cable supporting the cage. The men fell 247 feet. The dead are: Giuseppe Barretto, Bonino Bria, Bonino Baltilla, Thomas Jones. The first three were Italians and the fourth a native of Wales. This was to have been the final trip of the cage. Two men, fearing the condition of the cage, stepped off just before the accident occurred. The state mine inspector was sent for.

MCKINLEY TO BE AT BUFFALO.

President to Speak at Pan-American Exposition Sept. 5.

President McKinley will pay his official visit to the Exposition of all the Americas on Sept. 5. That day has been designated at the exposition as President's Day. It will witness the most notable gathering of distinguished statesmen, jurists and diplomats which has occurred for some time, as the President will be accompanied by members of his cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court, and many members of the diplomatic corps, who will gather at the Pan-American and meet the representatives there from Pan-American countries, and join in a special inspection of the exhibits representing the progress of civilization in the Western hemisphere. Military parades, banquets and receptions will mark the President's stay at the Exposition. He will speak from the bandstand in the West Esplanade, addressing perhaps an audience of several hundred thousand persons, for the Esplan

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MILES T. LAMEY, Editor and Publisher.

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The Regulation of Posters.

In the war being waged in some quarters against the defacement and defilement of natural scenery, public highways, city streets and private buildings by the display of unsightly and inartistic posters and placards some timely suggestions may be had from the methods employed in Belgium, which has been called the home of artistic posters and street advertisements. The strict laws regulating billboards, posters and street signs undoubtedly account for the growth and prevalence of good taste in this direction.

Brussels, whose ordinances on this point are typical of those in most Belgian cities, permits the affixing of posters or advertising signs only at such places on the public highways as are designated by the mayor and board of aldermen. An exception to this rule is made in the case of buildings for sale or for rent. In such cases an announcement may be affixed to the front of the building, but it must not be more than eight inches wide. The only other exception is made in favor of theaters and concert halls. These are allowed to have billboards at the entrances or on the walls upon which posters may be pasted, but the boards must not project more than an inch beyond the wall. Before any person can post bills anywhere in the city he must have a permit from the council and must carry it on his person and show it whenever so requested by the police. A copy of every poster must also be deposited at the police bureau before the advertisement can be pasted up in public places. All posters and advertising signboards are subject to a tax varying with the size of the sign. The minimum tax is 1 cent for every poster or sign of 13 by 20 inches or under, and one-fifth of a cent is added for each increase of two inches square. These regulations add something to the city's income and at the same time keep the billboard nuisance within reasonable bounds.

If American cities had ordinances similar to those of Belgium, there would be no more occasion of complaints about the unsightly and obtrusive billboards and street placards.

The School Savings Banks.

According to lately published statistics, there are now 3,588 school savings banks in the United States, which have 63,567 depositors. The amount deposited in these schools since the world was established is placed at \$876,000, and the amount remaining on deposit at the close of the last school year was \$335,000. It is doubtful, however, if these figures are complete. In Montgomery county, Pa., where the work seems to have advanced further than in any other section of the country, the scholars have deposited in about ten years no less than \$175,300, and at the close of the year 4,000 depositors still had in bank \$40,618. In Atlantic City the deposits amounted to \$6,376 during the last school year.

The school savings bank has gradually come to occupy an important place in the country's public school system. While it is nowhere obligatory that teachers or school officers shall assume these new responsibilities they in many cases have volunteered to adopt the plan when its benefits have come to be understood. In many parts of the United States, and especially in the west, the recent development of the school banks has been rapid. There are gratifying indications that practical teaching of lessons in thrift in the public schools may soon become general, and as the time approaches for another school year to begin the savings banks may be warmly commended to those who are charged with the work of educating the young people of the land.

Although we have passed England in the output as measured by tons, when measured by values the United Kingdom leads us almost two to one, the figures for 1900 being £121,653,000 for England and £67,040,000 for the United States. In 1898 the average value per ton of coal at the pit's mouth in the United Kingdom was 5s. 0½d., against 4s. 5d. in the United States. In 1899 the value was reckoned in the United Kingdom at 7s. 7d., and in the United States at 4s. 8½d. Last year, when on account of labor troubles the price of English coal ranged very high, there was a jump in the average price per ton of coal at the pit's mouth in Great Britain to 10s. 9½d., while in the United States the price advanced to 5s. 5½d. These figures do much to explain the great difference in value between the coal output of Great Britain and the United States in 1900.

Another patriarchal lie has been nailed. Some time away back in the past some one started the story that stepmothers are proverbially harsh and cruel to their stepchildren. This false impression has so long prevailed that many persons have come to regard it as true. But that it is nothing of the sort is amply proved by the following incident: A father in Hartford has brought suit for \$10,000 against his son for alienating the affections of the father's second wife, who is, as a matter of course, the son's own stepmother.

The latest suggestion for the abatement of the mosquito nuisance is that the raising of whippoorwills and purple martins be engaged in systematically and extensively. Mosquitoes are the favorite tidbits of these birds. During the winter months the birds could be fed on canned mosquitoes.

New Yorkers have been made sick by looping the loop and flipping the flop at Coney Island. The most expensive sport there, however, is filming the fiam.

Canada's Labor Department.

Perhaps some timely suggestions may be culled from the first annual report of the Canadian department of labor. At least there is some timely interest in it in view of prevailing labor troubles in this country.

The department has been in operation now only little more than a year, its work being chiefly of three sorts—namely, (1) promoting conciliation in labor disputes, (2) enforcing the requirement for fair wages in all work of the general government done by contract and (3) publishing a monthly gazette. Under the conciliation act, practically a copy of the English act, which became a law in July, 1900, the department has authority to intervene on the application of either employer or employee for the purpose of settling or preventing by conciliatory methods any labor dispute.

During the last year it has been requested to intervene in six cases, and four of these were settled. The other two, being of recent origin, are still pending. The four cases settled involved about 2,000 strikers and included perhaps the most significant disputes which have occurred since the department was organized. It is also claimed that the direct and indirect influence of the department in preventing threatened strikes or hastening mutual agreement between the parties has been important.

Its action in enforcing fair wages in public contracts is likewise of moment. Following a disclosure of the fact about two years ago that most of the clothing for the Dominion police and the postmen was made in sweatshops, parliament directed that all contracts for work for the general government should provide against subletting and for the payment of fair wages according to the standard of the locality where the work was to be executed.

The success of the department in promoting conciliation has perhaps been its principal achievement and, considering its brief existence, is regarded as distinctly promising.

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There was none of "the law's delay" in the case of two highwaymen who robbed a man in Lacrosse, Wis. The robbery occurred at 7 p.m. and at 7:30 the same evening the robbers were captured and placed in jail. At 8 a.m. the next day they were bound over to the circuit court under \$1,000 bail. At 9 o'clock they were tried. At 10 o'clock the two men were on their way to spend three years in the penitentiary at hard labor. If murder cases could be as promptly disposed of there would be less inclination to call on Judge Lynch to satisfy outraged public sentiment.

Evidently General Palma does not think that the pathway of Cuba's first chief executive will be altogether strewn with roses. He says: "The president will have to plan the government and will need the support of both houses of the legislature, but they are likely to be even more divided than the political parties. If the president cannot count upon a majority of both houses, it is not likely that any honest patriot will care to take the office." It is intimated, however, that General Palma is not at all averse to undertaking this difficult task.

A dispatch from Simla announces that "200 Mahsuds have attacked a military post at Kashmirkir." It is barely possible that the average reader knows where Kashmirkir is located and who are Mahsuds.

New Yorkers have been made sick by looping the loop and flipping the flop at Coney Island. The most expensive sport there, however, is filming the fiam.

Lord Kitchener's Proclamation.

Lord Kitchener, the British commander in chief in South Africa, has issued a high sounding proclamation threatening with perpetual banishment the Boers who do not surrender before Sept. 15, together with a fine upon any property belonging to them in the colonies to cover the cost of maintenance for their families who may be under British authority. The reasons for the proclamation are set forth in eight "whereas" clauses. Briefly they are that the burghers in arms are few in numbers, not well equipped, devoid of regular military organization and cannot carry on organized resistance, but can only make isolated attacks on small posts and detachments. The order is, according to Lord Kitchener, to put an end to "a state of things which is aimlessly prolonging bloodshed and destruction and inflicting ruin upon a great majority of the inhabitants, who are anxious to live in peace and earn a livelihood for themselves and families."

