

# THE BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 22. NO. 15.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1906

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## TO SURVEY THE VILLAGE

### Village Council Plans for Improvements—Engage Civil Engineer.

The village fathers transacted a list of business at their meeting Monday. The annual appropriation ordinance was passed. The amount to be raised is \$10,150.

William B. Ewing was engaged at a price of \$250 to establish water level, etc., for the village.

Following is the official report:

Barrington, Ill., June 4, 1906.

Board met in regular session with President M. T. Lamey in the chair and all members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting and treasurer's report for May, 1906, read and approved.

Bills for labor and cement walks, amounting to \$870.05 were ordered paid.

William B. Ewing was engaged to make a survey of the village, establishing water levels, etc., for drainage and sewage.

The appropriation ordinance, No. 14, new series, for year 1906-07, was passed.

The clerk was instructed to procure seven signs to be placed in proper position regarding automobiles.

Applications for extension of water mains on Station and Cook streets was referred to the board of local improvements.

Meeting adjourned to June 18, at 8 o'clock p. m.

L. H. BENNETT,  
Village Clerk.

## ENTERTAINED THEM ROYALLY

### Thursday Club Spent Thursday With Mrs. E. W. Shipman at Ravenswood.

The Thursday club was entertained by Mrs. E. W. Shipman, at Ravenswood, this week. A four-course dinner was served at 1 o'clock. Decorations were carnations and peonies. The study, "Sir Launfal's Vision," by Lowell, was in charge of Mrs. James Maud Robertson and Emma Brockway. Solos were rendered by Mrs. Austin and Mrs. C. Peck, and Miss Nevins delighted these present with instrumental music. The visitors included Mesdames Higley, Loomis, Gillette, Coulter, Rogers and Nevins; Misses Rogers and Nevins. Mrs. Zoa Meyer took the prize in the guessing contest. A most delightful time was spent by those present.

## WAS A QUIET ELECTION.

### No Interest Was Manifested Last Monday.

The following is the official vote polled in the townships of Cuba and Barrington at the election held Monday:

#### TOWN OF BARRINGTON.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—Orin N. Carter, republican, 58; Wm. Fenimore Cooper, democratic, 15; Elphick R. Ede, prohibition, 3; Benjamin D. Magruder, independent, 2.

For Judge of Circuit Court—George A. Carpenter, republican, 57; William A. Doyle, democratic, 18; Malcolm C. Harper, prohibition, 4.

For County Surveyor—Harry L. Emerson, republican, 58; William P. Feeney, democratic, 15; Chas. Watts, prohibition, 4.

#### TOWN OF CUBA.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—Orin N. Carter, republican, 36; Wm. Fenimore Cooper, democratic, 5; Seymour Steadman, socialist, 1; Benjamin D. Magruder, independent, 2; Elphick R. Ede, prohibition, 2.

## Try Our 25 CENT DINNER.

Served from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

If you try it once, you'll take another. It is the best meal to be had anywhere for the money. Prompt service and cleanliness is our motto.

## Meals at All Hours.

If you are hungry just step in, and we'll satisfy the inner man in a jiffy.

## Barrington Cafe,

ED RHODES, PROP.

Cook St., near Depot, Barrington, Ill.

## PRETTY SOCIAL AFFAIR.

### "Pillow Shower" Given by Mrs. Wilmer and Miss Georgia Topping to Miss Grace Otis.

Miss Grace Otis was tendered a pretty "pillow shower" at the hands of some new home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Topping, by Mrs. Viola Wilmer and Miss Georgia Topping, Tuesday evening. The evening was spent by the ladies present in gussing games and telling stories of their male friends and relatives, which were highly enjoyed. Light refreshments were served during the evening. The affair proved one of the most enjoyable social events of the season.

### Is Barrington a Good Show Town?

The Center-Continent Theatrical Exchange of Chicago says "Yes." In view of this they are arranging to have fifteen companies stop at this town Wednesday of each week, at I. O. O. F. Hall, commencing Sept. 25th. A new drop curtain has been painted and a full set of exterior and interior scenes will be brought by the first company. The people promoting this claim that good companies can draw good audiences in any town of this size. They control exclusive bookings of several large circuits in Missouri, Iowa and Kansas, and in organizing this circuit will send their companies over them all. The plays to be sent here are all standard dramas, comedies and tragedies, and will be presented by good companies.

## BEAUTIFUL CEREMONIES

### G. A. R. and W. R. C. Pay Homage to Soldiers Resting in Barrington Center.

Memorial services at Barrington Center on last Sunday afternoon, June 3rd, were specially favored by fine weather, large audience, excellent music and good speaking.

At 1 p. m. a quiet procession of carriages started from Post Hall, conveying the Sweeney Post of G. A. R., the Barrington W. R. C., singers, pastors and other citizens through four and five miles of splendid country, affording a delightful drive, to the church at Barrington Center—which was found handsomely decorated and handsomely draped. The building was quickly filled and great interest was manifested. Rev. F. N. Lapham was "Master of Ceremonies" at the church and directed the following program: The Doxology, with Miss Carrie Kingsley as organist; invocation by Rev. V. V. Phelps; song by Y. M. C. A. quartette; remarks by Rev. F. N. Lapham; recitation, "Days of the A. R.," delightfully rendered by Master Elmer Hintzmann of Dundee; address by Commander H. Hubbard, song by the male quartette, oration of the day by Rev. W. H. Tuttle, of Dundee; "Star Spangled Banner," by congregation, benediction by Rev. Lapham. The march to the cemetery and in decoration of the graves was marshaled by S. Henderson. The Post and Corps both did nicely in their cemetery service throughout, but unbounded praise is due to the girls and boys, who, under their efficient teacher Miss Bernice Hawley, took part with the old soldiers and also sang sweetly at the centoph exercises. Hearty thanks are due to the Y. M. C. A. quartette, and to all who so freely assisted in making this the most satisfactory memorial service for many years.

#### Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the lawn tax for 1906 is now due and must be paid before using.

WM. GRUNAU,  
Collector.

### Very Low Excursion Rates to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and other North Pacific and British Columbia Ports.

Via the North-Western Line, will be in effect from all stations June 18 to 22, inclusive, with favorable return limits on account of Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, to be held at Portland, Ore. Fast trains through to the Coast daily. "The Overland Limited" electric lighted throughout, less than three days Chicago to Portland. Another fast daily train is "The Chicago Portland Special," with drawing room and tourist sleeping cars. For itineraries and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Advertise in the BARRINGTON REVIEW. It pays.

## PLAYED WELL, BUT LOST

### Barrington Y. M. C. A. Ball Team Loses to Crystal Lake in Exciting Game.

The Barrington Y. M. C. A. baseball team, resplendent in new uniforms, went to Crystal Lake Saturday afternoon and crossed bats with the Crystal Lake nine. They gave an excellent account of themselves as will be seen by the following from the Nunda Herald:

"Crystal Lake defeated the Barrington Y. M. C. A. baseball club by a score of 4 to 3, in one of the closest and most interesting games of the season, last Saturday afternoon, June 2, in Walkup's woods, Nunda. It required ten innings to decide the supremacy, so evenly were the teams matched, and the small score and number of innings played shows how hard Crystal Lake had to play to win the game.

"This was the first game on the local grounds, and the boys put forth their best efforts to show the public that they were not altogether to blame for the past two defeats. The story of the victory is told in a few lines.

"Wollenberg, the first man up, got his base on balls, and at once attempted to steal second. The catcher threw the ball past the center fielder, and in the meantime Wollenberg romped home.

"Nothing was doing after that until the third inning, when Barrington ran in two scores by a wild throw and two hits. Crystal Lake tied the score in the fourth with a single by Colly and a clean teabagger by Wollenberg.

Everything was quiet until the seventh, when by some clever base running Crystal Lake forged ahead one score. Barrington evened things up in the eighth, and things were slow in the ninth. By some clever fielding Barrington failed to score in the tenth, and as Crystal Lake had solved the delivery of Chandler, they had no trouble to win the game.

"The fielding feature of the game was a sensational catch by Roberts in the tenth inning, which seemed to be impossible.

"Barrington has as clean a bunch of players as one would want to meet, and they play a gentlemanly and sportsmanlike game.

The lineup was as follows:

CRYSTAL LAKE. BARRINGTON.

Wollenberg, 1 f Taylor, s  
Rosenthal, c Watersman, 2 b  
Reddersdorf, 2 b Collins, r f  
Bruehlman, p Lagache, 1 f  
Neville, 1 b Peters, 1 b  
Colly, r b Glander, c  
Berth, s f  
Hoffman, 3 b  
Burton, c f Chandler, p."

## PALATINE NEWS

Wm. Bennett spent Sunday at home.

Mrs. Herman Thomas was in town Saturday.

Miss Anna Rudolph spent Sunday with friends in town.

Tom Daniels entertained his sisters the last of the week.

Mrs. Fred Heimerdinger of Ravenswood spent Sunday in town.

Miss Grace Mullen of Wauconda called on Elmore Arps Tuesday.

Tom Bennett, wife and baby, spent Sunday with his parents.

The high school's ice cream social was a success. They cleared \$10.

Mrs. Anna Smith of Des Moines, Ia., is visiting in town with her sisters.

Ray Smith and wife will be at home to their friends at Trim Park after June 10th.

Miss Minnie Henk of Toledo, Ia., visited for a short time in town Saturday.

Miss Marguerite Wieneke is spending the week with her sisters in the city.

Mr. Deen sold two of his fine horses to a gentleman from Belfast, Maine, this week.

Miss Emily Snyder spent Saturday and Sunday in town, a guest at the Wilson house.

The base ball game which was played here Sunday was very close.

The bankers won by one score—7 to 8. A game will be played every Sunday.

The Palatine Memorial association met in the E. C. church Monday to finish up the year's work and elect the officers for the coming year, which re-

sulted as follows: C. E. Julian, president; A. R. Baldwin, vice-president; H. S. Heise, treasurer; Alma E. Arps, secretary.

Miss Marie Wieneke and Chas. Faeling of Chicago were married at the home of her parents Sunday and left for their home in Chicago after the ceremony, where they have a cosy home awaiting them. They were showered with rice and good wishes by their friends.

Miss Mae Sefton entertained the L. Y. C. and gentlemen friends last Friday evening, and it was an engagement party, as she is to be married June 27 to Roy Harris of Arlington Heights. An enjoyable evening was spent.

Miss Cora Ann Reader, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reader, was united in marriage to Chas. Steere by Rev. Young at the M. E. church Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The bride party consisted of the bride and groom and Miss Nettie Reader as bridesmaid, and Harry Durney of Downer's Grove as best man. They entered the church to the strains of Lohengrin's bridal march, played by Miss Daisy Paddock. The ceremony was short but impressive, including the ring service. The bride and bridesmaid looked charming in gowns of white and carried beautiful bouquets of white roses and white carnations.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the church parlors, which were beautifully decorated for the occasion, at which about fifty invited guests assembled. After congratulations a dainty lunch was served, after which the guests departed on the 6:45 train.

Many elegant and useful presents were received, among which were two sets of dishes, silverware, table linen, etc. The couple will live in Palatine.

John Carl Louis Hartung was born June 4, 1837, in Hogeheim, Germany. He came to this country when 17 years old, and settled with his parents in Plum Grove. He married Mrs. Sophia Glade (nee Rohrsen), Nov. 30, 1862, in Schaumburg. To them were born three sons and two daughters, all three sons preceding the father in death at the respective ages of three weeks, 29 years, and 27 years.

The older daughter is now Mrs. Wm. Harz, and the other Mrs. Herman Gilroy of Elgin. He leaves his widow, two daughters, two sons-in-law, and six grandchildren and one sister, Mrs. Klunk.

He was of delicate health almost all of his life and therefore retired from farming twenty years ago and moved to Palatine, where he has lived since. He was formerly a member of the Evangelical church at Plum Grove, and attended St. Paul's during his stay here. His condition became serious May 5, stomach and liver trouble seeming to be his main trouble, while heart trouble was the direct cause of death. He died peacefully May 28, after a long and hard struggle, aged 68 years 11 months and 24 days, and was buried from St. Paul's church, interment being in Hillside cemetery. The text was from I Cor. 15:57.

A special meeting of the members of the Palatine Alumni will be held at the school house on Saturday, June 9, at 7:30 p. m. By order of president.

WENDE SAWYER, Sec.

REMEMBER DEPARTED ONES  
Barrington Woodmen Decorate Nine Graves and Odd Fellows One.

The Barrington Woodmen observed memorial day Sunday. The lodge met in a body in the morning at their hall and later marched to the M. E. church, where Rev. Lapham preached a memorial sermon. In the afternoon they again assembled in their hall and marched in a body to the Lutheran cemetery, where they decorated the graves of Neighbors Rieke and son Henry, after which they marched to Evergreen cemetery and performed the same kind act at the graves of Neighbors Lind, Kendall, Church, Cret, Westphal, Earhart and Austin.

At the cemetery they were joined by a committee of Odd Fellows composed of L. H. Bennett, Frank Hollister, Chas. Thies and Arnett Lines, who performed the same act for their lodge brother, Emil Naeh.

Sunday afternoon the Odd Fellows and their wives, and Rebekahs will meet in the I. O. O. F. hall for observing the annual Memorial service.

Subscribe for THE REVIEW.

## Lake Zurich.

Grand opening dance of the new pavilion on the shores of Lake Zurich will be given Saturday evening, June 9th, 1906. Music by the Joliet Famous Orchestra. Dances will be given every Saturday evening after the opening dance. Everybody come and have a good time.

WM. C. BECKNA, Prop.

Big Bill caught seven bass and picker Monday.

Fishing hats and sunbonnets at Ahlgrim's.

Miss Lydia Hokenmeyer went to Palatine Friday.

Miss Ella Striker of Chicago visited at Wm. Ahlgrim's Sunday.

John Hein and family of Chicago are visiting with J. Schneider.

Frank Meyer and Wm. