

THE BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 16. NO. 39

BARRINGTON ILL. SATURDAY OCTOBER 5, 1901.

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

PALATINE LOCALS

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

Board meeting Monday.

Oysters for sale at Fenton's bakery.

Mrs. Filbert entertained her sister and daughter last week.

Palatine was defeated in a game of ball at Lake Zurich Sunday.

Mrs. Richmond has had a sister visiting with her the past week.

Raymond Beutler is working for the Western Tool Works in Chicago.

Floyd Gibbs has returned to his studies at Chicago Veterinary college.

August Kimmett attended the funeral of an aunt at Des Plaines Saturday.

Slade street, between Brockway and Bothwell, has received a needed coat of gravel.

Mrs. Flury moved to Chicago Thursday and Palatine loses one of its oldest citizens.

Mrs. Wm. Wilson has moved from the farm into the Mix house on Plum Grove avenue.

Frye & Putnam have moved their livery barn onto the lot north of the railroad track.

Robert Mosser has been attending the grand lodge of A. F. & A. M. in Chicago this week.

Ed Lincoln went to Grand Rapids, Mich., Thursday where he will spend a few days with his sister.

Carl Stack resumed his studies at Rush Medical college Wednesday. He is librarian of the college.

F. W. Karstens was in Palatine Monday. He is working for a Chicago commission house as a solicitor.

FOR RENT—Farm of 240 acres, for cash, or will furnish stock and rent on shares. C. H. PATTEN. (tf)

Wm. Garms started for Oklahoma Wednesday, where he expects to purchase land and will later go and settle there.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Farm of 150 acres. Reasonable terms. Will rent for term of years. MILTON FOSKET, Palatine, Ill. 2t

Mrs. Henry Stroker and mother, Mrs. Huneberg, have rented the Flury property and will open up a bakery in the old stand run by Mrs. Flury.

FOR SALE—Good house and three lots in best location in Palatine at a decided bargain. Very cheap if sold at once. E. F. BAKER, Palatine.

Bert Foote of Des Plaines is again acting as agent at the depot here. Mr. Arps is getting along nicely and expects to be back to work soon.

The Methodist Sunday school will observe rally day in the church Sunday morning at the usual hour of preaching service. The public is invited.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society met with Mrs. Holmes Wednesday afternoon and an interesting program was given. There was a large attendance.

Rev. D. J. Holmes goes to conference next week, which convenes at Evanston. Some Chicago papers say that Dr. Traveller may be our next presiding elder.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dean's children entertained a company of their little friends at their home last Friday evening and a very enjoyable time was had by the little folks.

FARM SALE—The Sayles farm of 80 acres, 4 miles north-east of Palatine, will be sold at public auction October 22 at 2 p. m., on the premises by B. D. Wood, administrator. tf

Palatine lodge, No. 317, A. F. & A. M., conferred the Sublime degree upon two candidates from Arlington Heights last Saturday night. A nice luncheon was enjoyed after the ceremony.

A gasoline lamp in Smith's saloon exploded last Saturday, but caused no particular damage, as the lamp was not lighted. It is supposed that the lamp was too full and the air pressure burst it.

Will Ost and Will Brockway have purchased the hardware store of Herman W. Meyer and are now taking stock. They expect to start in next Monday morning. Mr. Ost is a Palatine young man, having lived here all his life, and W. H. Brockway was operator at the depot for a number of years and both are young men of good business ability. We wish the new firm the best of success. Mr. Meyer expects to go to Oklahoma as soon as he can straighten up business affairs here.

Use Heath & Milligan's paints.

Miss Cora Bergman entertained fifteen friends at a birthday party at the home of her parents last Sunday afternoon. A fine time was enjoyed by the little folks and a nice luncheon was served.

A grand harvest supper was served by the Ladies Aid Society in the M. E. church last Friday evening and the ladies outdid themselves in the eatables sold. They cleared about \$30 on the supper.

Mrs. W. H. Smith was a guest of A. G. Smith and family Tuesday, being on her way to her new home at Park Ridge, where Mr. Smith has purchased a residence and will cease the ministry at the coming conference. Mr. Smith is the oldest member of the conference, being ordained on the battlefield at Stone River in 1861 and joining the Rock River conference.

Political Chivalry.

William J. Bryan's beautiful tribute to the personal worth of President McKinley and his plea for more magnanimity in political controversy is already bearing fruit. Perhaps no candidate for public office was more bitterly antagonized by the press of the country than Mr. Bryan, unless it was James G. Blaine when he made the race against Grover Cleveland. In that campaign the independent press showed the most abusive articles on the Maine statesman and the cartoons of both him and Mr. Cleveland were something never equaled by a "yellow journal." The New York and Chicago papers, the most pronounced in the abuse of Mr. Bryan, now publish editorials in response to the article in the last number of his Communion.

The following extract from the New York Sun, a bitter antagonist, will show the opinions of the whole, all being of the same tenor:

"The tribute to President McKinley paid by Mr. Bryan is of great dignity and manifest sincerity. Neither has there been in the career of W. J. Bryan since he first became a political figure of national importance any conduct on his part or has there come from him any expression which can fairly be criticised as indicative of a deficiency of that quality and that virtue in him. He behaved like an honest and sincere man. He was an enemy who fought in the open and used no ambushing methods in his fighting. When the victory was won against him, therefore, it was positive, and the republic prospered exceedingly by the decisive settlement. Mr. Bryan represents, we believe, a hopeless cause, but none accuse him of dishonesty or an unprincipled act. He is honest in his cause, fights for it boldly in the open field, like a brave and honest man."

Prices of Milk.

The Borden Condensed Milk company has contracted for its six months' milk supply at the Elgin factory, the price being an average of \$1.38 per hundred pounds, or a fraction over 94 cents per can. This is 5¢ cents per hundred over last fall's prices. By months the Borden pays as follows: October \$1.30, November \$1.40, December and January \$1.45, February \$1.40, March \$1.30.

The prices, farmers say, are lower than they expected, as feed is so much higher than it was last fall. Hay is worth \$14 to \$15, against \$10 to \$12; corn 50 to 58, against 30; oats 35, against 20, and bran \$16 a ton against \$12. The Borden contracted for about 100,000 pounds per day.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Herman W. Meyer and William A. Meyer, under the firm name of H. C. Meyer & Co., doing a general hardware business in the town of Palatine, Ill., is this day dissolved by mutual consent of both parties. The business will be continued by H. W. Meyer, who assumes all liabilities of the firm and to whom all accounts due said firm are to be paid.

Palatine, Ill., Oct. 3, 1901.

H. W. MEYER.
WM. A. WAGNER.

A Typical South African Store.

O. R. Larson, of Bay Villa, Sundays River, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of South Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railroad station and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larson says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by all druggists.

KILLED BY THE CARS

Paul Kampert Instantly Killed and Elmer Kampert Escapes Serious Injury at Hawley's Crossing.

Another grade crossing horror was added to the long list Friday morning when the Geneva Lake passenger going north ran into a vehicle at the Woodbridge Hawley crossing on the syndicate property two miles from Barrington, killing one of the occupants and injuring the other.

Owing to the absence of engineer and fireman in charge of the train, their account of the accident is not obtainable. From Elmer Kampert, who miraculously escaped serious injury, receiving only a few bruises in addition to a severe shaking up, we learn the following:

"My brother Paul and myself were going down the road near Hawley's crossing by the syndicate land. We had the lumber wagon with rack on. As we approached the crossing Paul was sitting on the rear of the wagon and I was sitting forward driving the team. At the crossing a train passed going east and I started to cross the tracks. Did not see train approaching or hear a whistle. Before I could clear the north bound track the engine struck the wagon near the middle and everything was in the air."

The wagon was converted into kindling, the horses uninjured got away and took to the highway. The train was run back to the scene of the accident. The lifeless body of the youngest brother was found some distance from the crossing, and the unconscious form of the elder near by. They were taken aboard the train and the remains of Paul taken to Cary Station and Elmer left at Crystal Lake.

The injuries sustained by Elmer were slight, and permitted him to return to Barrington on the 11:30. The remains of Paul were brought back on the 2:35 train and taken in charge by the undertaker to await the inquest to be held this morning at 10 o'clock.

Paul Kampert, whose life was thus instantly crushed out, was the son of H. H. Kampert residing near the village. He was a manly boy 15 years of age, highly regarded by his elders and esteemed by associates, all of whom deeply mourn his sudden and awful death.

Investor in Gold Bricks.

As an investor in gold bricks Uncle Sam is unrivaled. During the Spanish war he bought the steamship Odbam for \$250,000, spent \$160,000 more in repairing and fitting her for sea, renamed her McPherson and put her into the transport service. The other day he sold her for \$18,000. He paid \$200,000 for another vessel called the Hartford and rechristened her Terry and was glad to get rid of her for \$19,600. It is absurd to suppose that ships fit to send to sea filled with American soldiers three years ago are worthless old hulks today, good only to be broken up for scrap iron. Either the government was cheated shamefully by the former owners of the vessels, in collusion with dishonest officials, or it has been robbed by the officials responsible for the condemnation and sale of the transports.

Desires a Separation.

The city of Evanston has filed in the Illinois supreme court a petition asking that a writ of mandamus be issued against the board of Cook county commissioners to compel that body to organize a township of the territory embraced within the Evanston boundaries. At present the city of Evanston embraces the town of that name and parts of the townships of Niles and New Trier. Sometime ago the board of commissioners was petitioned to make a new township covering the territory of the city and name it Ridgeville. The petition was denied and that is the reason an appeal has been taken to the supreme court.

ANOTHER CHAPTER

Of the Old, Old Story Telling of the Electric Railway Proposed for this Section of Country.

John W. Hendricks is a promoter of electric railway properties. He has been, and still is identified with the syndicates constructing railways on paper and along the public highways of Illinois.

Mr. Hendricks resides at Springfield but transacts business from offices located in St. Louis, Chicago and Cleveland. The syndicate employing him own the Elgin, Aurora & Carpentersville line and many other lines that give transportation facilities to villages in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

In response to an inquiry Mr. Hendricks sends a letter written on up-to-date stationery ornamented with a half-tone engraving of a handsome

tribley car over which is written "It is coming your way."

Well, perhaps it is. But we have heard that story before.

The story is now that next spring a line of electric railway connecting the towns of southern Wisconsin with the towns in the Fox river valley is to be constructed. The capital is ready, and the route decided upon. From Dundee the line is to run to Barrington, Chicago Highlands and follow the "main highway along Fox river to Wauconda."

The Fox river does not flow through the pretty village, but that will not prohibit a railroad running there if it wishes to and the people of that place desire it (and the Lord knows that they do) or opinions of the residents are not worthy belief.

Lake Zurich is to be connected, how is not given out. "The line will run through the dairy district and most fertile section of the state, touching the famous lake resorts of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin."

There is nothing new about this little story yet. The line may be "coming our way" and we hope it is, but it is making mighty slow time for the amount of push there is said to be behind it.

Strike of Telephone Linemen.

The tie-up of the repair and construction departments of the Chicago Telephone company by the strike of its linemen is causing no end of trouble and inconvenience to patrons of that great system. The trouble, it is said, has just begun. The employees of telegraph and electric car lines threaten to go out today in sympathy with the telephone linemen because of affiliation with the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Employees of the Chicago Telephone company at Elgin, Joliet, Aurora, Bloomington, Evanston, Waukegan and all suburban towns, are out. An effort is being made to arbitrate the difference but both sides claim there is nothing to arbitrate.

Should the operators decide to go out business will be paralyzed. The hello girl has now control of the situation.

Valuation is \$365,191,329.

Final corrections of the returns of the board of review of Cook county as announced by County Clerk Knopf Wednesday, show that the assessed valuation of real and personal property in Cook county reaches a total of \$365,191,329. In 1900 the total assessed valuation was \$280,564,522. Personal property valuations amount to \$83,365,623 and realty valuations to \$279,731,520.

Stricken with Paralysis.

Henderson Grinett, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite awhile without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured.—Geo. R. McDONALD, Man, Logan county, W. Va. Several other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all druggists.

Home Seekers, It Will Pay You to Look up Lands in Northern Wisconsin.

The North-Western line has large tracts of land for sale along its lines in Northern Wisconsin at low prices and easy terms of payment.

If you are looking for a new location where good land is cheap, this is your opportunity and now is the time to buy. Markets near by are: Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Superior, Milwaukee, Chicago. The land is well timbered with a mixed hardwood growth, the soil fertile and easy of cultivation, and there is an abundance of pure cold water.

Remember the above points when you are looking for land.

For illustrated folder and further free information address George W. Bell, Land Commissioner, Hudson, Wis., or G. H. MacRae, assistant general passenger agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Open for Business.

J. H. Hatje would announce to the public that he has opened his blacksmith shop and prepared to do all work pertaining to the trade. New location, East Main street, opposite Columbia hotel. 2t-40

Unclaimed Letters.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the post office at Barrington, Oct. 4, 1901:

Mrs. B. W. Bennett, Miss Catherine Dorn, Miss Stella Jennings, Miss Anna Patterson, Lisle Junkerson. H. K. BROCKWAY, P. M.

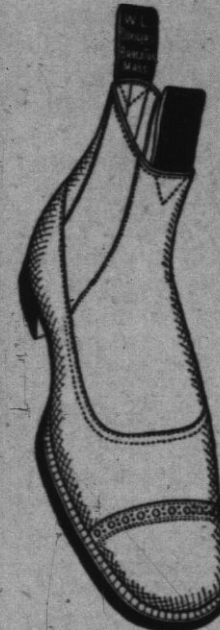
MILLINERY

Our Millinery Department is full of new trimmed hats for ladies and children. We cut the prices in two on hats, just to undersell all competition. Quick sales and small profits is our motto.

Woolen Dress Goods

Here is where you will find a very heavy stock of New Woolen Dress Goods, all desirable patterns, bright, new goods. Prices are away down cheap for values given. We start these new goods at 28c a yd. knowing they will prove trade winners. We are offering a great line of Cotton Plaids at 7, 9 and 15c yd. The Big Store wants to see you for Dress Goods.

WINTER GOODS—Come to The Big Store for bargains.



Men's Shoes—New stock of the W. L. Douglas Men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes. Best men's shoe made for the price asked. Every pair guaranteed to you.

Children's Heavy Shoes—Again we call attention to our Heavy School Shoes for children. We are selling shoes cheap, but they are made strong and durable to meet the heavy wear children give their shoes.

Ladies Dress Shoes

The new winter styles in Ladies' Dress Shoes are now in and we will guarantee our \$2.50 and \$3.00 ladies fancy shoes, the most stylish, best fitting shoe sold. Let us save you money on shoes.



Great Bargains in Men's and Boys' Winter Clothing.

We are now ready to give you big bargains in Winter Clothing. You can come here and buy a first-class tailored Boys' or Men's Winter Suit at a great bargain. Quality and materials used are the first consideration we give in selecting our clothing. We have the biggest stock we ever offered to fill your wants, and sure to give satisfactory wear.

Visit our Men's Furnishing Dept.
Big stock of Men's and Boys' Hats.

A. W. MEYER & CO
BARRINGTON.

Bargains in Shoes



Mens Heavy Working Shoes, 98c, \$1.29, \$1.48, \$1.74 a pair.

Mens Dressy Shoes, latest style and shape, at \$1.29, \$1.49, \$1.99, \$2.49 a pair.

Ladies Shoes, fine shape, elegant style, at 98c, \$1.29, \$1.49, \$1.99, \$2.49 a pair.

Nice line of Children's Shoes from 50c up.

Mens Laundered Shirts and Ladies' Shirts, sold at 50c, 75c, \$1, on sale at only 29c.

LARGE VARIETY OF DRY GOODS.

BIG LINE OF HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING.

GROCERIES.

Arbuckles Ariosa Coffee, 10c a lb.
Good Santos Coffee, 12c a lb.
White Distilled Vinegar, 10c a gal.
Dry Prunes, 5 lbs. for 25c.
Soda Crackers, 5c a lb.
Sterling Flour, made from spring wheat, guaranteed to be equal to any flour made, \$1.00 a sack.



Next week we will receive an invoice of sensible goods, which will be put on sale. Watch this advertisement next week for bargains.

LIPOFSKY BROS., Barrington



You don't have to pull hard to get action on our cigars.

OUR Havana Special

5c CIGAR.

Is the best that money can buy. A pure, wholesome smoke and one that will retain you trade. Try it.

Chas. E. Churchill,
DRUGGIST.



OCTOBER 1901						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

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

League of association football organized with teams in St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee.

Syndicate of Scotch yachtsmen to challenge for the America cup if Shamrock is beaten.

American troops reached scene of massacre of Company C, Ninth regiment, in Samar, and found forty-five bodies, some of which had been mutilated.

Chinese officials began distribution of 5,000,000 taels among native converts at Peking as indemnity for Boxer uprising.

Marquis Ito, former premier of Japan, arrived at Victoria, B. C. He announced that his trip was for health and pleasure only. Declared there was no danger of a clash with Russia.

Triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church convened at San Francisco. Dr. Lindsay elected presiding officer.

National Grain Dealers' convention at Des Moines appointed committee to draft resolutions indorsing President Roosevelt.

Student of Missouri State University stripped, tied to a tree, and whipped, and left in the woods by hazers.

Constitutionality of Illinois pure food law to be tested as result of decision in favor of a grocer at Elgin, Ill.

John Woodward, assistant superintendent of an insurance company, committed suicide in Omaha.

Steamer Richeieu sank in Lake Ontario with sixty tons of tomatoes. Crew escaped.

Steamer Humboldt arrived at Seattle with \$1,000,000 in gold from Alaska.

Name of West Division High School, Chicago, changed to William McKinley School by the Board of Education.

Philadelphia letter carrier who copied a postal card ordered disciplined by the department.

Tammany Hall planning to start a campaign paper with a capital of \$7,000,000.

Parade of 700 babies opened a week of carnival at the Buffalo exposition.

Admiral Dewey won lawsuit involving title to building lot at Des Moines.

First statement of financial condition of steel trust made public, following a meeting of the directors at New York. Report showed earnings were larger during the recent strike than in busier months.

Seymour Bell, the British commercial agent at Chicago, in a report to his government declared American exports of manufactured goods showed a falling off during the last year.

At annual meeting of Alton stockholders F. S. Winston was elected director in place of J. W. Doane. Earnings of the road last year were the greatest in its history.

Duchess de Sagan permitted by French court to set aside \$300,000 of her estate for wedding gift for her son, who is to wed Miss Morton.

New Colombian Minister for Foreign Affairs notified Washington Legation Venezuelan force had been defeated with great loss.

Lester Reiff ruled off the English turf because of a suspicious ride on one of W. C. Whitney's horses at Newmarket.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Winter wheat—No. 2 hard, 69c; No. 3 hard, 68c. Spring wheat—No. 3 spring, 66c; No. 4 spring, 64c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 3 yellow, 54c. No. 4 yellow, 53c. Oats—No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 34c. White, 37c; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3 white, 35c. Choice timothy, \$1.40; No. 1, \$1.35; No. 2, \$1.30; No. 3, \$1.25. Choice prairie, \$1.10; No. 1, \$1.05; No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95. Cattle—Choice dressed beef steers, \$5.75; fair to good, \$4.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.75; western fed steers, \$4.50; western range steers, \$3.25; Texas and Indians, \$2.75; Texas cows, \$2.50; native cows, \$2.50; heifers, \$3.00; canners, \$1.50; bulls, \$2.40; calves, \$3.50; Hogs—Heavy, \$7.00; mixed packers, \$6.75; light, \$6.50; pigs, \$5.25. Sheep—Western lambs, \$3.50; western wethers, \$3.25; ewes, \$2.50; feeders, \$2.50. Pears, \$1.50; crab apples, \$1.00; grapes, \$1.50; 3-lb baskets, 10c; new apples, \$1.50; 4-lb baskets, 13c; hand-picked, \$1.50; medium, \$1.50; potatoes, 50c; tomatoes, 1-bu boxes, 15c; onions, per bu, 15c; eggs, 1c; cheese, 10c; butter, creamery extra, 21c; firsts, 18c; dairies, choice, 18c; hens, per lb, 8c; spring chickens, per lb, 8c; live turkeys, per lb, 50c; ducks, per lb, 10c; iced geese, per lb, 50c.

ASKS POWER TO HANG BOERS

Summary Measures Advocated by the English General.

London telegram: The Daily Express publishes a report that Lord Kitchener has asked for 25,000 more seasoned mounted men and for power to hang rebels, traitors, and murderers without reference to the home government.

Immediately on his return from the continent, says the Daily News, "the King summoned a meeting of the council to consider Lord Kitchener's position. It is understood that his majesty assumed a very strong attitude, and closely questioned Ministers upon their proposals."

The Daily Express says it understands that when the war in South Africa is over King Edward and Queen Alexandra intend to visit the colonies and India, and that while in India his majesty will be crowned Emperor of India.

Kitchener Blames the Boers.

Pretoria telegram: According to a pamphlet published here under authority of Lord Kitchener, responsibility for the war rests with the burghers. "whose invasion of unprotected British territory opened the saddest page in South African history." He quotes a letter from a member of the Volksraad to a member of the Cape Colony Assembly declaring that "the time is ripe to drive the English from South Africa." A proclamation has been issued providing for the sale of properties of burghers still in the field, in accordance with the terms of Lord Kitchener's previous proclamation. The pamphlet also contains a notice of the permanent banishment of several Boer leaders captured since Sept. 15, and also a long letter from Lord Kitchener replying to a communication from Acting President Schalk Burger, received Sept. 5. Lord Kitchener promises to send the Schalk Burger letter to the imperial government, which, he says, reciprocates the Boer statesman's desire for peace.

Seymour Wins His Fight.

Mayor James M. Seymour of Newark was nominated on the second ballot at Trenton as the Democratic candidate for governor of New Jersey in a convention that was at times turbulent in the extreme. State Chairman William Gurley was permanent chairman of the first convention. The first voting showed that the Seymour and anti-Seymour forces were almost evenly divided, and had the anti-Seymour leaders been able to concentrate their vote on a single candidate they might have won. The nomination of Mayor Seymour was a defeat for former United States Senator Smith and his forces, and a victory for E. F. C. Young and Robert Davis of Hudson county and Colonel E. L. Price of Essex county.

Manila Hup Inquiry On.

Washington telegram: The senate subcommittee of the committee on military affairs, consisting of Senators Hawley, chairman; Proctor, Burrows, Cockrell and Harris, has begun the investigation of charges against Lieut. Col. H. O. S. Heistand of the army, in connection with the alleged Manila hemp combination. The charges were preferred by Maj. E. L. Hawkes, formerly a volunteer officer, and were deemed of sufficient seriousness to warrant an investigation by the senate. Col. Heistand was present at the opening of the inquiry in company with his attorney, Charles W. Needham. The committee decided that the proceedings should be public, that course being regarded as best for all concerned.

President Gives a Dinner.

Washington telegram: President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained a few friends at dinner at night, the number including Senator Mitchell of Oregon, Wayne MacVeigh, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce of London and Captain Wainwright of the navy.

Harriman Succeeds Hays.

It has been announced at New York that E. H. Harriman has been elected president of the Southern Pacific company to succeed Charles M. Hays, resigned. Mr. Harriman has been chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific.

Open Air Treatment of Consumption.

In his address at the opening session of St. George's Hospital Medical School, London, Dr. Peter W. Latham asserted that the much-discussed "open-air treatment" of consumption was not modern. He said the essentials of treatment—exercise, short of fatigue, plenty of fresh air, and nourishing food—were set forth in a book written half a century ago by Dr. Hughes Bennett. Dr. Latham declared that in his own practice he had always followed Dr. Bennett's advice.

CAPT. SIGSBEE A WITNESS

Tells of His Part in Santiago Battle.

QUESTION OF GETTING COAL.

Capt. Sigsbee Saw the Flagship's Signal Notifying Him That There Was a Great Shortage of Coal on the Fleet—A Day's Proceedings.

Washington telegram: Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, who commanded the scout ship St. Paul during the Spanish war, was a witness before the Schley court of inquiry. He said that in obedience to orders from Captain Wise, his commanding officer, he had proceeded to the vicinity of Santiago, arriving there on the 21st. He told of taking aboard the Cuban pilot, Nunez, and said that he did not have great confidence in that individual. His instructions were to report to Commo-



CAPT. SIGSBEE.

dore Schley that the Spanish squadron probably was in Santiago harbor. He fell in with the flying squadron on the evening of May 26; the squadron then being twenty or twenty-five miles south of Santiago. He had reported to Commodore Schley that he "knew nothing positively" about the Spanish fleet.

Sigsbee then was asked if he had expressed his belief to Commodore Schley that Cervera's fleet was not in the harbor, as reported later by Commodore Schley. A controversy arose over the admissibility of the question and the court took a recess for luncheon.

Notified of Need of Coal.

Captain Sigsbee said that when he had boarded the Brooklyn on May 26, Commander Schley had told him that he was bound for Key West for coal.

"Did he ask you if you believed the Spanish fleet was in the harbor at Santiago?"

"I don't remember his putting a question in such terms."

The witness recalled a signal from the flagship at that time asking him to "inform Sampson that one-half of this squadron is out of coal."

"Did you ever megaphone the press boat Summers N. Smith that the Spanish fleet was not in the harbor at Santiago?"

"Never. One of the press boats hailed me, saying that Schley had the Spaniards bottled up at Cienfuegos. I replied that we had had them bottled up at Santiago for a week."

Mr. Rayner attempted to quote a statement from Sampson to the effect that Captain Sigsbee had said that on May 29 the flying squadron was blockading Santiago twenty-five miles out at sea, but objection was made to

bringing Sampson in, and Mr. Rayner asked Captain Sigsbee whether he had made that report to any one at that date. The witness replied in the negative.

In reply to a question as to the condition of the weather at the time he was at Santiago, Captain Sigsbee said: "During the 24th, 25th and 26th of May the weather was unsettled; trade conditions had been hindered. There was more or less rain and moderately heavy sea on those three days."

Did Not Seek Spanish Ships.

By the court—Did you make any effort to ascertain if the Spanish squadron was at Santiago prior to May 25?

"Only by extreme watchfulness, that is all."

By the court—What information had you communicated to Commodore Schley on May 26 regarding the whereabouts of the Spanish squadron?

"The department's order to me directed me to state that the Spanish squadron was there, or had been reported there, and, again, the circumstantial evidence afforded by the captain of the Restormel after its peculiar cruise."

By the court—Did you receive a dispatch from Secretary Long, dated May 20, stating "The Spanish fleet arrived at Santiago on May 19?"

"I am not certain, but my recollection is that it stated it arrived on the 19th or 21st."

By the court—Did you show this dispatch to Commodore Schley on May 26?

"I already said I cannot recollect the act of showing it to him. I presume I did, but that I informed him, I remember."

Sampson's Clerk Is Heard.

Captain Sigsbee was then excused, and Chief Yeoman Gustave E. Becker, who served as a clerk to Admiral Sampson on board the flagship New York during the Spanish war, was called. He identified the memorandum from Captain McCalla, saying there was a good landing place near Cienfuegos, which Sampson sent to Commodore Schley under date of May 19, and said that this memorandum had been carried in duplicate by the Iowa and the Dupont.

STANDING OF BALL CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	87	48	.645
Philadelphia	81	58	.591
Brooklyn	77	58	.570
St. Louis	75	61	.551
Boston	68	63	.500
New York	52	83	.386
Chicago	52	85	.389
Cincinnati	51	84	.378

Ready for Trial of Water Cases.

The supreme court of Michigan has denied the application for a writ of mandamus to require Judge Wolcott of the Kent equity circuit court to pass upon the request of the defendants in the water indictment cases to have a transcript of the testimony taken before the grand jury laid before them. This disposes of all obstacles in the way of the trials, which are expected to be taken up this month in the superior court.

Denmark Seeks Immense Loan.

Copenhagen telegram: It is officially announced that the Minister of Finance, Alfred Hage, will this week recommend the Rigsdag to authorize a government loan of 30,000,000 crowns. Americans are interested in the loan as they were in the recent loan of \$10,000,000, floated by the city of Copenhagen, which was furnished by New York capitalists.

HORRORS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.



Lord Kitchener's order prohibiting the carriage of pianos, kitchen ranges, etc., with the mobile columns will break up the soldiers' "Happy Homes in Camp."—Chicago Tribune.

Opposes Increase in Wages.

The executive committee of the Fall River (Mass.) cotton manufacturers considered the request of the textile council for a general advance of 5 per cent in wages. No agreement was reached, but a reply is likely to go to the textile council. It is understood the committee opposes the increase and is trying to secure individual opinions from manufacturers. The committee believes the operatives would not strike even if the request is refused.

Mine Afire; Men Imprisoned.

No. 2 slope at Extension is on fire and dense clouds of black smoke can be seen from Nanaimo, B. C. Full particulars are not obtainable, but a late report says that from eight to fifteen men are in danger, if not lost. It is said that it was impossible to get air to the men, and they are probably dead. The fire started Monday evening. The cause is not yet known. The management has sent for hose and fire apparatus to all points in that vicinity.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

Notes on Wisconsin Experiments.

The writer recently had the pleasure of looking over some of the experimental work in the fields at the Wisconsin station. It was noted that irrigation is still being carried on, but it is all of a surface nature. For a number of years Professor King carried on experiments in sub-irrigation, and the reports of the work done were duly published. After that the matter was dropped so far as the sub-earth work was concerned. We notice that this is the usual result. The fact is, sub-irrigation for large fields is impracticable, for the reason that it requires a vast outlay in the way of labor in trench digging and pipes to convey water, to say nothing of the attendant factors of expense. It is evident that in a country where frost penetrates the ground to the depth of two and three feet, the pipes must be so laid that they can be emptied of water before freezing up. This would require the work of an engineer. It has been found, too, that the pipes have to be numerous and be laid quite closely together to insure a watering of the ground, as the lateral movement of water in compact soils is slight. Surface irrigation is by all odds the least expensive. The land has merely to be laid off in a way that will permit the water to run in furrows, and it will take care of itself. It will move laterally as easily as in any other direction, when it has only air above it. Irrigation from below is a method that catches the fancy, but it is not practicable outside of the green-house.

At the present time some very interesting experiments are being carried on in the irrigation of corn. A considerable area is devoted to this kind of experimentation. On one field the corn has been grown for seven years with no fertilizer, but with alternate strips with and without irrigation. The desire has been to see just what would happen to a field under the two treatments, with and without water. The object lesson is a good one, and we only wish it could be viewed by myriads of farmers that have access to water for irrigating purposes, yet do not use it. Where irrigation has been applied the corn stands seven or more feet high and is heavily eared. Where water has not been applied the corn is stunted and has not made a half growth. The ears are small and not too numerous. It fairly represents a good many fields that can be seen in the drought-stricken region this year. The cost of applying water to the irrigated portion has been small, and in this year of high prices for corn the returns for money thus expended will be great. Mr. H. F. Whiteson, who accompanied the writer said that investigation had shown that the water applied to this corn field had sunk down directly into the soil. Under the corn plants themselves the ground was generally found to be very dry, even though the soil between the rows was saturated. He also called attention to the fact that the use of the land for seven years without the application of any fertilizer had resulted in the apparent decrease of nitrogen to a point where the further successful growing of such crops would be a problem unless nitrogen were applied. The lack of nitrogen was noticeable in the yellowing of the leaves along the mid-veins at a time when the lower leaves still remained green.

In spite of all that has been said against alfalfa by the professors at the Wisconsin station, alfalfa is being successfully grown there this year. Professor Moore says that he is becoming quite enthusiastic as to its possibilities in some parts of the state. Of course the amount of sunshine this year has been great and the lack of sunshine has been perhaps the most potent cause in the non-success with alfalfa in Wisconsin in past years. One field has this year already yielded two and one-half tons of alfalfa hay per acre. The experiments at the stations are not the only ones that are to be employed in demonstrating whether or not alfalfa can be successfully grown in Wisconsin. The students that have graduated at the short course have formed an experiment association for the object of further elucidating the problems that are being solved by the station. This association comprises between 300 and 400 students, and at this time over 100 are carrying on experiments in the raising of alfalfa. When the reports from these different sources come in they will give very valuable data as to that plant in Wisconsin.

Horticultural School at Madison.

The accompanying illustrations show scenes in the horticultural school at Madison, Wisconsin. The upper picture shows the students of the class in plant life at work in the laboratory, studying the development of plants from seed. The lower picture shows a lesson in tree planting in the garden house.

The lessons in plant-life take up the seed and its germination, the nutrition of the plant and its development from the seed to complete maturity; how plants are affected by heat, cold, moisture, dryness, parasites, soil, climate, fertilizers, etc. The laboratory work embraces practice in seed-testing under varying conditions of heat, moisture and oxygen, the planting of seeds under different conditions, with a study from living plant specimens of the formation of roots, leaves, fruits,

flowers, etc., and the parts of the flower, with elementary work in cross-pollination; also transplanting and pruning, the use of the spraying pump, the compounding of insecticides, and fungicides, winter protection of plants, making of hotbeds and cold frames, tree protectors, berry boxes, etc.

Additional lessons embrace the cultivation of the various fruits of our climate, including the marketing and preservation, with the culture and adaptation of flower-garden plants, also the principal injurious insects and methods of preventing their ravages. The laboratory instruction embraces practical work in grafting, budding, the growing of plants from cuttings, forcing vegetables, etc.

Apples for Cold Storage.

A valuable bulletin on cold storage for fruit, prepared by Professors Faville and Hall, has recently been published by the Kansas Experiment Station. The following instructions are given for the picking and packing of apples for cold storage:

Attempt to store nothing but first-class fruit. Have barrels at hand and arrangements made for shipment before beginning to pick. Pick the crop as soon as it is grown and has its color. This is while it is still hard, two weeks before ripeness. Use no fruit that is not picked by hand. Sort carefully, throwing out all fruit that falls below the grade and all that is not absolutely sound. Choose good, well-colored specimens for the first layer of the barrel and place them all by hand, stems down. Do not crowd them. Place the second layer by hand either exactly, apple for apple, on the first or else turn them on their sides, bluish down, breaking the joints of the first layer. After this pour in the fruit gently from the basket, first lowering the basket into the barrel. Shake the barrel frequently and fill it up, using the same grade and variety of apples every inch of the way. Pack the last layer of the barrel by hand as evenly as possible with the stems up. When this is in place apply the press, with a padded head, small enough to fit into the barrel; to settle the fruit. Release the pressure, place on the barrel head, force it into position, drive down the hoops and nail them solid. Turn the other end of the barrel up. Label on it plainly the variety and grade of the fruit and the name of the grower. There must be absolutely no movement of fruit in the barrel. Ship without delay to the storage house. Ship in the evening if possible. If the distance is great, or the connection poor, use refrigerator cars and see that they are iced several hours before putting in the fruit. Go with the fruit if possible; if not, have your commission man apprise of the shipment and send him the bill of lading. Trust the commission man, but never lose track of the apples.

The man who attempts to carry apples through cold storage in a less painstaking way than this will never succeed. Unless the grower and shipper can clear his conscience by this standard he cannot wholly blame the warehouse men for his losses in storage. In the storage houses of the Armour Packing Company, Kansas City, during the season of 1897 and 1898 were thousands of barrels packed by apple speculators, the shrinkage on which averaged less than 2 per cent. In the same room were apples packed by farmers, some of which shrunk as high as 30 per cent. Now, they received exactly the same degree of temperature, dryness, etc., so that the fault was not with the storage room, but with the quality of apples and the way in which they were packed.

Cold storage cannot improve the condition of fruit. At best, it can only hold it at something near the condition it has when it is put in. It cannot save from decay fruit that is imperfect or unsound. A few decaying specimens soon ruin the whole barrel. Sound fruit is the only kind that will keep in cold storage.

Grouping the States.

The very large states are: Texas, 266,011 square miles; California, 158,233 square miles; Montana, 147,061 square miles; New Mexico, 122,687 square miles; Arizona, 113,870 square miles; Nevada, 110,679 square miles; Colorado, 102,969 square miles. The large states are: Michigan, 97,990 square miles; Wyoming, 97,887 square miles; Oregon, 96,838 square miles; Minnesota, 86,335 square miles; Utah, 84,928 square miles; Idaho, 83,828 square miles; Kansas, 82,236 square miles; South Dakota, 77,580 square miles; Nebraska, 77,531 square miles; North Dakota, 70,879 square miles; Washington, 70,574 square miles; Missouri, 69,137 square miles; Wisconsin, 65,805 square miles. The good sized states are: Georgia, 59,436 square miles; Florida, 58,984 square miles; Illinois, 58,354 square miles; Iowa, 56,270 square miles; New York, 52,719 square miles; Arkansas, 53,288 square miles; North Carolina, 52,674 square miles; Alabama, 51,756 square miles; Louisiana, 49,626 square miles; Mississippi, 46,919 square miles; Pennsylvania, 45,928 square miles; Ohio, 44,464 square miles; Virginia, 42,330 square miles; Tennessee, 42,050 square miles; Kentucky, 40,332 square miles. Smaller states are: Oklahoma, 38,958 square miles; Indiana, 36,587 square miles; Maine, 33,039 square miles; Indian Territory, 31,154 square miles; South Carolina, 31,048 square miles; West Virginia, 24,504 square miles. The small states are: Maryland, 12,297 square miles; Vermont, 9,563 square miles; New Hampshire, 9,377 square miles; Massachusetts, 8,546 square miles; New Jersey, 8,173 square miles; Connecticut, 5,612 square miles; Delaware, 2,380 square miles; Rhode Island, 1,247 square miles; District of Columbia, 100 square miles.—Journal of Education.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Value of the Old Maid—Many Homes Are Made Happier by the Old Maid Whose Life Has Been a Sacrifice—Daring Effects in Furnishings.

VALUE OF OLD MAIDS.

Certain lives seem destined to exercise the noblest self-control and the most surprising self-effacement without adequate acknowledgment, says the New York Evening Post. The position is anomalous; the inclination set aside is only known to the heart which never permitted itself to speak its wish aloud and the work would fall from its high level of human endeavor if performed in the light of day, where it "could be praised of men."

In many a home, that woman of varied endowment, the maiden aunt, plays her quiet role of unrecorded and most valuable service, and her benefactions are scarcely aware of her sacrifice of time or personal enjoyment, or of the check she has to put to her individual preferences or opinions in order to carry out the family rule, which often she does not approve or sympathize with. She is ever ready to take the helm when illness or absence forces the heads of the home to yield it to other hands.

Her Charities.

If she has an independent income, this boy goes to college, and that girl receives the musical education for which she longs. Too often, even in grateful young hearts, no inquiry is made as to what might have come to her single, and in some ways, lonely life, had she used the money to gratify herself. She is dear and good and generous—they fully understand that; but where she would have traveled, what she would have taken delight in possessing—books, pictures, a home which was her very own, in which to express herself—they do not think or dream of these. How could she be happier than she is?

Beside a sickbed she keeps her close and tender watch, and when the mother, refreshed by sleep, made beneficial by her perfect trust in the care which supplements her own, returns to her post, she sees with unjealous eyes the joy with which the patient welcomes back the best-beloved. Never to be the best-loved, and yet gladly and cheerfully to fill all the offices in which many a brave and high-hearted woman serves her family, calls forth the very highest type of character and belongs to the noblest class of human endeavor.

HOUSE GOWN



Of light weight gray cloth, with bands of gold embroidery done on tan-colored cloth. The folded front is of liberty satin in pale shades of tan and rose.

STRANGE PROFESSIONS ADOPTED BY WOMEN.

Women bread winners have chosen strange careers for themselves in various parts of the earth. Their example may inspire others, if not to adopt like professions, to act upon the principle which guided them to choose the one thing they could do that was near at hand.

For example, in Georgia a woman not only personally delivers mail over a 40-mile route, riding over the scantily settled region of Montgomery county thrice weekly during the entire year, but manages a large farm as well, doing much of the manual labor, such as ploughing, harrowing, sowing and harvesting, and supports by her energy and courage a family of four, relates the Utica Observer.

Not 20 miles from Savannah there resides a widow who has for the last two years made more than a comfortable income as a government contractor, bidding for the removal of wrecks,

anchoring of buoys, building of jetties and dredging.

Few persons riding over the New London Northern railway are aware that the company employs the only woman train dispatcher in the world. Her responsibility is great, her hours from 7 o'clock in the morning to 9 in the evening, her duties a continual nervous and mental strain. Recently the directors of the road complimented her upon her efficient service, and it is a pleasure to add she receives the same compensation paid the men occupying similar positions.

A Virginia girl has made a widespread reputation, as well as a good bank account, as a trainer of saddle horses.

EVENING FROCK



Of pink crepe, embroidered in black, with fine white tucked mousseline de sole. Black velvet trimmings.

DARING EFFECTS IN FURNISHINGS.

"In my country cottage," said a woman one day, "I tried all sorts of daring effects in furnishings. Those that are pleasing after use I often transplant with success to my city home. For example, two or three summers ago we rented a cottage in which the dining room was dull and dark," says the New York Evening Post. "I got a pot of white paint, together with the owner's consent, and painted the woodwork, the chairs, and table white, with the effect that the room became perceptibly brighter. If I could have changed the wall it would have been lighter still."

"My city dining room had long distressed me because of its want of light and that autumn I boldly transformed it. The walls I had papered in a striped white paper, painted the woodwork white, and put a white linoleum on the floor. The furniture was too handsome to tamper with, for it is mahogany, in a simple colonial design, but the white background efficiently did the work of brightening the room to the most delightfully cheerful point."

REVIVAL OF A ROMAN SCHEME.

A great scheme, which at one time fired the imagination of the Romans, and then was allowed to drop, is now about to be revived in a modified form. Eleanor Duse, the actress, and Gabrielle d'Annunzio, the famous writer, were the moving spirits in a project to erect on the shores of the Lake of Albano, above Rome, a great tragic theater, to be opened a few months each spring for the reproduction of ancient Greek and Roman plays, says the London Daily Telegraph. What spot more inspiring than that classic ground, little changed since it was trod by the feet of Cicero and Virgil, and what surroundings more perfect for inspiration than the oaks under which these great men sat and the lake on which they floated?

CAN SHE DO IT AND LIVE.

One of the most dangerous and thrilling feats ever attempted by a human being is scheduled to occur on Sept. 25 next, when Cora Beckwith, a slim English girl, who is now doing swimming feats in the Pan-American exhibition, will, according to her own announcement, throw herself into the Niagara river, at the head of the Whirlpool rapids, in the firm belief that she will emerge at the other end alive and well.

If she succeeds she will have accomplished what was never done before, says the New York Telegram. Swimming experts declare she cannot make the trial and live.

Cora Beckwith says she can.

ANTI-JEWELRY LEAGUE.

The women of the island of Crete have founded a league similar to that which Lysistrata instituted at Athens for half a day. The association has the object of restricting the luxury of the women of Crete. Its members are forbidden to wear jewels or rich raiment.—Brussels Beige Independance.

THREE NEW HATS FOR FALL WEAR.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S BUSY LIFE.

SKETCHES from



26th PRESIDENT of the U.S.

Theodore Roosevelt's Father.

Theodore Roosevelt is the youngest American citizen who has ever been called to the head of our nation. He was born in New York City, October 27, 1858, his father, after whom he was named, being a prominent merchant, a patriot, a philanthropist, and a moving spirit in the Civil War. The elder Theodore Roosevelt went to Washington after the first Battle of Bull Run, and warned President Lincoln that he must get rid of Simon Cameron as Secretary of War, with the result that Mr. Stanton, the "organizer of victory," took his place. When the war was fairly under way, it was Theodore Roosevelt who organized the allotment plan, which saved the families of eighty thousand soldiers of New York State more than five million dollars of their pay; and when the war was over he protected the soldiers against the sharks that lay in wait for them, and saw to it that they got employment. Through his influence the New York newsboys' lodging-house system and many other institutions of public benefit and helpful charity were established. There were four children in the Roosevelt family, of whom Theodore was the second. There were two boys and two girls. A younger brother was killed in a railroad accident, and the hopes of the father were centered on Theodore. At the age of five or six, Theodore gave little promise of maintaining the prestige of the Roosevelt family line.

The President's Early Boyhood.

He was a tiny, sickly, delicate boy. Some one who knew him in those days of the Civil War described him as a "weak-eyed, big-chested boy, who was too frail to take part in the sports of lads of his age." When he arrived at the age of six, he was sent to the famous old McMullen School, where he remained for eight years. It was not, however, in New York that the boy Roosevelt spent with most profit the months to which he looks back with pleasure. The elder Roosevelt believed that children best thrive in the country. He selected a beautiful spot near the village of Oyster Bay, on the north shore of Long Island, and erected a country house which well deserves its title, "The Sagamore." Here it was among the hills which border the sound and the bay, that Theodore Roosevelt and his brother and sisters spent the long summer months. At fourteen Theodore was admitted to the Cutler School, a private academy in New York conducted by Arthur H. Cutler. Here he took the preparatory course for Harvard University, making rapid advancement under the careful tuition of Mr. Cutler, and graduating with honors.

Becomes an Athlete.

By careful attention and plenty of gymnastic exercise and out-of-door life his frame became more sturdy and his health vastly improved. It thus happened that when young Roosevelt entered on college life at Harvard, in 1875, he suffered little by comparison with boys of his age. While he did not stand in the front rank of athletics, he was well above the average, and had no reason to be ashamed of his physical prowess.

Never for a waking moment was he idle. It was either study or exercise. In addition to his regular studies and special courses he took upon himself the editorship of the college paper, and made a success of it. He was democratic in his tastes and simple in his mode of living. Theodore Roosevelt was graduated from Harvard in 1880 with high honors. In spite of severe study, his health was but little impaired, and he at once started on a foreign journey in search of instruction, pleasure and adventure. He distinguished himself as a mountain climber, ascending the Jungfrau, the Matterhorn and many other peaks, and was made a member of the Alpine Club of London.

Begins Study of Law.

On his return to America he studied law, and in the fall of 1881 he was elected to the State Assembly from the Twenty-first District of New York, generally known as Jacob Hess's district.

By re-election he continued in the body during the session of 1883 and 1884. He introduced important reform measures, and his entire legislative career was made conspicuous by the courage and zeal with which he assailed political abuses. As chairman of the Committee on Cities he introduced the measure which took from the Board of Aldermen the power to confirm or reject the appointments of the Mayor. He was chairman of the noted legislative investigating committee which bore his name. In 1884 he went to the Bad Lands in Dakota, near the "Pretty Buttes," where he built a log-cabin, and for several years mingled the life of a ranchman with that of a literary worker. From his front door he could shoot deer, and the mountains around him were full of big game. Amid such surroundings he wrote some of his most popular books. He became a daring horseman and a rival of the cowboys in feats of skill and strength. In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was the Republican candidate for Mayor against Abram S. Hewitt, United Democracy, and Henry George, United Labor. Mr. Hewitt was elected by about twenty-two thousand plurality. In 1889 Roosevelt was appointed by President Harrison a member of the

United States Civil Service Commission. His ability and rugged honesty in the administration of the affairs of that office greatly helped to strengthen his hold on popular regard.

Police Commissioner in New York.

Roosevelt continued in that office until May 1, 1895, when he resigned to accept the office of Police Commissioner from Mayor Strong. He found the administration of affairs in a demoralized condition, but he soon brought order out of chaos. Says James A. Riis, who is an intimate friend of President Roosevelt:

"We had been trying for forty years to achieve a system of dealing decently with our homeless poor. Two score years before, the surgeons of the police department had pointed out that herding them in the cellars or over the prisons of police stations in festering hives, and turning them out hungry at daybreak to beg their way from door to door, was indecent and inhuman. Since then grand juries, academies of medicine, committees of philanthropic citizens, had attacked the foul disgrace, but to no purpose. Pestilence ravaged the prison lodgings, but still they stayed. I know what that fight meant, for I was one of a committee that waged it year after year, and suffered defeat every time, until Theodore Roosevelt came and destroyed the nuisance in a night. I remember the caricatures of tramps shivering in the cold with which the yellow newspapers pursued him at the time, labeling him the 'poor man's foe.' And I remember being just a little uneasy lest they would win, and perhaps make him think he had been hasty. But not he. It was only those who did not know him who charged him with being hasty. He thought a thing out quickly—yes, that is his way; but he thought it out, and having thought it out, acted on it to the hilt. Of the consequences he didn't think at all. He made sure he was right, and then went ahead with perfect confidence that things would come out right."

His Advice to Organized Labor.

Mr. Riis says he never saw Roosevelt to better advantage than when he once confronted the labor men at their meeting-place, Clarendon Hall:

"The police were all the time having trouble with strikers and their 'pickets.' Roosevelt saw that it was because neither party understood fully the position of the other, and, with his usual directness, sent word to the labor organization that he would like to talk it over with them. At his request I went with him to the meeting. It developed almost immediately that the labor men had taken a wrong measure of the man. They met him as a politician playing for points, and hinted at trouble unless their demands were met. Mr. Roosevelt broke them off short."

"Gentlemen," he said—with that snap of the jaws that always made people listen—"I asked to meet you, hoping that we might come to understand one another. Remember, please, before we go further, that the worst injury anyone of you can do to the cause of labor is to counsel violence. It will also be worse for himself. Understand distinctly that order will be kept. The police will keep it. Now we can proceed."

I was never so proud and pleased as when they applauded him to the echo. He reddened with pleasure, for he saw that the best in them had come out on top, as he expected it would.

Attacked by "Yellow" Newspapers.

It was of this incident that a handle was first made by Mr. Roosevelt's enemies in and out of the police board—and he had many—to attack him:

It happened that there was a musical hall in the building in which the labor men met. The yellow newspapers circulated the lie that he went there on purpose to see the show, and the ridiculous story was repeated until actually it was so. They would not have been able to understand the kind of man they had to do with, had they tried. Accordingly they fell into their own trap. It is a tradition of Mulberry Street that the notorious Seelye dinner raid was planned by his enemies in the department of which he was the head, in the belief that they would catch Mr. Roosevelt there. The dinners were supposed to be his "set."

Some time after that, Mr. Riis was in Roosevelt's office when a police official of superior rank came in, and requested a private audience with him: They stepped aside and the policeman spoke in an undertone, urging something strongly. Mr. Roosevelt listened. Suddenly I saw him straighten up as a man recoils from something unclean, and dismiss the other with a sharp: "No, sir! I don't fight that way." The policeman went out crestfallen. Roosevelt took two or three turns about the floor, struggling evidently with strong disgust. He told

me afterward that the man had come to him with what he said was certain knowledge that his enemy could that night be found in a known evil house uptown, which it was his alleged habit to visit. His proposition was to raid it then and so "get square." To the policeman it must have seemed like throwing a good chance away. But it was not Roosevelt's way; he struck no blow below the belt. In the governor's chair afterward he gave the politicians whom he fought, and who fought him, the same terms. They tried their best to upset him, for they had nothing to expect from him. But they knew and owned that he fought fair. Their backs were secure. He never tricked them to gain an advantage. A promise given by him was always kept to the letter.

Assistant Secretary of Navy.

Early in 1897 he was called by President McKinley to give up his New York office to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy. His energy and quick mastery of detail had much to do with the speedy equipment of the navy for its brilliant feats in the war with Spain. It was he who suggested Admiral Dewey for commander of the Asiatic station.

Dewey was sometimes spoken of in those days as if he were a kind of fashion-plate. Roosevelt, however, had faith in him, and while walking up Connecticut avenue one day said to Mr. Riis, "Dewey is all right. He has a lion heart. He is the man for the place." No one now doubts the wisdom of his selection, and naval officers agree that the remarkable skill in marksmanship displayed by the American gunners was due to his foresight. He saw the necessity of practice, and he thought it the best kind of economy to burn up ammunition in acquiring skill.

A characteristic story is told regarding Roosevelt's insistence on practice in the navy.

Shortly after his appointment he asked for an appropriation of \$800,000 for ammunition, powder, and shot for the navy. The appropriation was made, and a few months later he asked for another appropriation, this time of \$500,000. When asked by the proper authorities what had become of the first appropriation, he replied: "Every cent of it was spent for powder and shot, and every bit of powder and shot has been fired." When he was asked what he was going to do with the \$500,000, he replied: "Use every ounce of that, too, within the next thirty days in practice shooting."

His Cuban War Record.

Soon after the outbreak of the war, however, his patriotism and love of active life led him to leave the comparative quiet of his government office for service in the field. As a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers he recruited the First Volunteer Cavalry, popularly known as the "Rough Riders." The men were gathered largely from the cowboys of the west and southwest, but also numbered many college-bred men of the east. In the beginning he was second in command, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Dr. Leonard Wood being colonel. But at the close of the war the latter was a brigadier-general and Roosevelt was colonel in command. Since no horses were transported to Cuba, this regiment, together with the rest of the cavalry, was obliged to serve on foot. The regiment distinguished itself in the Santiago campaign, and Colonel Roosevelt became famous for his bravery in leading the charge up San Juan Hill on July 1st. He was an efficient officer, and won the love and admiration of his men. His care for them was shown by the circulation of the famous round-robin which he wrote protesting against keeping the army longer in Cuba.

As Governor of New York.

Upon Roosevelt's return to New York there was a popular demand for his nomination for governor. Previous to the state convention he was nominated by the Citizens' Union, but he declined, replying that he was a Republican. The Democrats tried to frustrate his nomination by attempting to prove that he had lost his legal residence in that state. That plan failed

and he was nominated in the convention by a vote of 753 to 218 for Governor Black. The campaign throughout the state was spirited. Roosevelt took the stump and delivered many speeches. His plurality was 18,079.

As the campaign of 1900 drew near, the popular demand that Roosevelt's name should be on the National Republican ticket grew too imperative to be ignored by the leaders. The honor of the nomination for Vice-President was refused time and time again by Roosevelt, who felt that he had a great duty to perform as governor of New York state.

Says Cal O'Laughlin, apropos of the Republican National Convention, which was held in Philadelphia on June 19, 20 and 21, 1900:

Nomination at Philadelphia.

On the evening of the first day of the convention, Roosevelt saw Platt. "My name must not be presented to the convention," he told him. Platt was mad, and mad clean through; but he acquiesced and Roosevelt returned to his apartment to run into the arms of the Kansas delegation. "We do not request you to accept the nomination," said Senator Burton; "we do not urge you to accept nomination, but we propose to issue orders to you, and we expect you to obey them." Throughout the delivery of Mr. Burton's remarks, Roosevelt stood, with shoulders square and feet at right angles, his chin occasionally shooting forward, as if he were on the point of objecting to the argument that he alone could rescue "bleeding Kansas" from demagogism and populism. But he waited patiently until the address was ended, and then appealed to the Kansans to take his words at their face value, and vote for some one of the candidates. But he was not to be so easily satisfied. Senator Burton, grasping his hand, congratulated him "in advance upon his nomination and election," and the delegation, enthusiastically approved the sentiments. So certain was Kansas that Roosevelt would be the choice of the convention, that it had printed a huge placard, bearing the words in large, block type:

"KANSAS DELEGATION FIRST TO DECLARE FOR GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT."

And, when the nomination was declared to have occurred, triumphantly carried it about Convention Hall.

After his nomination, Roosevelt said:

"I held out as long as I could. I had to give in when I saw the popular sentiment of the convention. I believe it is my duty. Now that it is all over, I want to say that I appreciate fully the sentiment which accompanied my nomination. The unanimity and enthusiasm of the convention for my nomination never will be forgotten by me."

During the political campaign which followed, he traveled 16,100 miles, flashed through 23 states, delivered 459 speeches, containing 860,000 words, and made his appeal directly to 1,600,000 persons.

His Capacity for Work.

Mr. Riis says that the thing that beclouds the judgment of his critics is Roosevelt's amazing capacity for work. He says:

"He can weigh the pros and cons of a case, and get at the meat of it in less time than it takes most of us to state the mere proposition. And he is surprisingly thorough. Nothing escapes him. His judgment comes sometimes as a shock to the man of slower ways. He does not stop at conventionalities. If a thing is right, it is to be done—and right away. It was notably so with the round-robin in Cuba, asking the government to recall the perishing army when it had won the fight. People shook their heads, and talked of precedents. Precedents! It has been Roosevelt's business to make them most of his time. But is there anything today who thinks he set one wrong? Certainly no one who with the saw the army come home. It did not come a day too soon. Roosevelt is no more infallible than the rest of us. Over and over again I have seen him pause when he had decided upon a line of action, and review it to see whether there was a chance for mistake. Finding none, he would issue his order with the sober comment: 'There, we have done the best we could. If there is any mistake we will make it right. The fear of it shall not deter us from doing our duty. The only man who never makes a mistake is the man who never does anything.'"

Enforcing the Law.

Referring to Roosevelt's strict enforcement of the Sunday excise law, the San Francisco Argonaut's New York correspondent, "Planeur," wrote under date of September 2, 1895:

The law is not a Republican law. It was passed by Tammany, as a means of blackmailing saloonkeepers who refused to yield up tribute. It is a Democratic law, was introduced at the instigation of the legislature, and was signed by a Democratic governor, David B. Hill. Senator Hill is now trying to make political capital by abusing Roosevelt for enforcing the law, but he places himself in a very questionable position. When a man is the leader of a party in a state, when his party passes an excise law, and when he himself signs it as governor, he certainly stifles himself when, to embarrass a political opponent, he fights against the enforcement of the very law which he himself passed. The opponents of enforcing the law are having a rather hard time. Nobody denies that the law exists; all that they say is that it is "a hardship to enforce it." But who is to decide on the relative severity or mildness of the laws? Commissioner Roosevelt himself frankly says that he does not believe in such a severe Sunday law, but as it is the law, he is going to enforce it. And he is certainly doing so. There is a good deal of humor in the American people, and in this great city there are many thousands who are smiling sardonically over the plight of Tammany caused by enforcing a Tammany law. For Tammany's revenues come largely from the blackmailing of liquor saloons.

President Roosevelt has been a student of political economy since boyhood. He has been an omnivorous reader, and has pursued his studies with the same zeal and energy that have characterized all his acts in civil and military life.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Barrington Review

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MILES T. LAMEY, Editor and Publisher.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1901

A Homely Lesson For Great Rulers.

In spite of weeks of elaborate preparation and the lavish expenditure of untold number of francs the much anticipated meeting between President Loubet of France and Czar Nicholas of Russia was far from impressive. The French president had gone to meet his imperial guests as they entered the harbor of Compiegne. Had he waited for them to come ashore it would have been less polite, but more fortunate. He did not wait. He steamed out into the ruffled waters of the harbor, was transferred in a small boat to the imperial yacht and staggered up the quiet gangway steps to greet the ruler of all the Russias. But Czar Nicholas was below. As he rose from a couch to greet his host the emperor said weakly, "You find me in a most pitiable condition." And so he was. The "Great White Czar" was very white indeed. In short, he was seasick. The lovely czarina was seasick. President Loubet himself was seasick. In fact, it was a most thoroughly miserable crowd of personages.

But out on the heaving surface of the harbor rode line on line of French warships, bowing gravely to the white maned sea horses or nodding jauntily at the combers, according to their tonnage. There was a maze of bunting snapping in the wind. There were miles of French sailors manning yards and rails. The hoarse thunder of great guns roared a welcome to the imperial guests. The guns, the men, the ships—these the czar or the French president could control; they could have been sent away on the waving of a hand—but the seasickness was a thing beyond control. Apparently it had come to the fetes for the purpose of teaching emperors and chief executives a homely lesson concerning human frailty. Truly "a man is no stronger than his stomach." This is an old saw which even they who rule may sometimes consider, if not with pleasure, at least with profit.

Miss Estelle Reel, national superintendent of Indian schools, has introduced a uniform course of study for the various schools under her supervision. It embraces thirty-one subjects and, besides such literary branches as are taught in the public schools, includes agriculture, baking, basketry, blacksmithing, carpentry, cooking, dairying, engineering, gardening, harness making, housekeeping, laundering, printing, painting, sewing, shoemaking, tailoring and upholstery. Its especial purpose is to make the Indians self supporting and useful citizens and embraces ideas of the needs of the Indian school service that Miss Reel has acquired from personal observation in the field, together with the views of the various superintendents and Indian workers of the United States, many of whom have spent a score of years in the work. This is the first course of study in book form and is more comprehensive than any yet introduced into the Indian schools.

The Galveston News makes the statement that the city, which was overwhelmed by disaster about a year ago, has during the past twelve months spent more than \$5,500,000 in repairing the damages of wind and flood. Immense business blocks, big grain elevators, huge storehouses, fine churches, palatial residences and costly theaters and public buildings have been erected, and today Galveston stands as a much finer and more imposing city than it was before the dreadful havoc was wrought by the tidal waves that swept over it. In addition to the rebuilding it is stated that Galveston's export trade during the past year has exceeded \$100,000,000 and has been \$1,000,000 greater than for any year preceding the disaster.

A prominent Wall street broker recently declared that the only shrewd speculators are those that buy stocks while they are asleep and sell them before they awaken. He says that by this method the joy of winning may be had, while the despair engendered by heavy losses will continue only until the victim wakes up. The "prominent Wall street broker" has evidently speculated in his waking moments, and is now wishing that he had tried the other plan.

Now that the great steel strike has been settled, it is better to dwell little upon old controversies and make the most of the promises of peace. It is a matter for general congratulation that a vast industrial army is again fully employed after a long period of idleness.

To Varnish Bronze.
To make a brilliant black varnish for bronze make a bath of equal parts of nitrate of silver and nitrate of copper. Dip the articles to be treated into this liquid and allow them to remain there for some time. Upon withdrawal heat them over the flame of an alcohol lamp until the black patina color has been reached.

Live Stock Shows

...AT THE...

PAN-AMERICAN

WHEN Superintendent Converse promised a better series of live stock shows at the Pan-American Exposition than was ever before attempted, the statement was accepted as an ordinary pleasant and pardonable exaggeration.

The complete success of the dog and the swine shows, however, proved to be the first steps toward redeeming his promise.

The cattle show was an agreeable surprise to every stockman who saw it and at once established a new standard of excellence that will not be equalled for years to come and possibly never surpassed as regards quality.

The sheep show, now fully under way and lasting to Oct. 25, is in every way a worthy successor to the dog, the swine and the cattle shows. The best flocks in the United States and Canada are represented, together with their recent additions of imported stock, consisting of about twenty fine animals now shown in this country for the first time.

The sheep show, taken as a whole, is one of the most complete ever brought together. Every important breed has a strong representation, while every breed known has an exhibit of some kind. The Island Black Face, of which there are but three or four flocks in the United States, are well represented, and they are creating a great deal of interest among the exhibitors and visitors.

All classes in the middle wools are particularly strong, among which are noted prizewinners from the east, west,

the rich pasture lands and an illustration of what may be produced there without additional feed and without artificial shelter.

The Pan-American Horse Show.
Dame Fashion may have withdrawn her smile of approval and the different styles of autos turn their backs in derision, but the horse still holds favor with the great majority of mankind. The horse show at the Exposition which holds the boards for two weeks, from Oct. 7 to Oct. 19, will be no exception. Five hundred horses are coming which are carefully selected to faithfully represent the best of every breed found in the United States and Canada.

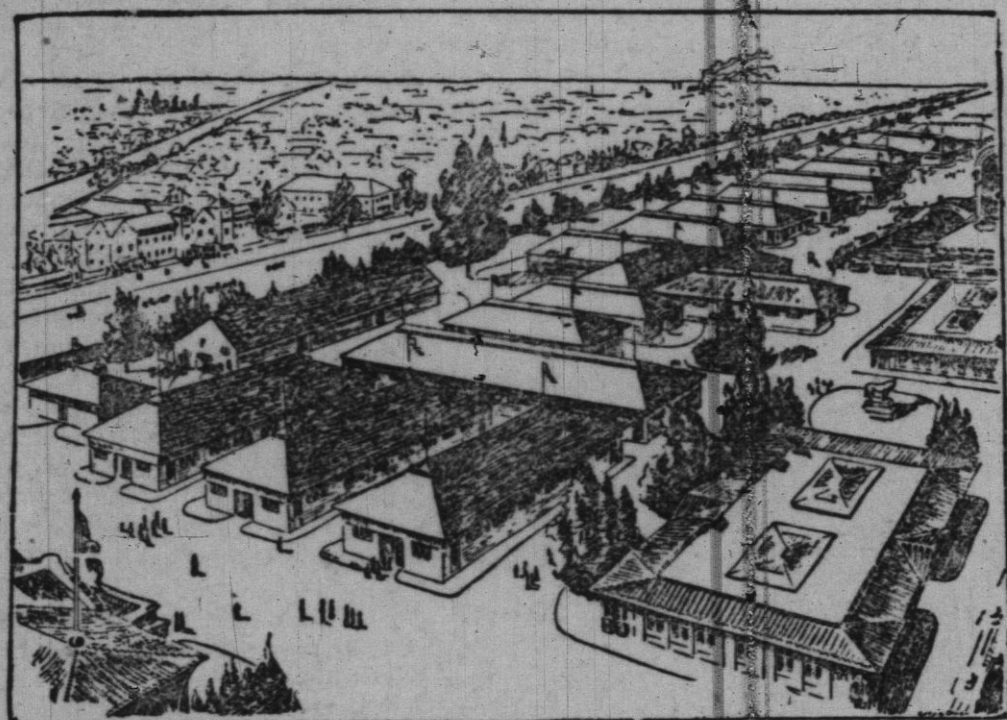
Vermont is again courting prominence by sending a fine lot of Morgan horses, a breed that should receive more attention than it does.

Draft horses, especially the Clydesdale and Percheron breeds, are well represented. These are principally from Canada and the western states.

German coach horses attract a great deal of attention. One large importation of these horses will be brought direct to the Exposition.

French-Canadian horses from Quebec are entered more as a special feature of the horse show. They are little known in the United States, but their style and endurance will commend them as superior coach horses and those that will command favor in any market.

Instead of enumerating the different breeds it is only necessary to select any kind of horse wanted, with the assurance that it will be on exhibition. The finest stables on the continent are contributing to the show with sufficient enthusiasm to insure the finest representation possible.



LIVE STOCK BUILDINGS, PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

north, south and Canada. The strongest representation of all is from the Merinos. Vermont, the home of the Merino, where the only distinctive American breed of sheep originated, is represented by many of her best breeders. This fact deserves more than a passing notice, as our domestic animals of American origin are not numerous. We have borrowed almost everything of this nature from other countries. The only other exception is possibly the American trotting horse.

Angora Goats.
In connection with the sheep show is an exhibit of 240 Angora goats. These interesting animals fill one of the live stock pavilions. The growing of Angora goats is a comparatively new business in this country, and very little is known about it in the east. Their adaptability to rough, rocky pasture lands, where they graze and grow contentedly, has brought them prominently into consideration where such lands have proved useless or nearly so.

Wool Exhibit.
As another feature of the sheep show Superintendent Converse has arranged an exhibition of wool. This is international in scope, having fleeces from the different states, Canada and several South American countries. Argentina alone contributes more than 200 sample fleeces. Chile, Costa Rica, Bolivia, Salvador and other Central and South American countries are also represented. Such an international wool exhibit was never before attempted. It cannot fail to produce lasting benefits that will be shared by growers of sheep, manufacturers of woolen goods and through them the general public.

Shearing Machinery.
Still another accessory to the sheep industry is elaborately illustrated. In one of the stock buildings a platform was erected about three feet above the floor, upon which is installed the latest and best shearing and clipping machinery. Some of the machines are operated by electricity, while others are worked by hand. To show to Exposition visitors their practical working, twenty sheep are brought from the East Buffalo stockyards every morning. One machine is set in motion each half hour during the day, and one of the men in charge removes a fleece with it. One of the operators claims a speed of one and one-half minutes to a fleece.

Range Sheep.
In a pen outside of the regular sheep exhibit is a carload of range sheep direct from the Canadian northwest. These are sent as an advertisement of

the rich pasture lands and an illustration of what may be produced there without additional feed and without artificial shelter.

Poultry and Pet Stock.
From Oct. 21 to the close of the fair the stock pavilions will be once more filled with life, though in a very different form. Poultry of high degree from all parts of the United States and many places in Canada will fraternize without regard to politics or tariffs. As near neighbors the poultry will have mice, rabbits, cats, canaries, prairie dogs, squirrels, ferrets, rats and Belgian hares, besides a great assortment of pigeons, owls, magpies and a great many cage birds.

Eight thousand animals and birds are being gathered together to form this complete cosmopolitan assemblage of birds and animals.

The Pan-American Exposition is proving a great success. While the enterprise suffered for a few days from the national tragedy, the crowds that have put off going until the fall are rushing to Buffalo in great numbers now.

President Roosevelt said of the Pan-American Exposition, "It is well worth the while of every man, woman and child in the country to visit the Pan-American Exposition."

More than 5,000,000 people have visited the Pan-American Exposition. As Secretary of Agriculture Wilson said on Sept. 11, after a visit, "No one can afford to keep away."

Thomas A. Edison said of the Pan-American Exposition after viewing the illumination, "This is the apotheosis of the incandescent light."

Poultrymen from all over the United States will be meeting at Buffalo and the Pan-American Exposition the last three weeks of October.

The stock shows at the Pan-American Exposition have been most popular. The sheep show began Sept. 23 and lasts until Oct. 25.

Innes' band, one of the best in the country, will give concerts free to all Pan-American Exposition visitors from Oct. 7 to 20.

A Communication.

MR. EDITOR—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Clamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me.—W. S. BROCKMAN, Bagnell, Mo. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

THE REVIEW prints the news.

Frank Robertson

Attorney
at Law

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The best white lead is made from metallic lead by the "Old Dutch" process, which requires from four to five months time to complete the finished product. There are numerous quick processes of making white lead, but the products differ materially from those produced by the Dutch method, and it has so far proved an impossibility to make in a few days the same quality that requires months of time to perfect. This may be compared to a process of ripening, that cannot be hurried without detriment to the product.

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Is as necessary as pure white lead. There are numerous mixtures and substitutes offered in place of linseed oil, containing resin, coal oil and other deleterious materials, which, if used, will ruin the best white lead paint.

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SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

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

WAUCONDA.

Robert Kirwan was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.

A. T. Gilbert transacted business at McHenry Monday.

Capt. Griswold spent a few days with friends at Elgin last week.

Mr. Joy was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Green Sunday.

Frank Wynkoop of Chicago was a guest of his parents the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant of Chicago are spending the week with friends in our village.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Friend and daughter Celia visited with relatives at Johnsburg Sunday.

J. K. Orvis of Waukegan transacted business in our village a few days last week in the interest of the Illinois Abstract Co.

Mrs. H. Maiman, accompanied by her son Leo and daughter May and Jeanne Haas, returned home Thursday after spending a week at Lena, the guests of her brother and mother.

Makes assimilation perfect, healthy blood, firm muscles, strong nerve. Quickens the brain, makes and keeps you well. Great medicine, Rocky Mountain Tea. 35c. Ask your druggist.

Very low rates to New York City and return via the North-Western line daily. Tickets will be sold until October 20, 1901, limited to return within 20 days. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

M. L. Powers and son, A. S. Powers, attended the street carnival at Elgin last week. Arthur accompanied the Elgin M. W. A. forester team to Chicago and witnessed the initiation of Senator Wm. E. Mason into the Woodmen as a social member.

Frank Harrison of Chicago, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever for the past several weeks, is now convalescent. He came out to his home in our village Saturday, accompanied by his brother Earl. He is still weak and it will take some time to regain his health and strength.

Messrs. L. E. Golding and C. W. Sowles returned to Chicago Monday, where they will take their third year course at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. Orton Hubbard also returned Monday morning and will start on his second year at the North-Western University College of Surgery.

Harry Ferguson entertained about twenty-five of his little friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Carr Saturday evening, it being the eighth anniversary of his birth. The evening was most enjoyable spent at various amusements and concluded with a fine supper at 10 o'clock, after which they all departed, wishing their young host many returns of the pleasant event. He was the recipient of many useful and pretty presents.

A grand prize ball will be given in Oakland hall next Friday evening. Music will be furnished by Reed's celebrated orchestra of Chicago, assisted by trap drummer. Prizes will be given to the best lady and gent waltzers, the judges for same to be selected from the various towns. This will be one of the leading events of the season and no pains or expense will be spared to make it an evening of enjoyment to all. A most cordial invitation is extended all. Tickets \$1, supper extra.

QUENTIN'S CORNERS.

Philip Young has treated his house to a coat of paint.

Henry Law and wife made a call at H. L. Bockelman's Sunday.

Chas. Sturm was here last week rushing live stock to market.

Our cheese factory has started again to make cheese for the winter season.

John Meyer has been on the sick list for a week, but is now out again.

Mrs. C. Junker visited with her daughter, Mrs. Herman Schneider, on Sunday.

Reports have it that there will be a wedding in this vicinity in the near future.

Jacob Sturm, sr., is around again after a week's sickness, and is feeling much improved.

Wm. Stockel and wife made a business trip to Chicago Saturday and also took in the sights of the big city.

If you are going to California apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. about the through tourist sleeping car service to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Round trip tourist tickets on sale daily. dec. 31

Nutting parties are quite numerous, but the nuts are very scarce. Most of the trees are dead and many are dying.

Master Wm. Bockelman gave a birthday party to friends and schoolmates Tuesday of last week. A nice time was the result.

Wm. Quentin raised some free stone yellow Alberta peaches that measured nine inches in circumference and three inches in diameter. Next.

LAKE ZURICH.

Wm. Bicknase made a trip to Chicago Thursday.

Mrs. Louis Seip went to Chicago on a visit Thursday.

Mrs. H. Weidenhoefer returned to Chicago Wednesday.

Emil Frank handles the finest grade of cigars in the village.

Messrs. Emil Frank and William Ruesching were Waukegan visitors on Wednesday.

Henry Hillman has received a carload of fine Durham bulls, which he offers for sale.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Helfer attended the auction of Geo. Klipper at Long Grove Monday.

Messrs. Fred Kuckuck and Emil Holland of Joliet are visiting their parents here this week.

The Palatine base ball team met with defeat by the Lake County Stars at the game in Oak Park Sunday afternoon.

Herman Prehm has sold a half interest in his hardware business to his brother-in-law, Wm. Tank. We wish the new firm success.

The Hawaiian woman's club at Honolulu debated the question; "Is it better to take Rocky Mountain Tea hot or cold?" Either way it magnifies your pleasure. Ask your druggist.

LANGENHEIM.

George Kelsey and daughter Mildred spent Thursday in Chicago.

Mrs. G. Gothard of Dundee spent Wednesday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Riley spent Sunday with friends at Crystal Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. McGraw and Miss Nellie Riley spent Sunday in Lake Zurich.

Albert Abbott of South Dakota spent a few days with friends at this place.

Frank and Albert Zenk of Nunda spent Thursday with E. W. Riley and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Zimmerman spent Monday and Tuesday with Algonquin friends.

Mrs. C. Schumacher and Emma Langenheim spent Sunday at Spring Lake with friends.

Misses Pauline Rasmussen and Margaret Peterson of Chicago are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. C. Rasmussen.

Half rates to Minneapolis, Minn., via the North-Western line. Tickets will be sold at one fare for round trip Oct. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14, limited to return (by extension) until October 31, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

CARPENTERSVILLE.

Mrs. James Congdon has been quite sick.

Mrs. Ann Russell of Elgin was a visitor Tuesday.

Duncan Livingston, who has been quite ill, is improving.

Mrs. S. H. Harvey left Saturday for a visit with her sisters in Oshkosh, Wis.

Carpentersville and Dundee sent large delegations to the carnival at Elgin.

Miss Emma Selfridge of Batavia was a guest of her cousin, Mrs. Ray Harrison.

Mrs. L. Dunton of Dundee addressed the ladies of the W. C. T. U. here Thursday afternoon.

Chas. Millhuff will spend the winter in New Mexico for his health at the home of Rev. Rocho and wife.

The Guild held a regular meeting Friday afternoon. Officers for the ensuing year were elected and tea served.

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To sell a choice line of Nursery Stock. Steady work and extra inducements to the right persons. All stock guaranteed. Write now for terms and secure a good situation for the fall and winter. Address THE HAWKS NURSERY COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis. Jan 14

Warts Too Expensive. Warts are curious things. They come and go mysteriously, although their going is frequently marked by exasperating delays, and there are almost as many infallible cures as there are warts, the only trouble with these cures being that they are useless when applied to the particular wart you happen to have. They are only good for other people's.

"In my opinion," said a clubman, who was discussing the subject with a friend one day, "a wart is merely the outward correspondence of some mental exasperation. Get rid of that, and it goes away."

"Let me give you a bit of my own experience," he continued. "Last year I went to Europe. For about three years I had had a wart on my little finger, on which I had tried everything I could hear of, but without effect. It only grew larger."

"Well, in the excitement of preparing for the trip and of the journey itself I forgot all about my wart, and when I looked for it about six weeks later it had vanished without leaving the slightest mark. I simply forgot it, and it had no mental condition to feed on. I see you have one on the back of your hand. Forget all about it for a few weeks, and it will go away of itself."

"Yes," said the other clubman, shrugging his shoulders, "but I can't afford to take a trip to Europe for the sake of curing one wart."—Youth's Companion.

Giving Her a Lesson.

The habit of describing things as "awfully jolly" was amusingly satirized by a gentleman who came home prepared to that on events of the day. An acquaintance had failed in business. He spoke of this incident as "deliciously said." He had ridden in an omnibus with a friend whom he described as "horribly entertaining," and to crown all he spoke of the butter which had been set before him at his restaurant as "divinely rancid."

"Why, dad, you are going off your head!" said his youngest and most impudent daughter.

"Not in the least, my dear," he said pleasantly. "I'm merely trying to follow the fashion. I worked out 'divinely rancid' with a good deal of labor. It seems to me rather more effective than 'awfully sweet.' I mean to keep up with the rest of you hereafter. And now," he continued, "let me help you to a piece of this exquisitely tough beef."—London Telegraph.

The Man Faced Crab.

One of the most singular looking creatures that ever walked the earth or "swam the water under the earth" is the world famous man faced crab of Japan. Its body is hardly an inch in length, yet the head is fitted with a face which is the perfect counterpart of that of a Chinese coolie, a veritable missing link with eyes, nose and mouth all clearly defined. This curious and uncanny creature, besides the great likeness it bears to a human being in the matter of facial features, is provided with two legs which seem to grow from the top of its head and hang down over the sides of its face. Besides these legs, two "feelers," each about an inch in length, grow from the "chin" of the animal, looking for all the world like a colonel's forked beard. These man faced crabs fairly swarm in the inland seas of Japan.

A Devoted Mother.

Although looked upon as vermin and destroyed accordingly, the weasel is a good mother, and probably treats her young ones more kindly than many of her human enemies treat theirs. A weasel, carrying something in her mouth, was once seen to enter a hole in a tree. The observer, applying lighted straw, soon smoked her out. She then darted toward a stone wall, near which she was attacked by a terrier, which speedily slew her. She fell an easier victim because of the burden she bore in her teeth. Anxious to see what this was, the onlooker went forward and found it was a baby weasel. The mother's nest in a field close by had been plowed up, and she had been searching for another home. As her youngster could not run she carried it in her mouth rather than leave it to perish.

A retired pugilist eighty years old, living in Jamaica, N. Y., has begun to smoke cigarettes. He has probably just heard of those remarkable men of 100 or so who have attained great age through having smoked since they were old enough to scratch a match.

Subjects for Thought

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THE REVIEW keeps you acquainted with the doings of your neighbors and the happenings of the community. That we may further our news-gathering efforts, we would ask all to send or bring in any item of interest. It is impossible to learn of all the happenings and we ask help and cooperation from all.

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..The Filibusters of Venezuela..

Or the Trials of a Spanish Girl.

By SEWARD W. HOPKINS.

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CHAPTER XI—(Continued).

"Say nothing about Mattazudo," said Philip. "I do not wish him to be alarmed, or he may escape my vengeance."

"I shall say nothing," said Don Juan.

Francisco went out with him.

"Where is the prisoner, Salvarez?" asked Philip of Gomez. "And the two Americans—where are they?"

"Salvarez is in the left wing of the castle, in a room from which he cannot escape. There is but one window, and that is strongly barred. There is but one door, and a sentinel paces before it. The prisoner's wife and daughter are with him. He requested it, and I saw no reason to refuse. The two Americans are in the right wing, confined in like manner."

"Have Salvarez brought in. Let us hear what he has to say."

Gomez went out, and in a few minutes returned with Salvarez.

The courageous General of the Republic walked with firm tread and unflinching gaze into the presence of his conquerors.

"You have sent for me," he said.

"Bow before the king!" said Gomez, with the intention of humiliating the republican.

"Before the king!" repeated Salvarez, with a sarcastic smile. "What king? I know no king."

"You see before you the King of Venezuela," said Gomez.

The lip of Salvarez curled.

"I am the King," said Philip, calmly.

"There is no king in Venezuela," replied Salvarez. "Long live the Republic!"

Philip's face flushed angrily. "Beware! Do you defy me?" he said.

"I do not defy you; I am in your power," said Salvarez. "You have conquered me at arms, but you are not and never shall be king. The defeat of one small regiment does not overthrow a nation. The army of the Republic will drive you from the land."

"You do defy me. You shall acknowledge me king."

"Never."

"Then you shall die."

"I will die proclaiming the constitution."

"Take him away!" thundered Philip, now thoroughly angered. "I had meant to be generous to this man for his bravery, but he forfeits all right to my clemency. He is a rebel. He must die."

"Salvarez was led back to the room which had become his cell."

Philip then sent for the two Americans, who were wondering what was to be done with them, now that they were so completely in the power of the enemy.

When the orderly opened the door and told them the king desired their presence, they rose and followed him, thinking that they might at least learn something now of the fate that was in store for them.

They had not been searched, and still possessed their revolvers.

They tramped through the halls to the Council Room. A lightning flash of intelligence passed between them as they recognized this as the room into which they had entered through the secret panel. Medworth counted the panels. There it was—fifth from either end, and probably undiscovered still.

"You may go," said Philip to the orderly.

Then turning to the young men, he said:

"You are Americans?"

"We are," replied Medworth, in a tone that left no doubt that he was proud of the fact.

"How do you come to be mixed up in this affair?" asked Philip.

"We came here to rescue a young girl from a band of conspirators and villains," said Medworth, calmly.

Philip flashed an angry glance at the intrepid American.

"Have a care," he said. "Do not speak rashly. Do not anger me. You say you came here to rescue a girl from villains. What girl?"

"Don Juan's daughter," replied Medworth.

"Ah!" said Philip, with a sneer. "Then by 'villains' I suppose you mean myself and friends?"

"Yes. Even her father is one of them. You are another."

"Beware!" said Philip. "I have already sentenced one man to death for defying me."

"He wasn't an American," said Medworth. "You wouldn't like to get mixed up with the United States."

"Enough of this," said the king. "I sent for you to obtain information. It was you who discovered the cave where Don Juan's daughter was concealed?"

"It was," replied Medworth.

"How did you make the discovery?"

"In our own way," said Medworth; "and that is our secret."

"You must answer."

"Well, if I must, I must—a parrot told us where it was."

"A parrot!" exclaimed Philip, choking with rage. "I tell you—"

At that moment the door was torn violently open and Mattazudo came running in. He fell on his knees before Philip.

"Your Majesty! Your Majesty!" he cried. "You will not have me shot! You will not kill me! I swear I was but obeying the orders of Gomez!"

Philip's face became like a thundercloud.

"Kill you?" he cried. "Who has told you that I would have you shot?"

"Oh, I heard it, your Majesty," wailed the half-breed. "My followers are strong; they are stronger than the followers of Francisco. If I am shot by your orders they will revolt. With them against you, you cannot cross the Orinoco."

"Where is Gomez?" demanded Philip, calling an orderly.

"I will find him, your Majesty," was the reply.

But before Gomez appeared, there was a loud shouting and shuffling of many feet approaching the Council Room.

"To the King! To the King!" cried a number of voices. "Mattazudo must be saved. He is our leader. If he dies, we go against the King. Long live Mattazudo! Long live the King!"

"Kill the pretender!" shouted an impassioned voice. "He is no king!"

"Kill him! Kill him!" shouted others.

"Stay that rabble!" shouted Philip, in great alarm. "Mattazudo, restore order. Tell them that if they remain loyal you shall be forgiven—you shall live."

"Ah, they might not believe me, your Majesty," said Mattazudo. "Will you not speak a word to them? Come, tell them that, and I promise you you will have no better troops than these."

The king stepped out into the hall with Mattazudo.

He faced the approaching mob.

"What is it you wish?" he asked.

"The life of Mattazudo. He is our leader," came the reply.

"Very well. I have not harmed him," said Philip. "He is my friend. See, I give him my hand. If he is loyal to me I ask no more. Is that enough?"

"Long live the King! Long live Mattazudo!" they cried; and with these words of rejoicing, they dispersed.

Philip returned to his Council Room. The Americans were not there.

Philip called his orderly.

CHAPTER XII.

An Execution Delayed.

The prisoners—all that remained of the gallant band that fought for the Republic—were ruthlessly shot.

This was the first official act of Philip of Aragon after the crown had been placed upon his head. General Salvarez, the greatest of the prisoners, was not placed among them, but no less was the murderous wrath of his captors to descend upon his head.

True, Salvarez was a prisoner of war, and should have been treated with the consideration and dignity due his rank.

A certain honor was reserved for Salvarez, it is true—the honor of standing alone to meet his death.

And, as if to mock him, or to emphasize the irony of his fate, the man who was to command and carry out the execution of the republican general was his old neighbor, Pedro Francisco.

The loving wife and daughter of Salvarez were still with him in the room which was to be the last he should ever occupy in his own castle.

"I fear not for the country," replied Salvarez. "Give the President time to get his army here, and the monster will never live to see another day. It is not that which moves me. Ah, it is the thought of you!"

The general rose from his chair and paced the length of the room. "For myself I care little. Years ago I consecrated my life to the Republic. In battle I would give it willingly. But it is hard to go thus and leave you, my dear ones, in the hands of these merciless scoundrels. There are no friends left. In whose hand can I leave you?"

"Alas!" said Dona Maria, "our friends are dead. Yet I do not fear for myself. If they take you, my general, I soon will follow you. By my own hand I will cheat these monsters of one victim of their license."

"But Jacinta!"

"She is young. She must—she must—"

"Must what?" sternly asked the general. "Give herself up to these despots? Rather, if she is a true daughter of the Republic, she—"

A heavy step interrupted the conversation.

Pedro Francisco entered. His black, gleaming eyes glanced toward Salvarez and his wife, and then rested upon the beautiful, tear-stained face of Jacinta.

He beckoned for her to leave her father's side and come to him.

He led her to a distant corner, and bent to speak in her ear words that could be heard by herself alone.

"You can save your father's life," he said.

She glanced quickly and beseechingly at him.

"Jacinta," he said, "have you heard the order of the king?"

She bowed her head.

"Yes," she answered. "My father pays the penalty of his loyalty to his country—to your country—with his life."

"True," he said. "At noon today he is to be led out into his own garden, and bound, and stood face to face with soldiers. An officer will give the word to fire. That officer is myself."

She started back. Her black eyes blazed scorn and hate upon him.

"You!" she hissed. "You! Oh, wretch, serpent, fiend! You, who claimed to be a friend, will give the command that will send my father to his death!"

"You may prevent it, Jacinta."

"If I can prevent it? How? I have already snelt in bitter humiliation before your pretender king, and begged for my father's life. He spurned me. How, then, can I save him?"

"I tell you I am to command the squad that is to shoot him. At noon nothing can be done. But if it can be postponed till midnight—if the execution could be held in the darkness, much could be done. His fetters could be loosened—he could be left free—the guns could be loaded blank—he could drop at the fire, and creep away."

"Ah, Pedro! You will do this? You will save my father's life? You love the Republic still!"

"No, I am an enemy to the Republic. But I love you! For you, and you alone, I will do this, if you but say the word."

"Word!" Her bosom heaved with emotion. "What do you mean? What word?"

"Promise me that you will be my wife—it is all I ask."

She recoiled from him, clasping her hands over her heart. Panting, she looked at him helplessly.

"But I do not love you," she said.

"I know that," he answered. "You hate me. You despise me. You have said it a hundred times in your haughty way. But I do not care for that. I love you, and must have you. You have your choice—marriage and honor with me, your father's life saved, or—"

"Hush!" she said. "Do not speak of it again. I realize it all. But how do I know you will keep your promise? You may be as cruel as the others. You may not save my father's life."

He smiled.

"Grief has driven reason from you," he said. "Is it likely, when I wish to win your love, that my first step in that direction will be to murder your father? Besides, my part of the contract comes first. If I do not sacredly do my part, you need not keep your promise."

"But is it possible?" she asked. "The hour is already set for noon. Can it be changed to midnight?"

"I think I can. I have some influence with the king. I will ask this as a favor, and he will no doubt grant it. Can you not see, Jacinta, that I am risking my life for you?"

He turned away, and Jacinta, preserving a calm appearance, went back to her father.

"What had Francisco to say?" asked Salvarez.

"Nothing much, my father," she replied. "He spoke to me of—"

"Of something that will happen soon?" he asked, referring to his own death.

"No, father," she answered; "of something that will never happen."

The suspense was becoming unendurable. The girl dared not look at her father's calm countenance, lest she betray the true cause of her emotion. She dared not breathe her hopes—her fears.

"They delay," said Salvarez. Jacinta heard the ticking of the watch in his hand.

With a fiercer fierceness she clutched and looked at it.

It was ten minutes after the hour of noon.

"Father!" she murmured, reeling. "Saved!" and she fell fainting into her father's arms.

(To be continued.)

A Ring-Necked Tribe.

An officer of native troops was on outpost duty at Fort Stedman, in the Shan Highlands, Burmah, and was sent on an expedition to a wild part of the interior, where presumably foot of white man had never trod before. Here he came across a tribe called "Paloungs." He observed the women were decorated with curious coils of brass around neck, arms and legs, and on inquiry found that it was a canon of unwritten law that all the higher-grade ladies be thus adorned. He was horrified to be an eye witness of the operation; the coils being put on a young girl of 12, who lay shrieking and firmly held to the ground while the rods were bent and hammered on. The neck coils have the effect of a gigantic spring, elongating the muscles into a curious deformity. Each well-born ringed lady has a child following her with a pannikin of water, when in hot sun, to sprinkle the coil, as the brass gets intolerably hot, and festers the skin into horrible sores. This is one of the most curious customs ever heard of and in spite of the pain is willingly adhered to, as showing high rank in the wearer. London Sunday Magazine.

Memory Shown by Young Canaries.

"St. Andrews people know nothing of the glory of the encyclopedia, which can imitate perfectly the nightingale, or even enunciate some words in imitation of the human voice," declares Ida Shaper Hoxie, in telling about St. Andrews, "The Singing Village of Germany," in the Ladies Home Journal. "The birds of one breed, subjected to the same influences, have songs that vary with the throat muscles and vocal chords of each individual. But so remarkable is the canary memory that a bird bred to a certain song, if removed from the cage in which he has heard it from his parent, when six weeks old, will later, when he himself begins to sing, give the same song though never having heard it in the intervening period."

A dollar unjustly gained cannot be justly kept.

ILLINOIS ITEMS

Governor Yates has given out the following address to the people of Illinois: "In compliance with the request of the committees having in charge arrangements for Illinois day at the Pan-American exposition, I hereby call attention to the fact that the exposition authorities have designated Monday, October 7, 1901, as Illinois day, and have made extensive preparations for its proper observance. It is incumbent upon us as a people to return, in suitable manner, at Buffalo, the great consideration shown to us by the people of New York at the time of our Columbian exposition at Chicago. Illinois day should be made a notable manifestation of the interest naturally taken by our great central state in this exposition of progress and products of all America. To this end general invitation is extended to our people to assemble at Buffalo on the day above mentioned and participate in the formal ceremonies provided."

A battle occurred today at Joliet between half a dozen non-union men imported from Chicago to work in the Bates Machine Company's plant and a delegation of strikers from the factory, in which several men were hurt. The strikers were roughly handled and two of them will require the attendance of a physician for several days. The others escaped serious injury only by their speed. Revolvers were used during the engagement, but no one was hit. The injuries are all due to hand-to-hand encounters between the workers.

Illinois squad lined up at Champaign Monday evening without showing any effects of the game Saturday. A tackle back formation was tried with success against the scrubs, the university scoring two touchdowns on short gains. Lindgren and Brundy, tackles, played well, doing most of the advancing of the squad.

T. J. Fanning and Lena Olson, both of Peoria, were married at Bloomington.

John B. Joy died suddenly at Jacksonville, Sunday morning. He had been in his usual health, and the day before had visited the central hospital for the insane, of which he was chairman of the board of trustees. Mr. Joy was a member of the state legislature of 1896-97 and chairman of the State Sunday School Association in 1899. He was a brother of Congressman Joy of St. Louis.

Robert A. Miller, a former resident of Moultrie county, willed farm to Masons for widows and orphans' home.

Miss Anna Morgan of the Anna Morgan School of Expression, and Mrs. Helen M. Barker, treasurer of the National W. C. T. U., are engaged in a legal dispute at Chicago over four notes held by Mrs. Barker and signed by Miss Morgan. Back of it all is a transaction in mining stocks, the mine never producing anything but certificates of stock. Miss Morgan says that she gave the notes in payment for stock which never was delivered to her. Justice Richardson heard the case and decided that Miss Morgan must pay. Miss Morgan says she will appeal the case.

Freshman at the University of Illinois opened fire on sophomores who attempted to haze him. Serious clashes reported between the two lower classes.

Former United States Senator C. B. Farwell underwent a surgical operation at Chicago, the object of which was the removal of stones in the patient's bladder. The operation was performed at St. Luke's hospital. The result was highly satisfactory, and the patient is reported as progressing favorably. Mr. Farwell has suffered for fifteen years from the presence of the stones, but the operation is expected to restore him to health.

A jury in the circuit court at Joliet has just decided a novel case. Mrs. Annie Gray was awarded \$3,000 damages against her father, G. F. Gallikson, a well-to-do farmer in Peotone. The suit was based on a promise which Gallikson made seventeen years ago, on the night his daughter was married. He told the guests he would give the bride \$2,000 for forty acres of land. He did neither. Gallikson was a widower at the time, but later married, and it is alleged that the second wife exerted an influence preventing the father from carrying out his promise.

A corn carnival, to be held four days, opened at Mount Pulaski with a good attendance. Premiums are offered for the best corn exhibited. Lectures are given to show the various uses to which the corn may be placed. Samples of the best and purest seed are distributed among the farmers, who are urged to devote their soil to none but the purest grain.

The jury at Taylorville in the case of Seth Mason against the Court of Honor Insurance company disagreed, after twenty-four hours' consideration. The suit was for \$1,000, which was the amount of a policy held by Dr. J. Frank Mason, a son of the plaintiff. The insurance company contests payment because Dr. Mason committed suicide.

The fifth annual reunion of the G. A. R. association of Bureau county began at Sheffield for a two days' session, with 200 veterans from that part of Illinois attending. Congressman J. V. Graff of Pekin addressed 3,000 people. The president of the association, T. P. Streger of Princeton, denounced anarchy and said: "As soldiers who fought for Old Glory, we protest against flaunting the red flag of anarchy. We oppose this monster in America and Bureau county." He urged the association to take action against the Chicago Valley anarchists.

A writ of injunction was served on the board of managers of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac. Superintendent Mallory and Judge C. M. Barickman by Sheriff Talbot today restraining them from removing or in any way interfering with James A. Marshall in the discharge of his duties as physician to the institution. The injunction was granted by Judge Moffet at Lincoln. The bill alleges that Samuel Fallows, John J. Lane and Garret De Forrest Kinney, members of the board, and M. M. Mallory, superintendent, have fraudulently and illegally conspired with Robert B. Fort of Lacon and Homer F. Aspinwall of Freeport to depose Marshall as physician in order to distribute political spoils contrary to the state laws. Marshall's successor was to have been A. B. Middleton, a young physician of this city. The writs are made returnable at the January term of the Circuit court.

A writ of injunction issued in the circuit court of the Pontiac district was served upon the board of managers of the Illinois State reformatory, restraining the board from removing or disturbing Dr. James A. Marshall in any manner from the practice of his duties as a physician. It is stated that the board of managers has attempted to remove Dr. Marshall from his post as physician for political reasons. The post of physician is one appointed by the board managers and the appointee holds his office until removed for cause. At a recent meeting of the board it was thought that Dr. Marshall would resign when he was asked, and resolutions were passed respecting the official conduct of the doctor. The doctor promptly decided to fight.

The Illinois W. C. T. U. convention opens at Galesburg next Tuesday.

Gustav L. Clausen of Chicago, charged with bribing members of Kenosha city council, will fight extradition to Wisconsin.

Heirs to the estates of John P. Gillett and his mother started several lawsuits at Lincoln, to determine ownership of property worth \$1,000,000.

Henry J. Knouth of Colfax and Hattie Kitchens of Tomalco, Bond county, were married at Bloomington.

The reunion of the One Hundred and Seventh Illinois regiment was held in Monticello. Ninety-one members of the regiment were enrolled. A rousing camp fire was held at the opera house, the principal address being made by Judge Shonkwiler. At the business meeting a resolution was passed calling for legislation to stamp out anarchy and commending the promptness with which the assassin of the President had been tried and convicted.

Sam Casey, Albert Watson and B. A. Marshall, owners of the hotel at Mt. Vernon, known as the Jefferson House, have traded the property to W. C. Ingram for a farm of 134 acres in Moore's Prairie township, known as the Flint farm. The Jefferson House is now under the management of T. J. Broom.

The California association of Forty-niners of Cooper county, held its annual meeting at the courthouse in Boonville Monday. After the business of the meeting was disposed of a banquet was enjoyed at the Powell hotel.

The following members of the association were present: Colonel Robert McCulloch, president, Clark's Fork; W. G. Rissner, Pleasant Green; W. C. P. Taylor, Prairie Home; William Miller, Lamine; Colonel H. A. Hutchinson, Boonville.

Warren Wayne, who made a desperate attempt to secure \$600 from one of Grundy county's wealthiest citizens last April, was sentenced to four months in the county jail. He wrote a letter to the farmer threatening to blow up his home and other buildings with bombs unless the money was deposited at a certain place. A package was left and Wayne was captured. He is believed to be an old offender and is wanted in Chicago for forgery. He is over 60 years old and hails from Ray.

Pittsfield defeated Winchester at football in a one-sided game. Score: Pittsfield, 24; Winchester, 0.

Major General Arthur MacArthur will be stationed at Chicago, probably in March next, in command of the Department of the Lakes. He will succeed Major General Otis, who had been in general command in the Philippines before going to Chicago. Since General MacArthur's return to this country from the Philippines there has been considerable speculation as to where he would be located in the military service. General MacArthur would not discuss the expected change.

Dr. W. C. Gray was buried Wednesday. Private services for the family and close friends were held at the home in Oak Park, in the morning, while at 10 o'clock public services were held at the Third Presbyterian church, Chicago. At this service Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn officiated. Interment was at Forest Home cemetery. Members of the Congregational and Presbyterian ministers' associations met in joint session Monday and adopted resolutions of regret.

The annual reunion of the Ninety-seventh Illinois volunteer infantry was held at Jewett. William Burdfield of Neoga was elected president; J. N. Ness of Greenup, vice president; J. D. Wheland of Greenup, secretary; T. R. Hancock of Neoga, treasurer.

The Modern Woodmen held an all-day picnic at Jacksonville, with a large crowd attending. Free entertainments had been provided and lasted all day, concluding with a band concert and vaudeville show in Central park. Addresses were delivered by Judge C. A. Barnes and Hon. J. J. Reeve.

YACHT RACE A FIZZLE.

Tuesday's Trial Results in a "No Contest" Decision.

Owing to light winds Tuesday's yacht race between the Columbia and Shamrock resulted in a fizzle and the race was declared off when the yachts had covered about fifteen miles of the thirty miles of the triangular course. In the smooth sea the Shamrock proved the better drifter and gained three minutes and twenty seconds on the Columbia in the ten-mile beat to windward.

The Race in Figures.

Course—Equilateral triangle, 10 miles to leg.

Wind—Southeasterly, 4 knots.

Result of race—No contest.

Distance covered—14 miles.

Time of Start—Columbia, 11:00:10; Shamrock, 11:00:22.

Time of rounding first buoy—Shamrock, 2:41:36; Columbia, 2:44:44.

Time of "No Contest" Gun—3:45. Shamrock's lead at close—900 yds.

Next race—Thursday.

Before the Race.

At 9 o'clock the observer at Sandy Hook reported the wind as fourteen miles from the northeast and the sea smooth. The Columbia was the first to start for the lights. She was in tow, and was followed a few moments later by the Shamrock. At 9 o'clock the lower bay presented a prettier and more animated sight than it had on either of the previous race days.

There was a large fleet of pleasure craft hovering about and a noticeable increase in the number of sailing yachts. Lewis Noxon's houseboat, the Loudin, was anchored near Sir Thomas Lipton's big yacht, the Trin, while near by was the old schooner yacht America, which fifty years ago brought to these shores the silver trophy for which the Columbia and Shamrock are struggling.

As the yachts drew down toward the starting line the wind was decreasing perceptibly. When they were about three miles from the lights the vanguard of the patrol boats and committee boat hove in sight and away up the narrows a growing cloud of black smoke heralded the coming of the great excursion fleet.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock the Shamrock had set her club topsail, staysail and jib in addition to her mainsail, and a minute or two after the Columbia followed suit. The sails filled fairly well as they came about to the wind, but the breeze appeared to be rather fitful. Then both the racers dropped their towlines and stood off, while the judges' boat took a position somewhat to the north of the lights.

Has More Women Than Men

Boston should be an attractive place for any young man looking for a wife. According to a bulletin of the statistic department, just issued, there are 11,048 more females than males in the city, a surplus equivalent to 1.96 per cent in a total population of 560,892. And young men matrimonially inclined would better not delay, for City Statistician Hartwell says the disproportion of the sexes is rapidly disappearing, being considerably less than it was in 1895. Dr. Hartwell says that fewer girl babies are being born and fewer male immigrants are settling at Boston.

Big Steel Trust Earns \$54,954,871.

The billion-dollar steel trust launched last spring by J. Pierpont Morgan, completed its first six months Tuesday, and, judging by the meager statement vouchsafed the public, it has been a great success from the viewpoint of the \$200,000,000 syndicate which floated it. In Wall street, the statement, as far as it goes, was considered very satisfactory. The brief half-yearly statement issued by the United States Steel Corporation for the period ending Sept. 30 shows net earnings of \$54,954,871, and a payment in dividends of \$27,968,424.

Brigands Fix Time Limit.

The brigands who carried off Miss Helen H. Stone, the American missionary, and her companion, Madame Tsilka of Bulgaria, have fixed Oct. 8 as the limit of time for the payment of the \$110,000 ransom demanded for Miss Stone's release. The hiding place of the brigands has not yet been discovered, and the delay accorded by the abductors is taken to indicate that they consider their retreat quite secure.

Ban on American Divorces.

An important verdict touching upon divorce law was given in criminal sessions at Toronto when the jury found Minnie Woods guilty of bigamy. The accused was

FILIPINOS HAVE BIG LOSS

One Hundred and Forty Insurgents Are Slain.

NEW REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

Sergeant Markley and a Private Escape Across the Bay to Tannan, Leyte, and Tell of the Action—Cruelty of Native Leader.

Manila telegram: Sergeant Markley and a private of company C of the Ninth infantry, which was surprised and many of the men killed in Balangiga, Samar, by a band of insurgents, escaped across the bay to Tannan, Leyte, and have made a report on the action. The sergeant and private evidently did not know of the escape of twenty-four of their comrades to Basey, Island of Samar. They report that 400 bolomen attacked the garrison of Balangiga, who were at breakfast and were without their arms. A majority of the men in the barracks were killed. One hundred and forty natives were killed in the fight. General Hughes is going to the scene of the disaster, and will personally command the troops. The American officers at Manila do not attempt to explain the massacre, except on the ground of overconfidence on the part of the troops at Balangiga, and lack of watchfulness. This was due, probably, to the extreme friendliness of the presidente and townspeople, who recently welcomed the Ninth with music and feasts.

How Americans Were Surprised. Presumably the insurgents waited until the men were at breakfast, and therefore unarmed. The officers would undoubtedly meet together in the convent, and this would make necessary attacks at different points. Unless the natives were able to secure unopposed access to the convent it is thought the officers would be able to make a good resistance, but the enlisted men, being without their officers at the time and in unprotected quarters, would have been at the mercy of their assailants.

Luban Noted for Cruelty.

To those officers familiar with the conditions in Samar the occurrence is not altogether surprising. General Luban, who has been at the head of the insurrection in Samar, is one of the cruelest of the insurgent leaders. When Adjutant General Corbin was in the Philippines it was thought in Manila that Luban had left Samar and was in Southern Luzon endeavoring to arouse the inhabitants of Cebu and stir up an outbreak there. If Luban was in Cebu he would be well informed as to the movements of the Americans, and would have known definitely of the strength of the garrison. There is no doubt among the officers here that, having learned of the assassination of President McKinley, he concluded it would be an excellent opportunity again to stir his followers to action.

PLOT TO MURDER WHITES.

New Branch of the Katipunan Discovered at Talarac.

Manila telegram: A branch of the Katipunan has been discovered at Talarac, capital of the province of that name. The object of the society is the slaughter of the whites. Marcelino Mariville, president of Banaang, is the chief of the new branch, which includes numbers of the native constabulary, who were recently armed. One policeman admits that he was taxed \$1 and was ordered to make bolos. A regular collection has been made by the organization from the natives, either by persuasion or threats and an uprising had been planned for an early date. The conditions in Tayabas and Batangas are not reassuring. The worst form of guerrilla warfare prevails there. The insurgent forces are distributed, under cover, along every road and trail, and wait for travelers in ambush. The insurgent leader Caballos, who formerly belonged to Gen. Cailles' command, but who refused to surrender with Cailles, is retreating to the mountains. The main forces of the insurgents are scattered in bands over the province, where they dig up rifles when there is an opportunity to use them.

SEX IS REVEALED BY DEATH

Wealthy Boston Woman Passes for Two Years as a Man.

New York telegram: The strange story of a woman who preferred to pass for a man was revealed by the death today of Miss Caroline Hall of Boston, a cabin passenger on the steamship Citta di Terino, which arrived from Naples and other Mediterranean ports on Sunday. On the passenger list Miss Hall appeared as "Mr. Charles Window Hall," and with "him" on the ship was Mrs. Hall. It was not until the former was stricken with a mortal illness that the ship's surgeons made the discovery that the supposed man was a woman. Before that no one suspected that "Mr. Hall" was not a man and "he" and "his" wife were received as such. The woman addressed her companion as "Mrs. Hall" and spoke of her as "my wife."

Dream of Death Verified.

Evansville, Ind., telegram: William Vickery, a wealthy capitalist of Gibson county, was found dead in his flour mill at Fort Branch. Twice during the month Vickery dreamt he would die during the latter part of the month in the mill.

N poleon's Great Niece Dies.

Rome telegram: The Countess Charlotte Primoli, daughter of Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte and great niece of Napoleon I., died last night at her chateau at Arcella, near Rome.

CAUGHT IN BURNING MINE.

Many Miners Probably Killed by Colliery Explosion.

Victoria, B. C., telegram: Premier Dunsmuir, president of the Wellington Colliery Company, has just received the following dispatch from Alexander Bridon, manager of the extension mines of that company, situated near Ladysmith:

"Fire occurred in No. 2 slope at No. 3 level, which made such headway that in half an hour it was half way up the slope, spreading to the airways and workings of No. 2 and No. 3 mines. I was obliged to stop both of the mines after two explosions. Have lost some men but cannot say how many."

Nanaimo telegram: No. 2 slope at Extension is on fire and dense clouds of black smoke can be seen from here. Full particulars are not obtainable, but a late report says that from eight to fifteen men are in danger, if not lost. It is said that it was impossible to get air to them and that they are probably dead. The fire broke out in the evening. The cause is not yet known. The management has sent for hose and fire apparatus to all points in this vicinity. The miners supposed to be lost are: MacCalum, Reeves, Watson, Tony, an Italian, name unknown; David Griffiths, Blakely, David Mottishaw and Mike Dolan, and several others are unaccounted for.

Poles Denounce Czolgoz.

The convention of the Polish Roman Catholic Union has opened at Syracuse. Among the delegates are 100 priests. The convention was called to order by Supreme President Anthony Polenz, who introduced Mayor James K. McGuire, who delivered an address of welcome. Peter Kiolbassa of Chicago, in responding, said that the Poles are not responsible for the crime of Czolgoz and were not responsible for it. Czolgoz's mother, he said, was not a Pole, but a German. The assassin was outside the Catholic church and belonged to no Polish societies. He said the Poles had proved their loyalty in battle and were patriotic American citizens.

Killed in Train Collision.

A wreck in which the engineer of one of the trains was crushed to death and several passengers injured took place in a collision of Louisville & Nashville passenger trains at Hubbard Springs, Ky. The dead is M. J. Seltz, engineer, Middlesboro, Ky. The injured are Thomas Martin, Chicago; E. Rowe, Pullman porter; Carl Lenning, Louisville, Ky.; Aaron McKay, Mrs. Plummer, John Hall, H. J. Standford. The collision was between train No. 80 and the second section of No. 95. Both trains were derailed and the cars were badly smashed, impeding traffic for some time.

Mosquitoes Save a Life.

Abe Morehouse of Port Jervis, N. Y., was bitten in the leg by a rattlesnake. A Susquehanna doctor was at once sent for and the leg was bandaged tightly above the wound. It was expected that Mr. Morehouse would die before the doctor came. Just as soon as the leg was bared to put on the bandage it was attacked by a swarm of mosquitoes, and when the doctor arrived he found the man as lively as a cricket and in no need of a doctor, but the ground was covered with dead and dying mosquitoes. They had sucked the poison out of the wound and saved Morehouse's life.

Bond Purchases Cease.

The secretary of the treasury has announced the intention of the treasury department to discontinue, for the present, the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund. The amount of \$20,000,000, for which proposals were invited on Sept. 10, was reached on Wednesday. By the terms of the secretary's announcement no further proposals, in the existing circumstances, will be considered.

Transport Thomas Arrives.

The transport Thomas has arrived at San Francisco from Manila. Among her passengers are Eugene General George M. Sternberg and Commissary General John F. Weston, who have been in the islands several months inspecting the conditions of their respective departments. The Thomas also brought a number of army officers and discharged soldiers.

Colonel Bisbee Promoted.

The president has appointed William H. Bisbee a brigadier general of the regular army. He was recommended highly by Major General Lloyd Wheaton and Major General MacArthur, for his recent service in the Philippine islands. He entered the service as a private of the Eighteenth infantry in 1861, and served throughout the civil war.

Accused of Blowing Safe.

John Wilson and Edward Steigler were arrested at St. Louis on suspicion that they are the men who Nov. 28, 1900, blew open the safe and robbed the Farmers' bank at Emden, Ill. The men deny any connection with the crime, but Chief of Detectives Desmond says that he has sufficient evidence to hold them for the Illinois authorities.

Banker Cooke Is Stricken.

Jay Cooke, the Philadelphia banker and war-time financier, is critically ill at his summer home on Gibraltar island, near Pat-in-Bay, Ohio. Mr. Cooke went to Gibraltar a few days ago for bass fishing and was apparently in robust health despite his 80 years. His servants, who had been instructed to call him early in the morning found him unconscious. A physician who was summoned says the trouble is congestion of the brain. He regained consciousness in the evening.

The Influence of Kindness.

There are few people so fortunate that at some period of their lives they do not drop under the clouds of trouble or misfortune. At some time grief is almost certain to come, an unwelcome guest. Sorrows and troubles gather round us, causing our hearts almost to break beneath their weight. It is in those dark hours that the heart needs the comfort and kindness of a sympathizing friend. We are so constituted that, to a great degree, our happiness is dependent upon others. The heart is formed for friendships, and we need the smile and light glowing from the faces of others as much as the little flower needs the warmth of the sun or the cooling shower. Words of kindness fall upon the heart like the gentle dew. We know not, and may not know the good we might do in this world by simple deeds of kindness. They are worth more than silver or gold. How like angels of mercy we might become if we would be guided more by the law of kindness—kindness to all, especially to the poor and to those who have strayed from the paths of rectitude! It is kindness alone that will soften their hearts and win them back eventually to the right way.—New York Weekly.

A FEARLESS PHYSICIAN.

Benton, Ill., Sept. 30th.—Much comment has been caused by the action of Dr. R. H. Dunaway, a physician here, who for over a year past has been recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills to those of his patients who suffered from Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or other Kidney Troubles. Dr. Dunaway also published an open letter last May stating positively that he himself had been cured of Diabetes by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and that, after he had concluded he was going to die. He is a well man today and says he feels it his duty to do as he has done and is doing because Dodd's Kidney Pills saved his life.

Eye Indicates Character.

Physiognomists rely greatly upon the expression and color of the eye in reading character. It is said that deep blue eyes indicate a mind disposed to coquetry, but still bespeak a heart capable of pure, unswerving, ardent love. Gray eyes signify dignity, intelligence, and large reasoning powers. Greenish eyes belong to a nature in which will be found, in the majority of cases, jealousy, falsehood, scandal and malice. Where the white is tinged with yellow and streaked with red-dish veins, the eyes are the reflectors of passion and hasty temper. Restless eyes, that cannot look one steadily in the face, denote a scheming and a treacherous disposition. Quiet eyes signify self-command, competency, and a modicum of conceit. Black eyes tell you of slumbering passions and an active disposition, sometimes marred with a tinge of deceit. The brown eye is a dear, sweet eye, loving and tender, and as trusty as it is honest and faithful, indicating a nature full of generosity, kindness and happiness.—New York Weekly.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists 7c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Flour Mills in New York.

New York state stands high as a milling state because its western border touches the outer edge of the great lake system of elevators, and right in the metropolitan district itself there are two of the largest and finest mills in the country, each with a capacity of 8,000 barrels, and five others with a capacity of from 1,000 to 2,000 barrels a day.

AMERICA'S GREATEST TOUR.

New York and Return \$31.00 via Cincinnati, Richmond, Va., Old Point Comfort, New York and Buffalo. 18-hour ocean trip. For scenery, historic interest and business, the best. Address W. E. Conklyn, C. & O. Ry., 234 Clark St., Chicago.

Roof Garden in Liverpool.

In the center of Liverpool there is a large roof garden. It forms the hobby of a lady who has in successful cultivation currants, gooseberries and a fine show of outdoor flowers; besides exotics in a greenhouse. The earth was taken up to the tiles by means of a lift, and the garden is efficiently drained.

The Right Conditions.

Briggs—They say that all flies were left alone—that is, if all those that are born were allowed to live—there would be nothing else but flies. Briggs—That is, supposing the earth were nothing in the solar system but a big railroad restaurant.—Life.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 26th.—Information has been received regarding the wonderful curative powers of the Garfield Headache Powders, people everywhere are using them and writing the manufacturers of the good results obtained.

Poetry is the music of the soul, and above all of great and feeling souls.—Voltaire.

No trouble to get breakfast quick if you have Mrs. Austin's famous Pancake Flour. Your grocer wants to supply you.

An Irishman says it would scare him almost to death to commit suicide.

The Population of London.

The population of London, according to the authoritative and careful calculations of Mr. Welton, published in the December (1899) issue of the Royal Statistical Society's Journal, amounted to only 1,060,000 in 1801. This figure had doubled itself by 1841; in 1891 the total reached 5,442,000, and by 1901 was probably 6,250,000. The area included, it should be said, is not precisely that of the census returns, so that the figures, though based upon the census returns, differ considerably from them. But practically we may say that in the lapse of a century the inhabitants of London multiplied sixfold. This enormous population, greater than that of many European states of the second class, is compressed within a space of about 130,000 acres, or, say, 200 square miles.

WISCONSIN FARM LANDS.

The best of farm lands can be obtained now in Marinette County, Wisconsin, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at a low price and on very favorable terms. Wisconsin is noted for its fine crops, excellent markets and healthful climate. Why rent a farm when you can buy one much cheaper than you can rent and in a few years it will be your own property. For particulars address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago.

Cecil Rhodes' Hobby.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who has just entered on his forty-ninth year, has one little known weakness—collecting old cookery books. Of these he has a very remarkable and valuable collection, acquired in the course of some five or six years. There are books, however, which even a millionaire cannot buy, and when in London just before the outbreak of the war in South Africa he kept a secretary busy for several months at the British Museum copying and translating some of the very wonderful old Latin cookery books which have their place in the national collection.

Lotion for Greasy Skin.

For a greasy skin nothing is better than the combination of an ounce of dried rose leaves, half a pint of white wine vinegar and half a pint of rose water. Let the vinegar stand on the rose leaves for a week, then add the rose water. Use a tablespoonful in a cup of distilled water.

THE FARMER IS KING.

Before selling or buying farm property read October HOMES, the only exclusively farm sale paper. Sample copy 10 cents; \$1.00 per year. HOMES PUB. CO., 10-12 Custom House Place, Chicago.

A Point Where He Excels.

Bunker—Is Brassie much of a golf player? Loftor—Well, he is no good at holding, and at driving he is a dead failure; but I don't suppose there is a man or woman on the links who can holler "Fore" with such picturesque effect as he can.—Boston Transcript.

Race of the Australian-London Mail is graphically described in No. 11 New York Central's "Four Track Series." Every person interested in the growth of our commerce should read it. Sent free on receipt of two-cent stamp by General Passenger Agent, New York Central, New York.

Observatory in Back Yard.

Prof. Uriah W. Lawton of Jackson, Mich., has a fully equipped astronomical observatory in his back yard. He has used it as a means of recreation since he resigned the place of superintendent of public schools of Michigan, which he held for many years.

Take Nature's remedy, Garfield Tea! Inexpensive and effective; 15 cents or 20 doses for 25c. It is composed of medicinal HERBS, not mineral poisons; it cures constipation and sick headache, kidney and liver diseases. Good for all.

Thrift of time will repay you in after life with an usury of profit beyond your most sanguine dreams.—W. E. Gladstone.

The hardest cruelties in this life are the mistakes which we commit in judging others—perhaps in judging ourselves.—Mrs. Craigie.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$3.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 261 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Over \$12,000,000 was given to American colleges and universities during the month of June.

Sweat or fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by druggists, 10c. package.

Every man's wit must come from every man's soul—and no other body's.—Sterne.

We thank you for trying Wizard Oil for rheumatism or neuralgia, then you will thank us. Ask your druggist.

The demand for electrical ventilators in India is ahead of the supply.

WISE PAINTING

Not much wise painting done; poor paint, mostly; too cheap. Nobody wants it poor; everybody wants it cheap.

Devoe ready paint is cheap because it isn't poor; it's unlike any other; because we guarantee results instead of materials.

Wise painting is—Paint in the fall and use Devoe.

Ask your dealer; he'll get it for you. Book on painting free if you mention this paper. GOOD-PAINT DEVOE, CHICAGO.

A Long-Lived Engine.

The Great Northern Railway Company, of England, are the owners of an express engine which is believed to own the world's record for the number of miles run. This is No. 1, employed daily on express trains between Peterborough and London, or Peterborough and Doncaster. The engine, which belongs to a single driving wheel type, was built at Doncaster in 1850, being the first to be fitted with outside cylinders. From careful calculations made the engine has just recently completed its four millionth mile. The engine still runs on its original wheels, and is capable of holding its own against the newest constructed. In its long life the No. 1 has not met with an accident of serious nature.

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

There are a number of heroes among the Biblical characters, but Daniel was the only one lionized.

If you love your wife, make it easy for her to get breakfast. Take home Mrs. Austin's Pancake Flour.

Some men get rich while others are waiting for great opportunities.

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

A fable is a stem-winding lie with a moral attachment.

"TELL MOTHER I'LL BE THERE." MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. to his dying mother. Finest sheet music, 10c. McCally Music Co., Columbus, O.

It's all up with the artist who can't draw his breath.

Sozodont

Good for Bad Teeth Not Bad for Good Teeth

Sozodont 25c
Sozodont Tooth Powder 25c
Large Liquid and Powder 75c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

LIFE OF WM. MCKINLEY with memorials included. Large, fully illustrated. Extra terms. Freight paid. Credit given. Big pay for quick work. Outfit ready; FREE. Send 10 cents for postage to ZEIGLER CO., 324 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WE PAY \$20 A WEEK and expenses to men with rights to introduce. Poultry Company. International Bldg. Co., Parsons, Kan.

OIL Farm, Ranch, Rice & Timber Lands. In tracts to suit, from one acre up to 50,000 acres, in Texas. John E. Wiley, Houston, Tex.

WE SHIP DIRECT TO

Contractors and Consumers LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES

MOULDINGS, SASH, DOORS, Etc. AT WHOLESALE PRICES

COMPLETE HOUSE BILLS. COMPLETE BARN BILLS.

Permission given to examine grades before payment. We ask only satisfactory guarantee that we will get our money when stock is found as bought. SEND IN YOUR LISTS FOR ESTIMATES.

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MONROE 211.
MONROE 288.
MONROE 290.

CHICAGO, ILL.

A DAIRY COUNTRY.

What Prof. Henry Thinks of the New Lands in North Wisconsin.

Prof. W. E. Henry, dean of the college of agriculture, in an article on the dairy industry of northern Wisconsin says: "After careful study of all the conditions prevailing in northern Wisconsin, the writer is firmly impressed with the belief that this will become one of the great dairy regions of America. First of all, there is that prime requisite for fine butter and cheese, namely, an ample supply of pure cold water everywhere accessible. Second, an abundance of wholesome stock foods. In summer time the cattle of northern Wisconsin will find in its pastures the finest of grasses and clovers (red and white clovers flourish), and timothy and blue grass pastures are as prevalent and productive as anywhere further south."

If you are interested, and want to learn more about this country, we suggest that you write to D. W. Casseday, land agent of the "Soo" Line, Minneapolis, and ask him to send printed matter. He will be glad to do so.

YOUR TIME HAS COME

To look up your old winter dresses. Make same as good as new by dyeing same with Paul Opperman's German Household Dyes and receive the most wonderful results. Will dye anything. To make the merits of German Household Dyes known to the saving ladies of the land, we offer to send three packages of any size for 25 cents, together with a free package of Easter Egg Colors or Laundry Blueing. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

PAUL OPPERMANN & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

Nature's Pricer Remedy DR. O. PHELPS BROWN'S PRECIOUS HERBAL OINTMENT. It Cures Through the Pores. Send You a Trial. Address Dr. O. P. Brown, 98 E. Wabash, Newburgh, N. Y.

MARRIAGE PAPER.

The Denver Corresponding Club, Exclusive. Established 1886. The greatest opportunity ever offered to ladies; asks no \$5 fee; has members worth \$100 to \$100,000; sends 21 page paper sealed, plain envelope, for nothing free. Only Club giving Bank and Commercial reference; invites investigation. Yours in confidence, H. L. Love, B-16C, Denver, Colo.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

ALWAYS OBTAINED BY USING EVI-LO POWDER. Shades, pink, white, olive, blue, etc. Harmless, perfect. Send 2c for box. Beauford Chemical Co., Chicago.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY, gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials sent 1c. DAVIS' TREATMENT FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S HOME, Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.

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SLICKER
IS SURE PROTECTION IN WET WEATHER.
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during this year only, our twentieth anniversary. The only absolutely free Patents ever offered by any attorney in the world. Send for New Book on Patents and full information. FREE. O. E. DUFFY, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. 30 years a collector of Patents, 14 years an examiner in the U. S. Patent Office. References furnished in every State in the Union.

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To introduce our POULTRY MIXTURE in the country; straight salary; weekly pay; year's contract. We furnish bank reference of our reliability. We require no money in advance for samples. Address with stamp, EUGENE A. MRO. CO., Dept. P, East St. Louis, Ill.

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BEST In The World. ALL KINDS FOR ALL PURPOSES. Write for Free Catalogue. The only scale with ball bearings. BORDEN & SELLECK CO., 44-52 Lake St., CHICAGO.

Something New and Just Out!

The Winking eye lithographed on thin eye ball moves, 10c. Winks, looks like life; a beauty; sells fast at 10c. Write for terms; circulars free; samples 10c. Special prices to jobbers. Paris Novelties Works, 21 Quincy St., Chicago.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Cures while at the time. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON.
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WILLIAM PETERS.....JOHN ROBERTSON
WILLIAM GRUNAU.....J. H. HATZ
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.
Village Board meeting Monday evening.
Practical watchmaker and jeweler. J. JAPPA, Barrington.

October 1 the thermometer registered 86 degrees. That was a record breaker.

The Eminent Ladies will give a burlesque entertainment Friday evening, November 1.

The Spiritual Department of the Epworth League will give an apple pie social Tuesday evening, October 18th.

THE REVIEW prints the news. You can secure the home paper for \$1.50 per year. Now is the time to subscribe.

The female who is fat, fair and forty may be attractive, but she isn't in it for a minute with one slender, saucy and sixteen.

If they get up any more new fangled ideas about how to feed and raise babies the first thing they know they will turn out to be something else than babies.

Are you going to have an auction? If you are the job department of this office can furnish you bills that will stand any kind of weather and attract bidders.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Fox & Abbott telling of the merits of the Blue Flame Oil heater. Read it. It may save you money.

The promoters of Chicago Highlands will entertain big excursion of capitalists and prospective lot purchasers from Chicago and Milwaukee at the new town next Thursday, Oct. 10.

Parties residing in Cary say that "all is not gold that glitters," and the only yellow metal to be found in that vicinity is that reported stored away in the pockets of well-to-do citizens of the village.

Thirty additional cottages are to be built at Chicago Highlands, construction to begin next week. Fifteen houses are now ready for occupancy. It is said the big plant will be in operation November 1.

The report on the Lake County Poor Farm shows the valuation of property to be \$3,772.45. The number of inmates 64, of which 40 are males, 19 of whom are insane; females 24, 20 of whom are insane or feeble minded.

A basket social will be given at the Barrington Center M. E. church, Tuesday evening, October 8, for the benefit of the pastor. A fine program is in preparation. Barrington talent will assist. The public cordially invited.

The latest census bulletin shows that Chicago outclasses all other large cities in the number of deaths from railroad accidents. Its total for the census year is 320, while the combined total for the nine other big cities is only 486.

It is reported that the Pabst Brewing Company are stockholders in the syndicate town, Chicago Highlands, and will at once erect there a building to be used for saloon purposes. Beer follows the factories as closely as a fakir does the county fairs.

Dr. Robinson, formerly pastor of the M. E. church here, delivered the address at memorial exercises held at Hebron, in honor of President McKinley. We are in receipt of a copy of the address and it is an eloquent tribute. Dr. Robinson is an orator no matter what subject may be assigned him.

The millinery ladies of Barrington wish to announce that their first fall opening will be Saturday, October 5, with a full line of fall and winter stock of trimmed and untrimmed hats, sacrificed at lowest prices and good work guaranteed.

MISSIES ADELSON, Barrington.

The neighbors of the leading lawyer for the anarchists in Chicago, gathered in front of his home the other night and threatened mob violence should he give his clients the best of his professional ability. The mob manifested the same spirit of lawlessness and violence which is behind the anarchistic movement.

Says an exchange: "Noah was one of the earliest advertisers. He advertised that he would sail on a certain date. Those who did not believe in advertising failed to get tickets and were left in the wet during the forty days' rain without umbrellas or bathing suits. As most of them could not swim, they took to trees and became monkeys."

The K. L. C. E. held a social at the village hall Friday evening of last week. A very interesting program was rendered, after which the baskets were sold to the highest bidders. About fifty baskets were sold, the highest price paid being \$2.75. Ice cream was served and with baskets the net proceeds amounted to \$27.57.

Edgar L. Johnson will sell at public auction on the G. W. Johnson farm, 24 miles west of Barrington, on Thursday, October 10, commencing at 9:30 a. m., the following: 20 milch cows, 15 heifers, nearly all springers; 2 bulls, 3 geldings, dark bay mare, 2 brood sows, boar, grain, feed, farming machinery and household goods. Wm. Peters, auctioneer.

A crew of painters are plastering the building used by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway as a depot, with a coat of Venetian red. Will the company ever give the patrons of the road at this station such accommodations as they deserve? This is the terminal point of suburban service on this division and the outgoing and incoming traffic is greater than at any point outside the limits of Chicago. The station building here has not one single convenience.

We all admire the beautiful hymn, "Nearer my God to Thee." Now if you will take a bushel of potatoes, a sack of flour or a supply of meat to some poor family who have not the necessities of life, it will bring you nearer to God than all the spiritual songs you can sing in six months. The songs are all right and exert a good influence, but mixed with a charitable deed the combination gives much peaceful rest to one's conscience.

Benton Kingsbury, a colored adonis and custodian of property at the Country club, Waukegan, drew his savings from the bank Tuesday afternoon, kissed his wife good bye, walked to the depot and eloped with Bertha Barr, a pretty and highly respected white girl employed in the household of W. C. Upton. They went to Chicago and from there to Minneapolis. Miss Barr was soon to be married to a well to do young man of Waukegan. This is another proof that there is no accounting for tastes, especially among girls and women matrimonially inclined.

This is, we presume, a new fad with the ladies along the lake shore. The first announcement comes from Highland: "Cold weather will soon be here and I have a full outfit of underwear. Mrs. Caldwell." We congratulate the lady in being thus prepared for the winter season. There are, no doubt, many ladies not as fortunate as the one mentioned. It may be that the lady deals in underwear but the announcement does not state the fact. So the supposition is, therefore, that Mrs. Caldwell desires her neighbors to know how fortunate she is.

Potato growers and holders of stock in storage are making efforts to maintain high prices. The short receipts in Chicago has acted as a stimulus and the price went to 70 cents a bushel, Thursday. Commission men say that if producers keep up present tactics for a few days more that this section will be confronted with a potato famine. Consumers who were congratulating themselves on the fact that this necessary vegetable had reached the top mark and would steadily decline, will be disappointed to watch them take a tremendous upward stride. The price of beef and pork has advanced as has also canned goods. It will cost 33 per cent more for living expenses the coming winter than ever before. Has any one noticed the wage scale advance?

Mary Moss Neuman, one of the wealthiest women in Kane county, died at the Sherman hospital in Elgin last Saturday. Hardly had her death become known when a coroner's jury agreed, after hearing and reading of the antemortem statement, that her demise was the direct result of an attack made on her a few days before by her husband, due, she said, to her refusal to hand over to him money received from the sale of timber taken from her farm near South Elgin. The husband sold all of the property belonging to the farm and was preparing to leave the country when he was arrested and held under bond of \$10,000, which he could not furnish. A child was born to Mrs. Neuman shortly before her death.

A young lady called Saturday evening and recited to the news gatherer a story of unladylike and rather rough treatment at the hands of her employer. The young lady was employed as a domestic receiving (or rather expecting to receive) the munificent sum of \$2 per week. Her duties consisted in doing all the work there was to do, and she did so. The young lady was given to understand that she was the employee of "a Christian family" and, she says "I tried my best to please my employer in every way I possibly could and do my work thoroughly. I was congratulating myself on pleasant surroundings and a lady of refinement to abide with, but you can not always judge people by the church they belong to or their position in society. Why this woman accused me of not earning the \$2, ordered me to leave

the house, struck me as I was going and threw a paltry dollar after me. The girls who work out now-a-days have much to put up with." We are of the opinion that as a rule the girl who takes up domestic work is regarded as a mere slave, and given but a small amount of respect. They are rewarded as inferiors simply because they "labor for a living." In many cases the servant will be found superior to the mistress of the establishment in education and ability to conduct a home; in many cases she makes a better appearance wherever placed. The woman who prays the loudest and takes large blocks of stock in missionary or society affairs is not always the best Christian nor most refined. The idea that a woman who does housework to gain a livelihood should be treated as a drudge, is one that finds place in the minds of the shoddy aristocracy. It is unchristian and un-American. A lady will treat her servants as humans should be treated. But the female sex are not always what they appear to be—angels in disguise.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Elsie Costello is visiting in Chicago.

Mrs. James Ryan visited in Chicago Wednesday.

Miss Helen Frey of Ashton, Ill., is visiting her uncle, J. C. Plagge.

A little boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Jahnke, Tuesday.

Misses Anna Delan and Mary Taylor visited in Woodstock, Wednesday.

John Elfrink left Tuesday for Nebraska, where he will visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. Flora Lines and daughter, Miss Leila, returned yesterday from a trip to South Dakota.

Mrs. Robert Purcell returned this week from a two weeks' visit with friends at Baraboo, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McDonald and children of Fulton, Ill., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hoffman.

Miss Emma and Rhoda Wiseman left Tuesday for Nebraska, where they will visit their sister, Mrs. Fred Lageschulte.

H. Flenty, and Gus Niemeyer, of Arlington Heights, and Fred Blume of Norwood Park, attended the K.L.C.E. social Friday evening.

A Woman in Black.

The merchants and professional men of Barrington were visited Thursday by a woman in black, not the one that Wilke Collins wrote about, but one that possessed nerve, and plenty of it. She was not a young woman, but one whose hair had turned to gray, whose face had lost but little of its original beauty.

The reason she was in Barrington was because her funds had run out. In her own words "she was broke."

It required but a short time for her to become familiar with the names of business men and to call on them. She made a good appearance, was attired in a tailor made suit of black, wore a toque of same color. She was a talker and recited the following recite: "Beg pardon, but this is Mr. ———. I desire to speak with you on a purely personal and most important matter."

She would take Mr. ——— into the darkest corner of the store or office, look him straight in the eye, smile sweetly and say: "You appear to be a gentleman. I am a lady. Have reached your village enroute east and am broke. What can you do for me? This is a private matter between us."

She did not miss a business man in town if he happened in when she called. She rode out of Barrington in first-class style with several 16 to 1 dollars to the good. Of course you can't find a man in this town with a search warrant who responded to the touch.

INTERESTING LECTURES

Delivered by Rev. Shyne of St. Louis at the Catholic Church.

Rev. C. J. Shyne, a Jesuit priest connected with St. Louis University, carrying forward missionary work for the Catholic faith, delivered two lectures at St. Ann's church, Friday and Saturday evenings. Father Shyne is one of those public speakers whose education has been thorough. A theological student for sixteen years before taking the field, an accomplished linguist, and a traveler, has prepared him to handle chosen subjects in an eloquent and entertaining manner. He is not a radical; he can see good in all professions of religious faith; he is liberal in his views, a convincing expounder of scriptural law.

The subject of Friday evening's lecture was "Is Life Worth Living." The speaker presented the subject in a manner that gave his audience a glimpse of what true happiness is; how obtained and the result. The strict obedience of the laws of God; a life devoid of hypocrisy; a disposition to aid others, were mentioned as conducive to earthly happiness and great

helps to secure that coveted state in the hereafter.

Saturday evening he talked on a topic which always brings out discussion; a question of interest to Protestant and Catholic alike. "Is Confession the Work of God or Man?" There are great numbers of people who believe the confessional is a creation of the Catholic church. Those who listened to Father Shyne Saturday evening could not fail to take a different view of the question. They heard the subject debated in a forcible manner, every point made clinched by citations from sermons preached by the Savior and from writings of Matthew, Paul and other disciples. Not one radical utterance was given. Those who expected to hear the speaker give the Protestant church a scoring were disappointed. He proved that since the dawn of Christianity confession of sin had been demanded by all faiths, that it was of Divine origin and not the creation of any Pope or any church. He said that absolution was not within the power of any being unless the sinner resolved to reform. A sin confessed today and repeated tomorrow permitted of no absolution.

He referred at length to the sins enumerated by Christ in his teachings and appealed eloquently for transgressors to come under the protecting shadow of the cross, into the fold of the Father's love and care.

His work here was of great importance to the little band of Catholics in this parish, and his lectures highly complimented by all of other beliefs who attended.

Case Continued by Plaintiff.

The case of D. Levy & Son of Chicago vs. Phil Gonyo of Antioch, in which the plaintiffs sue for payment on a lost note, which note the defendant says he never heard of until the present action was begun, was called before Justice McIntosh, Tuesday morning. Mr. Gonyo again appeared ready for trial, but the plaintiffs, who "had been scouring the American continent for four long years in search of the defendant," were not prepared for trial and asked for a continuance, which was granted.

The defendant says he will soon be familiar with the road between Barrington and Antioch. He is of the opinion that a colored man is in the fence somewhere or the parties persecuting him would have been prepared for a finish round. Of course that is a matter that will come to the surface when the case comes to trial. It is one of those peculiar cases—very peculiar in some respects, and full of interest to those who enjoy witnessing jockeying for position in justice court.

The First Meeting.

The Thursday club met at the residence of Mrs. S. E. Howarth Thursday afternoon to hold their first meeting of the season.

After the program the ladies were served with an elaborate luncheon. The guests were seated at one long table in the dining room and several small ones set throughout the parlors. The decorations were of autumn flowers and dainty dishes of fruits and bon bons. After a social hour the ladies departed, feeling that the meeting of the first year was a very pleasant one. The club will meet next Thursday at the residence of Mrs. S. Seebert.

High School Notes.

The following interesting program was given by members of the High School, Friday afternoon, Oct. 4:

Opening Song.....School
Quotations from Whittier.....School
Recitation.....Cora Jahnke
Vocal Duett.....Lydia Sodi and A. Stiefenhofer
Essay.....Franklin Woodling
Recitation.....Rosa Lageschulte
Essay.....Mable Wagner
Recitation.....Mary Taylor
Debate.....Resolved, That it is unfair to tax a Bachelor for school purposes.
Affirmative.....Alex Boehmer
Negative.....Nora Plagge
Farce.....The Bashful Boy.
Beniah Otis Rose Volker
Fred Hobert Elmer Peckham
Lydia Sodi
Alma Stiefenhofer Alex Boehmer.

Be Sure You Read.

The man who would like to know something about astronomy must lay out a little scheme of study for himself, get the books which are necessary and have them at hand the moment he is at leisure. The man who wishes to familiarize himself with political economy, with politics or with industrial questions, which are now of such importance, must find out what textbooks he ought to have, secure those textbooks and keep them by his side.

The man who wishes to know literature does not need to lay out an elaborate plan which fills him with discouragement by its very magnitude, but he does need to decide what author he is going to read next, and he does need to get the book and keep it within easy reach.

Almost all the great classics are now published in such portable forms that a man can carry a play of Shakespeare, the essays of Bacon, the poems of Tennyson or of Browning, a translation of "Faust," Matthew Arnold's criticisms, Emerson's essays or John Burroughs' charming transcriptions of nature in his coat pocket and substitute them for the newspaper which is thrust in his face by an eager newsboy and which he buys because he has nothing else to read.—SUNDAY

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 11:35 o'clock.
Zion Evangelical.
Rev. J. Haller, Pastor. Services each Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10 o'clock.
St. Ann's Catholic.
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.
Rev. Alfred Menzel, Pastor. Services each Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9:30.

To pastors of churches and secretaries of church societies, we wish to state that this column is set apart for the publication of matters pertaining to religious work. Announcements of meetings, services and topics, are requested. You can advance the interests of your church and society by devoting a few moments in preparing a contribution for this department.

"The Faith that Wins" will be the subject at the morning service in the M. E. church. In the evening the pastor will define "What is a Christian?" Sunday school, Junior and Epworth League at the usual hours. The public is invited.

The annual session of Rock River conference of the Methodist church begins at Evanston Wednesday, lasting about a week. The "Laymen's Association" will be held at the same place Thursday. Barrington will be represented at both of these meetings by Rev. Tuttle and two laymen to be appointed by the official board.

Y. P. E. M. S. held their annual election Tuesday evening. The following officers were elected: President, George Lageschulte; vice-president, Fred Grabenkort; recording secretary, Rose Lageschulte; corresponding secretary, Nora Plagge; treasurer, Charles Schaefer; organists, Laura Landwer and Malinda Boehmer; ushers, Albert Gieske and Sam Naehar; librarian, Esther Kampert.

There is no way of retaining one's youth like being in God's service, in cheerful, trustful obedience. "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength." The path of duty is often a rough one; but it is always the safest path in the universe. Knowing that he is where God wants him to be, a man is sure that he can remain there unharmed so long as God wants him to remain unharmed. Doubt as to one's course of duty is a sure cause of chafing worry. There is no need that any one of us should wear out his life through doubt on this point.

Droping spirits are the bane of any successful work. We are saved by hope. The believer, like Abraham, should hope against hope. There is no other hope like Christian hope to cheer, strengthen and save the soul from danger. This hope is for that which is unseen and not yet in hand. It is progressive in its nature. No sooner is one thing hoped for, enjoyed than we hope for another. Life on earth is nothing but a progressive series of hopes and enjoyments, or hopes and disappointments. Sometimes things hoped for when received are nothing but disappointing; they are not what they seemed.

It requires a well-kept life to do the will of God, and even a better-kept life to will to do his will. To be willing is a rarer grace than to be doing the will of God. For he who is willing may sometimes have nothing to do, and must only be willing to wait; and it is easier far to be doing God's will than to be willing to have nothing to

do—it is easier far to be working for Christ than it is to be willing to cease. No, there is nothing rarer in the world today than the truly willing soul, and there is nothing more worth coveting than the will to will God's will. There is no grander possession for any Christian life than the transparently simple mechanism of a sincere, obeying heart.

It happens to many a man and woman that in the absorbing demands of business or professional life, of home duties or the claims of society, there is a gradual failure of moral purpose or religious conviction, and while the life grows in one direction, it as surely degenerates in another. We can cultivate any part of our natures we will, just as the gardener or horticulturist, by selecting certain qualities, gradually develops a new kind of potato or corn, a new variety of strawberry or apple. We can make our selves new kinds of men and women by giving attention to business or pleasure, books or music, athletics or religion. Spiritual things are not of interest to us when we do not cultivate them, just as business becomes dull if we do not give attention to it and try to make it interesting. As no man can be strong unless he takes much exercise, so no nation can be devout who does not wrestle with God in prayer early and late.

PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

WANTED—To rent farm of about 40 acres near Barrington.

E. N. GIFFORD, Barrington.

FOR RENT—Farm containing 80 acres, situated near Barrington. Apply to Mrs. Caroline Elfrink.

FOR SALE—A parlor heater, coal burner, cheap.

T. W. CREECH.

FOR SALE—Three heating stoves.

A. D. CHURCH.

FOR RENT—Two hundred acre farm, well stocked. Inquire at THE REVIEW office, Barrington.

E. ROBERTSON.

FOR SALE—One heater, wood and coal, 3-arm chandelier, 1 hanging lamp, cheap.

F. J. HAWLEY.

FOR RENT—House, containing 10 rooms, on Cook street.

A. D. CHURCH.

FOR RENT—Forty acres of good land two and one-half miles east of Barrington. Buildings will be put in good order.

M. C. MCINTOSH.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

C. & N. W. Ry.

WEEK-DAY TRAINS.

NORTH.				SOUTH.			
LV. Chicago	AR. Pal'te	AR. Barr'tn	LV. Barr'tn	LV. Pal'te	AR. Chicago	AR. Chicago	AR. Chicago
7:30am	8:20am	8:45am	5:25am	5:34am	6:35	6:35	6:35
8:05	9:00	9:12	5:50	5:58	6:55	6:55	6:55
10:50	11:40	12:00 m	6:35	6:45	7:46	7:46	7:46
*1:20pm		2:18	7:00	7:09	8:10	8:10	8:10
1:30	2:25pm	2:50	7:30	7:40	8:40	8:40	8:40
3:27	4:25	4:35	9:22	9:32	10:15	10:15	10:15
5:01	5:54	6:03	9:30	9:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
6:01	7:03	7:15	12:30pm	12:40pm	1:40	1:40	1:40
6:35	7:35	7:50	2:35	2:45	3:50	3:50	3:50
8:00	8:55	9:05	6:07	6:16	7:05	7:05	7:05
11:35	12:25	12:40	6:40	6:57	7:40	7:40	7:40

SUNDAY TRAINS.

NORTH.				SOUTH.			
LV. Chicago	AR. Pal'te	AR. Barr'tn	LV. Barr'tn	LV. Pal'te	AR. Chicago	AR. Chicago	AR. Chicago
4:00am	8:00	8:00	4:50am	7:30am	7:40am	8:55pm	8:55pm
9:10	10:10	10:25	12:30pm	12:40pm	1:40pm	1:40pm	1:40pm
1:30pm	2:35pm	2:50pm	5:45	5:55	7:00	7:00	7:00
4:45	5:45	5:55	8:48	8:58	9:45	9:45	9:45
6:35	7:35	7:50	9:05	9:15	10:15	10:15	10:15
11:35	12:25	12:40					

Saturday only.

E. J. & E. R. H.

SOUTH.

Waukegan.....	7:00am	3:00pm
Rondout.....	3:10am	3:45pm
Leithton.....	8:30am	4:40pm
Lake Zurich.....	10:00am	5:55pm
Barrington.....	10:30am	6:25pm
Joliet.....	5:00pm	10:30pm

NORTH.

Joliet.....	6:45am	12:30pm	3:30pm	10:30pm
Barrington.....	1:30pm	6:30pm	8:45pm	3:45am
Lake Zurich.....	2:30pm	6:55pm	9:15pm	4:10am
Rondout.....	3:45pm	8:00pm	10:00pm	4:40am
Waukegan.....	4:15pm	8:30pm	10:35pm	5:00am

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