Lord Kitchener's proclamation in some respects reminds one of the verbiage though not less pompous manifesto of a certain Major Pitcairn, who, speaking in the name of George III, thus addressed the embattled farmers at Lexington in 1776: "Disperse, you rebels. Lay down your arms and disperse." But they didn't disperse. And it remains to be seen whether stubborn Dutch farmers give much more heed to Kitchener's formal pronouncement.

To a people fighting in the last ditch for the preservation of their liberties and fully realizing that they have nothing politically to hope for at the end of the struggle the threat of banishment is not likely to have a pacifying effect. Living in exile would be about as satisfactory to them as living under the dominion of the government which took from them their liberties. The proclamation is therefore practically insignificant so far as any effect it may have in ending hostilities. It is, as the London Daily Mail says, "an empty thunderbolt." It is significant only as a tacit confession of the British government that it cannot conquer the Boers so long as any of them remain in South Africa.

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SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Items of Interest Picked Up in Surrounding Towns for The Perusal of Review Readers.

WAUCONDA.

E. W. Brooks transacted business in Chicago Monday.

Miss Jennie Green visited friends in Chicago Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Korsmeler and son Fred are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dar. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Zimmer of Long Grove visited friends here Tuesday.

H. E. Werden of Chicago visited with relatives in our village Wednesday.

Miss Nellie Burns of Chicago is spending the week with Miss Mary Glynnch.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hapke moved into rooms in the Mrs. C. L. Pratt residence Tuesday.

Misses Estella and Florence Grace and Priscilla Davlin were Waukegan visitors Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Geary and Miss Sarah Geary went to Long Grove Wednesday, where they will spend a week with Mr. and Mrs. J. Zimmer, jr.

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Neil and family of Waukegan are spending the week with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Neil.

Mesdames J. A. Brand and Myron Francisco left for Michigan Wednesday, where they will spend the week with relatives and friends.

Miss Ross Gieseler, who has been spending the past week with her cousin, Miss Dora Hapke, returned to her home in Chicago Thursday.

The ball game held at Bang's park Saturday between the McHenry team and Wauconda Juniors resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 24 to 8.

Mrs. Harrison and daughter Lora, who have been living in Chicago for the past few months, have returned to our village, where they will again make their home.

Messrs. and Mesdames Hawley and Smith and families of Barrington, who have been occupying the Miss Mary Glynnch residence for the past month, have returned to their homes.

Messrs. and Mesdames J. C. Price and Lester Burdick and Messrs. L. E Golding and J. P. Blanck and Misses Ruth Neville and Della Hammond took in the sights of Chicago Sunday.

Very low rates to K. T. Conclave at Louisville, Ky., via the North-Western line. Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for round trip, August 24 to 26, inclusive, limited to return September 2; with extension until September 16, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern R'y.

Volo has been indulging in matrimonial bliss for the past week and boasts of three marriages within seven days. Mr. Chas. Parker, Volo, and Miss Kate Decker, Ivanhoe and Mr. George Dowell, Volo, and Miss Hattie Knipfel, Wauconda, were united in marriage Wednesday, August 21, and after a short bridal tour returned to their respective homesteads, where they will make their future homes.

On Tuesday, August 27, at the M. E. parsonage in our village, Miss Mary L. Raymond and Mr. Louis V. Husk of Volo were united in marriage, Rev. D. C. Dutton performing the ceremony, after which they returned to the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Clough, uncle and aunt of the bride, were a bridal supper awaited them.

After partaking of same they were taken to Barrington, from whence they took a train for Chicago and after a week's bridal tour on Lake Michigan, will return to Volo where they will make their future home. We wish to extend our congratulations to the happy young people and hope they may have the best of future prosperity.

SOLDIER'S REUNION.

The annual Lake County Sailors' and Soldiers' Reunion held here on Tuesday and Wednesday, although not quite so large a crowd was in attendance as at the M. W. A. picnic, it was an event long to be remembered.

Tuesday witnessed the assemblage of old comrades, cordial hand-shaking, etc. until evening, when the camp fire program took them to the grove, where they had one of the most enthusiastic and largest gatherings that has been seen for several years.

Wednesday at 10 a. m., headed by McHenry Military band, the soldiers fell in line in front of the Lakeside hotel and marched to the grove where the business meeting was held. At 12 o'clock intermission was taken for dinner and at 1 o'clock the formal program was taken up, consisting of speaking by able orators, Hon. J. V. S. Line and Rev. J. S. Thornton, chaplain at the Joliet penitentiary. The Apollo quartet of Waukegan was un-

able to be present and an old comrade was called upon to fill the vacancy and he proved very near a whole quartet within himself.

After the program, followed the ball game, Grayslake vs. Lake County Stars, the same teams that played at M. W. A. picnic, and proved exciting throughout. It proved another victory for the Stars by a score of 16 to 12.

In the evening a reunion dance was given in both the hall and at grove. The former was attended by about 40 couple and the latter by about 106. A most pleasant time is reported at both.

Thus ended another glorious reunion of the Lake County Soldiers and Sailors.

LAKE ZURICH.

Wm. Buesching and wife drove to Palatine Thursday.

Don't forget to take in the dance at the pavilion tonight.

John Stevens of Joliet called on friends here Thursday.

Gustav Fiedeler made a business trip to Chicago Thursday.

August Dettmann and wife drove over from Dundee Monday.

Mr. Fleischman of Chicago is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. H. Branding.

Victor Winner and family of Chicago have been out here camping for a week.

Henry Branding has purchased a fine setter dog from John Donlea of Barrington.

The highway commissioners of Joliet were given an excursion to Lake Zurich Thursday.

Henry Edwards, time keeper for the Consumers Ice Co., returned to Chicago Thursday.

M. Wilke made a pleasant trip to Chicago Thursday to take in the sights at Lincoln Park.

Most of our people took in the Soldiers' Reunion Tuesday and Wednesday at Wauconda.

E. A. Ficke took a trip to Milwaukee and other points of Wisconsin Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Nusbaum and family of Joliet, who have been camping here all summer, returned home Thursday.

There will be a grand dance at Oak Park pavilion tonight. Everybody cordially invited. Tickets 50 cents.

Wm. Buesching, sr., Wm. Eichman, Henry Branding and Fred Anderson went to Woodstock Thursday to take in the fair.

The E. J. & E. railroad will run a passenger train to the Libertyville fair three days this year. The train will leave Lake Zurich at 9 a. m.

CARPENTERSVILLE.

Mrs. G. F. Arvedson is on the sick list.

The campers have returned from Crystal Lake.

Miss Ollie Terrens returns to her home at Barrington this week.

Mrs. Arthur Hendrickson, who has been quite ill, is considerably better. Thirty were in attendance at the mid-week prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Miss Grace Milier has returned from the East and a visit to the Pan-American exposition.

Mrs. R. Livingston and daughters of Chicago were visitors this week at Duncan Livingston's.

Mrs. Nellie Brandow of Elgin and Mrs. A. Weaver of South Bend, Ind., were guests of Mrs. Will Desbrow this week.

Miss Lolo Hendrickson has filled Mrs. Lucia Goran's place as librarian very acceptably during the latter's vacation.

Mrs. D. H. Richardson and daughter Verdiell and Miss Cora Landwer of Barrington were guests of Mrs. Kate Runyan at Elgin for several days.

QUENTIN'S CORNERS.

Mrs. John Witt is reported sick at present.

D. Hanns is building an addition to his farm house.

Jacob Sturm, sr., was in Chicago on business Monday.

Miss Anna Baker is entertaining company from Wheeling.

George Quentin, who is sick in Chicago, is getting along nicely.

Mrs. F. Sturm and daughter have returned to Chicago, after an extended visit with friends here.

Master George Quentin and sister Mary are spending their vacation with relatives here.

Anthrax is still spreading. Vaccination proves to be the only thing to keep the disease in check.

After the recent rains crops have improved wonderfully. Corn will be far better than expected six weeks years and he sees many changes at the corners.

Reimer Bockelman of Hardwick, Minn., came here Monday. He has not been in these parts for twenty-one years and he sees many changes at the corners.

Helps young ladies to withstand the shock of sudden proposals, that's what Rocky Mountain Tea has done. 35c. Made by Madison Medicine Co. Ask your druggist.

Very low rates to K. T. Conclave at Louisville, Ky., via the North-Western line. Excursion tickets will be sold at very low rates for round trip, August 24 to 26, inclusive, limited to return until September 2, with extension until September 16, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

John Bockelman and wife celebrated their golden wedding Sunday at their home. There was lots of enjoyment and numerous presents were given. Will Mosser of Palatine was called to photograph the group. Those present were: H. L. Bockelman and family, Reimer Bockelman of Minnesota, John Bockelman and wife, Peter Bockelman and family of Libertyville, Mrs. R. Libble and son Henry of Half Day and Wm. Quentin and family.

LANGENHEIM.

Mrs. L. Muska spent Monday in Chicago.

J. McGraw made a trip to Chicago Monday on business.

Miss Annie Chesile of Chicago was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman on Sunday.

Quite a few young folks attended the reunion ball at Wauconda Wednesday evening.

Misses Lizzie and Clara Langenheim of Chicago were guests of Mrs. Dora Schumacher Sunday.

The Cube Stars and the Barrington boys will play ball in Grabenkort's pasture Saturday, the prize being \$10.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Meyer and Mrs. Krause attended the Court of Honor picnic and celebration at Elgin Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Welch, accompanied by Mrs. Obee of Highland Park, attended the fair at Woodstock Thursday.

The beauty thief has come to stay. Unless you drive the pimples and blackheads away. Do this; don't look like a fright; Take Rocky Mountain Tea tonight. Ask your druggist.

Very low rate excursion tickets to National G. A. R. encampment at Cleveland, Ohio, via the North-Western line will be sold, with favorable return limits. This encampment will be held at Cleveland September 10 to 14. For dates of sale and further particulars apply to agents.

Who is He?

The following appeared in a Chicago Sunday paper: "A refined educated American gentleman of 37, good appearance, habits, business and references wishes to marry a refined attractive lady having some means; correspondence confidential and respectfully answered. Address W. D. A., Gen'l Delivery, Barrington, Ill."

This is a pretty state of affairs. A man "educated, refined, good appearance, habits," one of the finest, living about here, forced to resort to newspaper advertising to secure a companion when the local market is overstocked with just what he desires—any number of "refined attractive ladies possessed of (not only some) means" but good, snug bank accounts, who are not opposed to entering the matrimonial contract, that is if reports is true. No, sir, if you are what you represent yourself to be, there is no necessity of spending money in advertising or go away from home. It is a good policy to patronize the home market. Hunt this advertiser up and show him the error of his way.

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C. F. Hall Co., Dundee.

Read this over, compare, see our goods. Black brush binding 3c a yd; dress shields 5c a pair; remnants in silkoline 5c a yd; a man's all-wool suit, serge lined, at \$5.00; men's silk neck and string ties 5c; Pillsbury's Best flour 9c; special lot of wash towels, 10 varieties, at 2c per pound, no cheaper way to buy; black and white shirting 8c a yd; fine flannellette 8½c a yd; big lot of new silk waists, black, and colors; we offer as \$1.98 and \$2.87; very latest stock of 400 walking skirts, heavy wool goods, very finest, \$1.98, 2.60, 2.98, 3.98, 4.69. Buy now if you want these values.

10 bars Lenox soap 25c; remnants of small calicoes 2½c per yd. Buyers, get these now if you want what we have.

YOUNG LADY'S LIFE SAVED.

At Panama, Columbia, by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Dr. Chas. H. Utter, a prominent physician, of Panama, Columbia, in a recent letter, states: "Last March I had as a patient a young lady sixteen years of age who had a very bad attack of dysentery. Everything I prescribed for her proved ineffectual and she was growing worse every hour. Her parents were sure she would die. She had become so weak that she could not turn over in bed. What to do at this critical moment was a study for me, but I thought of Chamberlain's Colic; Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and as a last resort prescribed it. The most wonderful result was effected. Within eight hours she was feeling much better; inside of three days she was upon her feet and at the end of one week was entirely well." For sale by all druggists.

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Or the Trials of a Spanish Girl.

By SEWARD W. HOPKINS.

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CHAPTER III. The Castle Falls.

We have already spoken of Pedro Francisco, the wealthy planter, the lover of Señorita Jacinta, and the confidant and agent of Ferdinand Gomez.

Francisco was a man about thirty years of age, and had inherited from his father, Spaniard of the type of Don Juan Garza, not only the broad lands that made him wealthy, but the fierce and haughty spirit of the true Spaniard, and the love of the pomp and display of royalty that Don Juan possessed.

The hatred of the republican government was as strong an emotion in the heart of Francisco as his love for Jacinta Salvarez. He had thrown himself into the conspiracy with fervor. The success of Philip of Aragon would doubly reward him. With Salvarez in power, he could not hope to win Jacinta. If the republican power was crushed, he would not only see his beloved court and courtiers, royal glory and military pomp, but he would have Salvarez in his power and Jacinta should be his.

The plan of Gomez to begin the war in the valley of the Coroni, and his selection of Francisco as his chief organizer there, was but another proof of the boundless genius of the man. All the cupidity of the Zambos had been well worked upon by Gomez and Francisco, and they were organized, ready for the revolt against the government having been promised a rich bounty for their services.

These creatures were under the immediate command of one Mattazudo, a half-breed, but not a Zumbo. Mattazudo was half white, that is, Spanish, and half Indian. He was shrewd, unscrupulous and cruel as Gomez could have wished him to be. Moreover, he had unlimited sway over the Zambos. Francisco was wonderfully well informed of events of which General Salvarez was entirely ignorant.

He had received full instructions from Gomez and knew just when and where to meet the Turtle.

Ten miles down the Orinoco from the mouth of the Coroni, the southern bank of the river had a peculiar formation.

In the midst of miles of swamp and lagoon, one high and dry ridge rose like a great hog's back from the river to the dry lands beyond the lagoons.

Gomez, who knew the geography and topography of the country perfectly, had selected from the very first that hog's back as the point on which to land his arms.

His orders, therefore, to Pedro Francisco were to assemble a large force—as many of their adherents as could be gathered without arousing the suspicion of General Salvarez—on the hog's back to meet him and his fellow conspirators from the Turtle.

It was therefore a strangely wild and animated scene that was spread out before Lola Garza when the Turtle anchored off the hog-back, and the unloading of firearms began.

Preparations did not lag. Every man was armed, and, having given orders to the captain of the Turtle to take the ship out farther into the stream and await a message from him, Gomez gave the order to march.

"Where shall we go first?" asked Philip of Gomez.

"To the Castle of Salvarez," said Gomez. "The army of the Republic—that portion of it south of the Orinoco—is commanded by Salvarez, who has most of the men at his castle. They are now at Bolivar watching the unloading of the Agostura, and his castle will be an easy prey."

At the castle of Salvarez two women were growing anxious. The prolonged absence of Salvarez filled his wife and daughter with alarm. Rumors had reached the castle that the errand of Salvarez to Bolivar would be worse than useless, for the enemies that were expected had already landed in an unexpected way, and the Coroni flowed between the friends and the enemies of the republic.

Dona Maria and Jacinta heard these rumors with alarm, for if the insurgents should cross the Coroni and attack the castle, the pitiful handful of thirty men left by Salvarez would not be sufficient to protect it.

General Salvarez had an invention of his own in use on two flat boats used to convey cattle or produce across the river. These boats could be pulled across the river from either side. Francisco understood them well, and already the strained eyes of Jacinta and her mother saw a boat load of the enemy crossing the river.

The few men in the garrison began firing, but frightened by the seemingly endless throng that was coming to conquer them, threw down their arms and fled.

"We are lost!" cried Dona Maria. "Deserted by the few we had, what can we do? Even the servants have left us. We cannot escape!"

"The secret passage!" exclaimed Jacinta. "There is not a man unfaithful to my father who knows it. Come; we can escape them there!"

"Of what use is it?" asked Dona Maria. "We can, it is true, leave the castle by the secret passage, but what shall we do then?"

"Time enough to think of that when we are safe," said Jacinta. "Come."

They ran to their rooms, hastily packed up a few articles, seized their jewels, and entering a room on the ground floor, left it again, disappear-

ing completely and leaving no trace of the manner in which they went.

An hour later the followers of Philip and Gomez had all crossed the Coroni, and the standard of the new king, Philip of Aragon, floated from the flagstaff of the castle of Salvarez.

CHAPTER IV. The Secret Passage.

There was one person in the retinue of Philip of Aragon whose joy at the successful capture of the castle of Salvarez was not entirely without alloy. This was Pedro Francisco.

He knew that Señorita Jacinta was not with her father at Bolivar. He had dwelt upon the pleasure with which he would make her his prisoner, to win release only by making her captivity lifelong—by becoming his wife.

His chagrin, therefore, when the castle was found to be unoccupied was very great.

He knew nothing about the secret passage. Neither did Gomez, or any one else in the royalist army.

Meanwhile the returning battalions of Salvarez heard the flying rumors.

Salvarez, who was slowly riding ahead, accompanied by Medworth and Tempest, was startled at seeing three horsemen coming at full gallop toward him.

The general spurred forward to meet them.

"What is it? You have news?" he said.

"The castle! The castle!" cried one.

"The Spaniard!" cried another. "The people have gone over."

"We are lost!" exclaimed the third.

General Salvarez turned pale.

"What do you mean?" he demanded.

"You cry 'the castle'! Has anything gone wrong at the castle? Has the enemy come? My wife and daughter—where are they?"

"All is lost, I tell you?" was the reply.

"The whole country has risen in revolt. An armed force, consisting of hundreds of men, under Francisco and the half-breed Mattazudo, attacked the castle. We fought bravely. We killed over a hundred, but they were too many for us."

"Silence!" roared General Salvarez.

"Fear has turned you into garrulous old women. You say the castle is taken? Where, then, are my wife and daughter?"

"Alas! We do not know. They either escaped or were captured."

"Likely," said Tempest, speaking in English to Arthur. "The ladies are either free or in captivity, alive or dead. No denying that fellow's brilliant intellect."

"Hush!" said Medworth.

Salvarez turned toward them, with a pale, but stern face.

"My young friends," he said, "the worst has befallen us. We have been outwitted—tricked—in the most skillful way. While we were in Bolivar, the enemy has entered at another point and now occupy my castle, and have no doubt captured or killed my wife and daughter. There is hard work before me. The castle must be retaken."

He spurred his horse forward. The news spread among the men. They pressed on close behind him. At the rear came the lumbering artillery—the guns he had taken to Bolivar to prevent the landing of the enemy.

After a wearisome march they came in sight of the castle, and from its staff floated a peculiar flag.

"It not that the flag of Spain?" asked Medworth.

"No," replied Tempest, whose venturesome life at sea had made him familiar with the flags of all nations and the languages of most. "It is the flag of no known country. It is modeled closely after that of Spain, but is not quite like it. A flag no doubt designed and chosen as the standard of the royal party in Venezuela."

The column was now halted.

Salvarez called several of his officers to him.

As was perfectly natural and proper, Medworth and Tempest were not admitted to this council of war. They slipped from their horses and walked away toward the Coroni. Some of the soldiers of Salvarez looked at them but none tried to stop them from going.

It was Medworth's idea to get below the bank of the river, which at this point was high, and, thus screened from observation, creep toward the castle and endeavor to obtain some information of the actual situation there.

Carefully they crept up the river, drawing nearer each moment to the castle, now and then peeping over the bank to take bearings.

The path was beset with difficulties. At one place they came to a small stream that flowed into the Coroni, and to cross which they must find stones or logs to make a stepping-way.

The road to the castle, along which the troops of Salvarez were marching, crossed this stream over a bridge a quarter of a mile away, but Medworth did not know that, and if he had, it is not likely he would have left the shelter of the river bank to go to it.

After a time they found themselves near the castle.

At this point there was a deep, thick growth of vines and low trees along the river, and they had a view of the castle only in one place where the road was cut through down to the landing place of the general's flat boats.

They hurried passed this, and found a secure place among some vines and

bushes on a low spot between the river and the higher bank, about ten feet from the water.

Here they halted, and if they spoke at all, spoke only in whispers, while they peered here and there to see if there were any human beings near them.

Suddenly Medworth was startled at seeing the thick vines on the side of the bank move. A hand appeared—a small, jeweled hand—and then a woman's face.

Medworth clutched Tempest, and they remained hidden, wondering what sort of hiding place that was.

Two women—one young and pretty, the other mature, but still handsome—emerged cautiously from some secret place, looked this way and that, and moved slowly away up the river.

They had not gone beyond the sight of the young Americans, when, with a loud shout, a man rushed upon them and seized the younger.

The Americans heard her scream and knew that she needed protection.

All thoughts of their own safety fled, and as they saw two others come to the assistance of the first, they rushed out.

"Are you not the wife and daughter of General Salvarez?" asked Medworth.

Jacinta looked up into the handsome face of the young American, and said:

"We are, señor; and this man is our enemy."

It is, of course, apparent to the reader that Jacinta's assailant was Pedro Francisco.

He made a gesture as if to draw his knife, but before he could use it, the sledge-hammer fist of Tempest caught him square, and he went cursing and howling to earth.

His two companions attempted to help him, but Medworth, who was a strong man himself, though not equal to Tempest in strength, knocked one of them down, and Tempest nearly killed the other.

The Americans then, to end the affair before others came, drew their revolvers, and Francisco and his companions sneaked away, crestfallen and swearing vengeance.

The Americans were overwhelmed with thanks, and Jacinta's black eyes were devouring Medworth's face and figure, while her tongue was uttering soft words of gratitude for his timely assistance.

"What a handsome man!" she was saying to herself. "I wonder who he is. I hope I shall meet him again."

"Senors," said Dona Maria, who had no thought of the romance in the situation, but hungered for news of her husband, "do you know where General Salvarez is now?"

"He is about a mile below, with his soldiers," replied Medworth, who spoke Spanish better than Tempest.

"We left him to hurry forward and gain some knowledge of the situation. We will escort you to him."

So they started back down the river, Medworth helping Jacinta, and Tempest having Dona Maria under his care.

Jacinta smiled fascinatingly upon Medworth, and asked him where he came from.

"I came from New York with my friend," he answered. "A beautiful girl is in the hands of the men who have captured your castle, and we have come to rescue her."

Then Jacinta did not look so pleased.

"Is there any secret approach to the castle?" asked Medworth.

"No," replied Jacinta, boldly; "there is none."

When they had escorted the two ladies to that point where they could see the faces of the approaching army, they bade them adieu, and again receiving thanks, turned back toward the castle.

"Quite an adventure," said Tempest.

"By Jove, though, that girl's a stunner! What eyes! But what are we going to do now?"

"Those women escaped from the castle by some secret way," said Medworth, "and we saw them emerge apparently from the very ground. It's my belief that there is a cave or something there, perhaps with a communication with the castle."

(To be Continued)

EXAMINING THE DOCTORS.

Partially Educated Physicians Menace Health of the Public.

Medical examinations in this state are strict, but not severe, says the Philadelphia Times. Certainly no person

should be allowed to take human life into his hands unless he was able to answer the few questions that are asked, and yet those who fail consider their fate a personal hardship. They probably forget the interests of the people they would practice upon, if allowed to hang out their signs. Consider for a moment that in many other states in this country young men enter at once into the practice of medicine from imperfectly managed schools which turn them out in short order. If put to the Pennsylvania test, they could never practice medicine, but with imperfect educations, with scant training, and as a rule with little natural aptitude for the work, they practice the body and occasionally operate upon it with knives and saws.

Considering the thousands of partially educated doctors who are turned upon the country every year, it is wonderful that the longevity of the nation is increasing. Still that may be explained by the fact that most sensible people nowadays are not taking medicine except under compulsion, and many of our best doctors are stronger in demands about food, exercise and fresh air than they are about their prescriptions. The wife of one of the most successful and most noted physicians in this country complained the other day that she never got an opportunity to give her children medicine, except when the doctor was called out of town.

After a time they found themselves near the castle.

At this point there was a deep, thick growth of vines and low trees along the river, and they had a view of the castle only in one place where the road was cut through down to the landing place of the general's flat boats.

They hurried past this, and found a secure place among some vines and



The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Cleveland, will undoubtedly mark the climax in gatherings of the bronzed, aged and battle-scarred veterans of the civil war.

It brings together scores of old soldiers, many of whom will not be on hand for another encampment.

Those who have outlived the awful vicissitudes of their campaigns, however, and have enjoyed the calm of industrial and business life since their campaigns closed, will be there in surprising numbers.

Those whose means or opportunities do not permit them to attend the gathering of their comrades will be there in spirit and sympathy.

Depleted numbers, the advanced age and accumulating infirmities of those who survive, the disappearances of

perfecting a veterans' organization.

The first post was formed at Decatur, Ill., on the evening of April 6, 1863,

and this, with two posts established at Springfield, adopted the principles

which have been the cardinal doctrines

of the organization. Ever since the

first national convention in 1866—the annual gatherings were not officially

styled "encampments" until the following year—the Grand Army has played

an important role in the history of

the nation. It has done much for the relief of its own members.

It has done much for charity, and it should not be forgotten that in several instances

this charity—notably during the times

of the Mississippi valley yellow fever

outbreaks and the Charlestown earthquake—was directed to the relief of former enemies.

But most of all it has been a beneficial factor in keeping alive the sentiments of loyalty and patriotism.

Such an organization is without parallel among the societies of war

UNIQUE UNION PACIFIC EXCURSION.

The Delightful Scenery Afforded by a Trolley Ride Across the Rockies. A unique excursion was recently arranged by the Union Pacific Railroad company. About sixty newspaper men, representing the leading metropolitan journals of the country, were invited to meet at the Brown Palace hotel, Denver, Colo., for a trip on the Wyoming division, "The Overland Route," for the purpose of viewing the stupendous engineering achievements recently made on that line.

The train was made up of two private cars, three Pullman palace sleepers, a dining car, drawn by one of the new compound engines, with an observation car—constructed on the same plan as a trolley car—ahead of the engine.

No more striking example is afforded of the progress of today than the gigantic undertaking of the Union Pacific.

One hundred and fifty-eight and four-tenths miles of new track laid, reducing the mileage between Omaha and Ogden by 30.47 miles, and reducing gradients which varied from 45.4 to 97.68 feet to the mile to a maximum of 43.2 feet, and curves from 8 to 4 degrees, while a great deal of bad curvature has been eliminated entirely.

A mountain removed and lost into a chasm; huge holes bored hundreds of feet through solid granite; an underground river encountered and overcome; an army of men, with all sorts of mechanical aids, engaged in the work for nearly a year; the great Union Pacific track between Omaha and Ogden made shorter, heavy grades eliminated, old scenery changed for new, and the business of the great Overland route flowing through a new channel, without the slightest interruption.

Millions of money have been spent to reduce the grades and shorten the distance.

This reduction is the result of straightening unnecessary curves, and the construction of several cutoffs between Buford and Bear River, Utah. Buford is on the eastern slope of the Black Hills, 545 miles west of Council Bluffs and twenty-seven miles west of Cheyenne. The cutoffs required the construction of 158 miles, of which 29.63 miles are between Buford and Laramie, 15.34 miles between Howell and Hutton, saving 3.11 miles; 3.9 miles on the Laramie plains between Cooper's Lake and Lookout, saving .35 of a mile; 25.94 miles between Lookout and Medicine Bow, still further west, saving 12.03 miles; 8.15 miles between Allen Junction and Dana, saving 3.87 miles; 42.83 miles between Rawlins and Tipton, saving 1.44 miles; 10.64 miles between Green River and Bryan, saving .45 of a mile, and 21.56 miles between Leroy and Bear River, saving 9.56 miles.

The curvature saved is about one-half, the grading about the same, while the angles are reduced nearly two-thirds.

The superiority of these changes is apparent to the practical railroad engineer. It is also apparent to the operating department in the reduction in operating expenses, and to the traveler in the increased speed the trains can make. The change in alignment of the line is marked. West of Buford the track ran northward to the Ames monument, near Sherman, and then took a sharp turn to the southwest over Dale creek, crossing it by a bridge 135 feet high—an elevation trying to the nerves—and from thence due north to Laramie. The new line runs due west from Buford, avoiding the high hills and eighty-eight-foot grade from Cheyenne, and piercing through cuts and the big tunnel, crosses the Black Hills at a grade of less than one-half (43.3 feet) over mountain altitudes. From Leroy the country is literally a coal bed. Here the new line makes another reduction and enters the Bear river valley on an easy grade.

From a constructive standpoint the line is remarkable for the amount of material required in the construction of immense embankments and the building of large tunnels through solid rock. The construction of the new line between Buford and Laramie alone has involved the excavation of 500,000 cubic yards of material, one-third of which (exclusive of the tunnel excavation) has been solid rock, or something over 160,000 cubic yards per mile.

Some of the embankments of the new roadbed have been remarkable for their height and the large quantities of material to construct the same over seemingly short distances.

The two most difficult embankments were at Dale creek, southwest of Sherman, and across the Sherman branch of the Lone Tree creek, southeast of Sherman. The embankment at the crossing of Dale creek is 120 feet high, 900 feet long, and involved the handling of 500,000 cubic yards. At the crossing of the Sherman branch of Lone Tree creek the embankment is 125 feet high at its point of greatest height and involved the handling of over 250,000 cubic yards.

Too much credit for this work cannot be given to Horace G. Burt, president of the Union Pacific railroad, for boldness of conception of these improvements; for ability to convince the company of the wisdom of the outlay, and following the necessary appropriation by the company, for the execution of the work in a phenomenally short time. Deputizing his lieutenants, Mr. E. Dickinson, general manager, and Mr. J. B. Berry, chief engineer, to commence and complete the work, under their direction the contractors assembled a large army of laborers and gathered a vast array of modern machinery, much of which was used for the first time in railroad building. Thus, without stopping for a day the ceaseless flow of an enormous traffic, the Union Pacific officials in less than two years completed a great work which ordinarily would have required five years.

The excursion was replete with many interesting incidents, and the splendid hospitality of the Union Pacific officials was a revelation. The newspaper men evinced their appreciation in many ways, particularly in a resolution of thanks to the Union Pacific officials, Messrs. Lomax, Darlow, Paris and Griffin, while the train was stopping near the Devil's Slide in picturesque Weber canyon.

WORKS IN BIG WORDS

City Official Language He Does Not Understand.

There is a certain city official who, although capable enough in his business, is notorious for his lack of knowledge of the king's English and for his fondness for big words, says the New York Times. He came to his office one misty, muddy day and, noticing that the air was foul, called out to one of his subordinates: "Open that window and purify the air!" On another occasion, when called upon to take action for an infraction of one of the city ordinances, he was asked where he got his information. "Oh, I got word through a unanimous letter that this work was being carried on superstitiously." Speaking of his horse, a fine trotter, which he drives almost daily on the speedway, he remarked: "I can't drive out for some time because Jack (the horse) has a spasm on his hind leg." On another occasion, speaking of a severe storm in which he had been caught, he said: "It was a perfect tornado." Once in speaking of his daughter, who, he said, was inclined to be musical, he remarked: "I am going to send her to the Conservatory of Music." Once he felt ill and blue, and, to a friend, he remarked: "I am growing feeble and feel as if my working days were about over. I am a poor man and suppose I'll have to pass my last days in some institution for indignant old men."

Wonders of Dying Dolphin.

We were on a sailing ship, seven passengers of us, bound from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to New York. Our ship was a bark, the Adelaide Pendergast, owned in New York. She had been long out from her home harbor, first to Cadiz, Spain, with merchandise; thence to Rio de Janeiro, for coffee, with which she was now laden. Her crew were Norwegians, her master Capt. John Lawson, as jolly an Irishman as ever sailed the salty waves, says a writer in Forest and Stream.

"Hurrrah!" cried the captain one day. "Here is something new for you! Come and see a dolphin, the most beautiful fish that lives in water." We made a rush for the bulwarks, and to our delight saw swimming along with us several emerald-hued fish, from three to five feet long, graceful in shape and motion. Their bodies were like satin, of a delicate green shading to a deeper hue at the fins. Darting and whirling, they changed places rapidly, moving from one side of the ship to the other. "I'll give you a sight you never saw before," exclaimed the captain. "You shall see a dying dolphin." He brought his gig, a small harpoon, with its cruel fishhook darts, and fastening a line to its long handle, made it secure around his wrist. "Can't hook these fellows with hook and line," he said. We had already been regaled with shark and barracuda from the line that hung at the stern. The captain leaned over the rail. With little motion the fish darted under the weapon suspended over them. A quick plunge, with sure aim, a green flash through the air, and the struggling, leaping victim was landed on the deck. And now we saw the dying dolphin. Let scientists explain how it changes its colors; we can but make record of its appearance. The glowing green died away to silver. This became spotted with blue, which gradually spread until the whole fish was a sapphire color. Waves of gold flashed over it, growing deeper until it was golden fish, only to be transformed into a roseate one by spots which came and extended. Thus from color to color changed the gleaming sides of the quivering beauty of the deep, until pity was almost forgotten in admiration and we exclaimed: "Never have we seen anything more beautiful than a dying dolphin." We were practical enough to enjoy the friend fish, of a delicate golden brown, which was a welcome relief to our salty bill of fare; but that is commonplace recollection compared in the mind's eye with the memory of the fish, which, swanlike, yields its charms in the dying hour.

How Jamie Landed His Big Fish.

A fifty-two pound catfish was taken from a shallow pool formed by the subsidence of the Platte river, a few days ago, says a Fremont, Neb., correspondent of the Nebraska State Journal. Jamie McLean, a boy of about 15 years, was going after some of his father's horses in Saunders county and happened to hear a splashing of the water behind him. He looked around and beheld a fish of huge proportions floundering around in the pool. He at once formed a lasso of the rope he was carrying and proceeded to fasten it round the head of the fish. While he was thus engaged the creature knocked him down once with its tail, but he finally managed to get the rope in place. He then mounted his horse and fastened the end of the rope to the saddle and started for the shore. The fish was so strong that progress was made but slowly, and at one time the horse began to sink in the quicksand, but after considerable pulling and hauling the catch was safely landed.

Women Pharmacists in the United States.

It is a fact not generally known that there are nearly 400 women pharmacists in the United States. One of the largest apothecary establishments in New England employs women almost exclusively, giving them precedence over men, and assigning as the reason, therefore that women can be depended on, or, to use the language of the head of the concern: "No big heads, no mistakes, hence no suits for damages as the result of careless reading of prescriptions." Many manufacturing chemists employ women in different capacities.

The excursion was replete with many interesting incidents, and the splendid hospitality of the Union Pacific officials was a revelation. The newspaper men evinced their appreciation in many ways, particularly in a resolution of thanks to the Union Pacific officials, Messrs. Lomax, Darlow, Paris and Griffin, while the train was stopping near the Devil's Slide in picturesque Weber canyon.

NOT AS BAD AS THEY LOOKED.

Englishman's Use of a Word Made Him Seem Vulgar.

An unpublished episode of the late Matthew Arnold's visit to this country in 1883 is interesting in that it shows that, while many Americans show bad manners abroad, some Englishmen are equally guilty of a lack of them when away from home. In 1883 Matthew Arnold lectured in this country. He brought with him his daughter. At Baltimore they visited the family of the late Mr. Whittredge, a rich ship owner, to whom the Arnolds had been very polite in England. At the breakfast there were buckwheat cakes. In those days the buckwheat cake did not look as it does now. It was a thick, soggy, indigestible-looking mass, but it was good to the taste. A stranger, it can be said for the distinguished Englishman, was excusable for looking on it with suspicion. When the cakes were passed the daughter refused them. Mr. Arnold took one, to be polite, and found it good. So when they were again passed to his daughter he said: "You had better take some, daughter; they are not half so nasty as they look." An Englishman, in defending Mr. Arnold, said that he used the word as it is used in England, where it has not the same meaning as it has here.—*Youths' Companion*.

A Son's Devotion.

Wallace, Mich., August 26th:—A striking example of a man's dutiful and attentive care of his mother is seen in Mr. Oscar Swanson of this place.

Mr. Swanson's mother has suffered much with Kidney and Urinal Trouble and Female Weakness. Her son has sought out and procured for her everything that he thought could possibly benefit her.

She did not improve, till at last he bought her a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. In a few days she was completely cured, and her faithful son has the reward for his loving efforts, in the knowledge that she is now strong and well.

A Russian Philanthropist.

The will of a Moscow capitalist, M. Solodovnikoff, bequeathing large sums for educational purposes, was recently approved by the Russian courts after a hard legal struggle. The relatives receive modest allowances. The remainder of the estate, estimated at \$10,710,000, is to be divided into three parts, of which two will form funds for the establishment of elementary and professional schools in the governments of Cologda, Archangel and Tyer, the third will be devoted to the erection of workingmen's dwellings in Moscow. The rent for each family is not to exceed about \$2.50 a month.

A "Goodie" for the Afternoon Tea.

Here is a recipe for little chocolate biscuits that are nice for 5 o'clock tea: Melt half a pound of butter in a large basin over hot water and stir in gradually, in the following order, two beaten eggs, half a pound of white sifted sugar, two large tablespoonfuls of coco and a pound of flour. Sprinkle over the whole a heaped teaspoonful of baking powder, roll out thin, cut into biscuits about the size of a wine glass and bake on a buttered tin in a quick oven about ten minutes.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 18 years and believe him perfectly honest in all business transactions and especially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walbridge, Kingsley & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 5c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Product of Southern Saw-Mill.

In 1880 the southern lumber mills had an output valued at \$23,176,000. In ten years this had advanced to \$105,519. Since then there has been a steady increase in production, until today it may be conservatively estimated that the value of the output, including the material used for cross-ties, fuel and fencing, and the naval stores by products, is between \$25,000,000 and \$35,000,000.

Ban on Music.

Paris and Limoges both have laws which the brain workers of many British towns will deeply envy. In Paris no street music is allowed after 9 o'clock in the summer and 6 in the winter, while in Limoges bells must not be rung before 6 in winter or 5 on summer mornings.

Irving Bacheller's second great story, entitled "Dri and I" is a border tale of the war of 1812 and the scenes are laid in the same north country which was depicted in "Eben Holden," extending, however, beyond this to the French domain in Canada. Its appearance in serial form has called forth the highest praise of representative criticism and there is no doubt but that Mr. Bacheller has created in "Dri" another character equally interesting with his famous "Uncle Eb." The story is full of action and is drawn with a skillful appreciation of the three types represented, French, English and American. About sixty thousand copies have already been sold, with three weeks remaining before the date of publication.

You like Mrs. Austin's new dress?

The twelve railway companies of England and Wales employ between them 312,000 men. The Scotch and Irish companies employ 40,000 men between them.

Alaska has the smallest population of any possession of the United States.

The Talcott Girls.

A young minister, recently settled over a Massachusetts parish, has already learned the lesson that age is not a positive but a comparative term. His parishioners are scattered over a large area, and he has not yet seen them all, although he has made as many calls as his other duties permit. His round brought him one day to the house of a little old lady who was nearly eighty-five and bedridden. She was delighted to see him, and when he rose to go, after a long call, she told him how much pleasure he had given her. "Now I want you to go to see the girls," she said, earnestly, "the Talcott girls. They were up here a few days ago, and they're looking forward to a call from you. Living alone as they do, since their ma and pa died, they have some pretty lonesome times, and they set a great deal by callers." "I certainly will try to go there soon," said the young minister, and when he met one of the deacons of the church on his way home he spoke of the old lady's request. "I think I don't know the girls by sight," said the young man, "but I didn't wish to hurt the old lady's feelings by saying so. Where do they sit?" The deacon smiled. "In the last pew but one in the gallery," he said. "But I hardly think you would recognize them as girls. Miss Emily is sixty-one and Miss Frances sixty-three, according to the records."

Youths' Companion.

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 aching feet, ingrown nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail.

Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Geese Journey Without Food.

About 300,000 geese are annually brought from Russia to Saxony. A carload consists of 1,700, and they have no food or drink during the journey.

You like Mrs. Austin's new dress?

Governments of the Earth.

The whole human family is under fifteen principal governments, of which only six are absolute monarchies and fifteen are limited monarchies.

As a remedy for red hands, rub this paste on them at night and wear loose gloves. Beat together one ounce of clear honey, one ounce of almond oil, the juice of a lemon, and the yolk of a raw egg.

Lame back makes a young man feel old. Wizard Oil makes an old man feel young. See your druggist.

Sarcasm never hurts much unless it confines itself to the limits of truth.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1901.

A cemetery for dogs has now been established in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, relieves pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

There are 40,000,000 fewer sheep in Europe than ten years ago.

You like Mrs. Austin's new dress?

To loiter originally meant nothing more than to walk slowly.

Cure for Consumption.

Constituted of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse and soften the skin, and to relieve irritation, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood.

A SINGLE SICKLE often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. BRITISH DEPOT: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Sq., London.

AMERICAN DEPOT: POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

If you are tired walking a lot, Cuticura Soap is the answer.

Less Guaranteed Cure at Home, without operation.

Address The Duane Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.

THE SET

of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. BRITISH DEPOT: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Sq., London.

AMERICAN DEPOT: POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

W. N. U. CHICAGO, NO. 35, 1901.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly

**OFFICIAL DIRECTORY
VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON.**

PRESIDENT.....	MILES T. LANEY
TRUSTEES:	
JOHN C. PLAGUE.....	HENRY DONLEA
WILLIAM PETERS.....	JOHN ROBERTSON
WILLIAM GRUNAU.....	J. H. HATIE
CLERK.....	L. H. BENNETT
TREASURER.....	A. L. ROBERTSON
POLICE MAGISTRATE.....	M. C. MCINTOSH
ATTORNEY.....	FRANK ROBERTSON
MARSHAL.....	JOHN DONLEA
FIRE MARSHAL.....	HENRY SCHROEDER

BARRINGTON LOCALS.

Monday is Labor Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Elfrink are the happy parents of a baby boy.

Lake County Fair opens at Libertyville, Tuesday, September 3.

The village board will meet in regular session Monday evening.

FOR SALE—Dry card wood.

WM. LEONARD.

Practical watchmaker and jeweler.

J. JAPPA, Barrington.

Heise's new subdivision is now connected with the village water system.

Mr. and Mrs. Schnitlage are rejoicing over the arrival of a little boy at their home.

Barrington furnished a large delegation to the Soldiers' and Sailors' reunion at Wauconda.

The school building and grounds have been put into condition for the reception of pupils Monday.

FOR SALE—House and barn with three lots in block B, Barrington. Apply to James Sizer, Barrington, Ill.

Wm. Bell and a force of men from Elgin are here putting in the asphalt walks contracted for by the village.

The problem of whether it will pay to feed 40 cent corn will confront feeders all over the west the coming winter.

Last excursion of the season to Lake Geneva, will be run today over the North-Western line. Only \$1 for the round trip.

The Chicago Telephone company has a force of linemen at work here putting in a number of local wires and an additional Chicago wire.

Miss Minnie Gleske has removed her dressmaking parlors over Barrington laundry, where she will be pleased to meet old, as well as new customers.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen lodges of northern Illinois will hold a grand celebration at Rockford Monday. It promises to be a big attraction.

Mrs. Hahn of Freeport, mother of Miss Laura Hahn, teacher in the public school of this village, has been engaged to teach the school in the White district the coming term.

The Lake County board of review began taxing franchises a week or so ago but that body won't do so again—that is until the highest court in the state says the law is constitutional.

Henry F. Rambow is permanently located in Barrington and is prepared to furnish estimates on brick and stone work. All work guaranteed to first class. Contractor or day work.

The circumstances which require the absence of Admiral Sampson from the Schley investigation are even more distressing than those that made his presence impossible at the Santiago affair.

A movement is on foot to organize a stock company and locate a wire fence factory at Libertyville. Back of the project are E. P. Dymond, A. W. Waldo, Orrin Luce and other Libertyville residents.

Rev. and Mrs. Tuttle will give a reception at the Methodist parsonage, this Saturday afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock in honor of Dr. F. A. Hardin. The official people of the church will be invited.

Elijah the Two Times scheduled his taxable personal property in Chicago at \$15,000. The board of review got hold of Elijah and raised his figures to \$500,000. Elijah offered a prayer but it availed him nothing.

Sixty cans of milk shipped from this section into Chicago Tuesday and subjected to a chemical analysis. Shipments from Woodstock, Barrington and Arlington Heights were found to contain large quantities of water.

The Mercy and Help department of the Epworth League will give a Stocking Social, on Frank A. Dohmeyer's lawn, Wednesday evening, Sept. 18. You can buy a silk stocking, the price will be your stocking size multiplied by two.

The village board of Wauconda has passed an ordinance which provides that saloons do away with all curtains, screens, painted windows—anything that will obstruct a view of the interior of the bar-room. The village law makers want to know who the patrons of such places are. The temperance people claim this ordinance will cut deeply into the profits of the liquor dealers and accomplish a reform.

THE REVIEW prints the news.

Excursion tickets to county fair at Rockford, Ill., via the North-Western line, will be sold at reduced rates August 31 to September 6, inclusive, limited to return until September 7. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

The potato crop in some sections of the west is not a failure as predicted a few weeks ago. The Chicago market was well supplied the past week, prices ruling at 85¢/95¢ per bushel. It is predicted they will go to 60 cents by September 15.

Charles Harstrick, aged 40 years, died at the Sherman hospital, Elgin, Thursday. He was a member of Barrington Court of Honor No. 373. The funeral will be held at Palatine, Sunday, at 11:30 o'clock. He leaves a wife and seven children.

Rev. Duton of Wauconda will lecture in the M. E. church next Friday evening under the auspices of the Woman's Relief Corps. Subject, "Manhood in Earnest." Some choice musical selections will also be given. All are invited. Admission 15 cents.

This section has been visited by an excellent quality of weather the past week. The weather makers of the country have been in national convention at Milwaukee have had no hand in the manufacture of this special brand, which probably accounts for the excellence of it.

Prof. C. S. Horn will open a studio over the Barrington laundry next week and will give instructions on the violin, piano, organ and brass instruments. He is an instructor of unusual merit and should do well from the start. For terms and particulars call or drop a postal card.

The E. J. & E. Railroad will run a special train over their road for the accommodation of patrons of the Lake County Fair, Sept. 5th and 6th between Barrington and Libertyville. Train leaves Barrington at 9:00 a.m. arrives at Libertyville at 10:15. Returning, leave Libertyville at 6 p.m.

The American Malleable Castings Company who are putting in the big plant at Chicago Highlands, has begun the construction of a pattern storage and office building. It will be two stories high, 110x50 feet, and will contain vaults and pattern room in the first story, with offices above. It will be fire-proof construction and cost \$12,000.

A new feature of THE REVIEW is a department devoted to the churches and societies connected with them. We trust the clergy and the secretaries of the several religious organizations will take an interest in contributing to this department. All items for publication should reach the office Thursday noon.

The laws of Wisconsin require the gasoline to be painted red and the word "gasoline" to be painted in black thereon. Now, we would like to know what color the woman should be painted who will take this can to fill a lighted stove, asks an exchange. Green—a deep, dark green, would be an appropriate color for her to wear as she goes up.

Last week the prohibitionists of Lake county held their annual picnic, or rather held the first half of the outing, or inning, at Grayslake. Wick's grove was the spot chosen, but the rain descended, and the prohibts ran away from the effects of the remedy they advocate as a cure for the liquor traffic; the promoter of all happiness. They are fond of cold water but not in such large quantities. The attendance was good considering the unfavorable weather, and an interesting meeting held in a church. The picnic will be held September 14 at Wick's grove.

Advertising is a subtle science, so subtle, in fact, that by most of the people it is regarded as more or less a game of chance. This is a mistake. There is nothing in the world more certain than advertising if it is properly done. You can make a failure in anything—any line of business—if you do not go about it with a full understanding of its details and careful attention to them. Leave one single, little insignificant screw out of a locomotive and sooner or later there is going to be a smash up. Whenever advertising doesn't pay there is a loose screw or a lost one somewhere.

Is there any difference between a horse race at a regular course, and a horse race at a county fair? Isn't a horse race a horse race no matter where held? Well, why is it that a class of people will hold up their hands in holy horror when speaking of a horse race at some driving park and condemn it in most severe terms, but will go to a county fair, hang on a fence all afternoon, bet their choicest heifer, howl until you can hear them a mile distant and act like a drunken Indian if their favorite wins. This same class will denounce progressive cinch as gambling, but they will go to a picnic and sit at colored doll babies—a nickel a fire—to win a bad tasting, bad smelling cigar, and play the cane rack to the amount of a dollar to win a 5 cent cane. Where is the difference in principle? Is it not gambling as much in one case as another?

The village board of Wauconda has passed an ordinance which provides that saloons do away with all curtains, screens, painted windows—anything that will obstruct a view of the interior of the bar-room. The village law makers want to know who the patrons of such places are. The temperance people claim this ordinance will cut deeply into the profits of the liquor dealers and accomplish a reform.

THE REVIEW prints the news.

THE REVIEW is purely a local paper; it lays claim to being nothing else. Its mission is to cover the local field and print the news—not part of the time, but all the time. The management asks the cooperation of subscribers and public generally in the work of gathering the news. There are many items of interest overlooked because not considered of consequence by those who know of them. Hand the item to us and allow us to judge of its value as news. We will appreciate your assistance.

The Lake Geneva Herald is edited and published by a Christian man; one who worships Geo. Washington as a patron saint. Now listen to him: "A business man from Racine went fishing on Brown's Lake last Sunday and caught a fine pickerel. He went to the telegraph office and sent the following message to his wife: 'I've got one. Weighs seven pounds, and it is a beauty.' In reply came the following: 'So have I. Weighs ten pounds. It's no beauty; looks like you.'

H. D. A. Grebe and his force of men employed in putting in the water pipe connections on Williams street, were having choice compliments thrown to them Tuesday night and Wednesday, by residents of the northwest part of the village because the water was turned off. There seems to have been no excuse for leaving that part of the village without water Tuesday night except that somebody forgot to turn the water on. There is but little satisfaction in such excuses. The matter was carelessness and not done with the intent of causing anyone an inconvenience.

It is really remarkable what a lot of poor millionaires there are in Chicago. From the testimony of some of them before the board of review, it is evident that they must have a hard time getting along. Just how they manage to keep up fashionable establishments and spend the summer in Europe with their families, when they haven't \$100 to their name, is a hard proposition. Still they are willing to swear to it. It looks as though one of the ancient authorities knew what he was talking about when he said, "All men are liars."

The Darcas society gave an Experience Social at the home of Mrs. Lella Austin, Thursday evening, which proved an enjoyable and successful affair. About 100 were in attendance and the experiences of some of the ladies was interesting to hear about. There was an entertaining program of music, recitations, and poetry written for the occasion. Miss Skully of Chicago rendering a choice recitation. Refreshments were served. Mrs. Maude Robertson won first prize, having by diligent work earned \$15. Mrs. Carrie Kendall secured second prize having earned \$5. The net proceeds of the social was \$75. The officers thank all for their kindly aid and contributions.

The shut off valves for street mains in several parts of the village are out of sight—so far out of sight that it requires much time and labor to find them. This is negligence on the part of some one. It is as necessary that the valves should be accessible at all times as it is that the street hydrants be kept ready for instant use. The best water main ever put under the ground is liable to break. In case of accident of that character the water supply would have to be cut off in the territory effected. Before the proper authority could find a valve to cut off the water supply of the village would be gone. On East Main street the cut offs are buried under 18 inches of solidly packed gravel while on Walnut you couldn't find one within seven feet of the surface. Tuesday. Every valve connected with the water system should be properly located. If the blue print drawings of the system do not show where the necessary attachments are, it would be mighty good policy to look for them. The village may need them some day and need them bad.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Jas. T. Jones of Chicago visited here Saturday.

Leroy Powers visited the Woodstock Fair, Thursday.

Arnett Lines has returned from his trip to Buffalo.

Mrs. L. R. Lines who has been quite ill for some time, is convalescing.

James Irons of Chicago was a visitor at the home of Geo. Wagner, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemon of Chicago are guests at the home of Robert Frick this week.

Leroy Powers and wife and Miss Robbie Brockway visited friends near Elgin Sunday.

Robert Frick returned home Tuesday from a visit with relatives and friends in Marseilles.

Robert Bennett returned home on Monday evening, after a three weeks' visit with relatives in Nebraska.

Cecil Horner, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Fred Hoffman, returned Thursday to Spring Valley, Ill.

Mrs. August Hawk returned home Saturday from Chicago, after a two weeks' visit with her parents.

John Kitson and wife of New York are guests of J. E. Catlow and wife and other relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Stark and Dr. Parsons of Chicago were visitors at the home of Jacob Zimmerman, Tuesday.

Misses Malinda Wiseman and Maud Myers, who have been visiting friends in Elgin, returned home Monday.

Miss Luella Wienert, who has been visiting Barrington friends, returned to her home in Chicago, Wednesday.

Mrs. Sprouse and baby of Nunda were visitors at the home of her father, Fred Kampert, the past week.

Mrs. M. E. Jukes of Chicago, who has been the guest of Mrs. C. H. Morrison the past two weeks, returned home Tuesday.

Jacob Zimmerman, one of our aged residents, has been very ill for some days, and owing to his advanced age permanent recovery is unlikely.

Messrs. Will Cannon and Carl Ernst returned home Friday morning from a delightful trip to points on the Canadian shore and a visit to the Buffalo exposition.

N. Stenger and family of Naperville who were guests at the home of J. C. Plagge last week, returned home Wednesday. They were welcomed by many friends and acquaintances while here.

Mrs. Luella Austin and daughter, Miss Ethel, will leave Barrington next week to make their home in Chicago.

The people of this village regret their departure and wish for them a pleasant residence in the big city. They will be sadly missed by a large circle of friends, Mrs. Austin being prominent in society and her home the scene of many festivities.

ENTERED ETERNAL REST.

Mrs. Elisabeth Lageschulte, a Resident Since 1856, Called Home.

Again has the grim reaper entered our midst and gathered in the harvest one of our aged residents, pioneer who for 45 years had watched the progress of the vicinity wherein she made her home; who had known this section as her world content in her surroundings with children and grandchildren; in her labors for church and home, to all of which she gave full measure of love and was faithful unto death.

Mrs. Lageschulte had lived long past the term allotted to the human family and the declining years of her life were weighted by a breaking of the physical forces. Since the death of her husband some years ago she had made her home with her eldest son, Gerhardt Lageschulte, and was given every care and comfort. She was well known to the older residents of this section for her many qualities of good will that serve to make one beloved by all. Her life was filled with good works, and in carrying out the commands of the Holy Word. She recognized that her life work had long ago closed and expressed the desire to enter a mansion prepared for her in the beautiful home above. Sunday evening, August 25, she passed away in a peaceful sleep, having lived 87 years and one month.

The funeral was held from the Salem church Wednesday afternoon, services conducted by Rev. A. W. Strickfaden and attended by a large concourse of friends and relatives. Interment was made in the family lot in Evergreen cemetery where sleep the husband and three daughters who have preceded her to the great unknown.

The immediate relatives surviving are two sons, Gerhardt and Henry J. Lageschulte, prominent business men of our village, 13 grandchildren and 11 great grandchildren.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Elisabeth Lageschulte nee Klein Schmidt, was born in Schalen, Westphalia, Germany, on the 25th of July 1814. In 1843 she was married to Gerhardt Lageschulte and in 1854 they came to America settling at Dunker's Grove, a settlement near Chicago. About two years later they removed to a homestead in Barrington township three miles west of the village and resided there until twelve years ago when they took up a residence in the village. Mrs. Lageschulte was a pioneer of Cook county and most highly esteemed by all and especially by the old settlers with whom she was well acquainted, and with whom she labored for the development of this section of country.

To those kind friends and neighbors who rendered us assistance in our hour of bereavement we desire to tender heartfelt thanks.

**GERHARD LAGESCHULTE,
HENRY LAGESCHULTE
AND FAMILIES.**

CHURCH NOTES AND NEWS

Methodist Episcopal.

Rev. W. H. Tuttle, Pastor. Services held each Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 12.

Salem Evangelical.

Rev. A. W. Strickfaden, Pastor. Preaching each Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:15 o'clock.

Baptist.

Rev. W. L. Blanchard, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 10 o'clock.

Zion Evangelical.

Rev. Father Quinn, Pastor. Regular service the first Sunday and third Saturday in each month. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran.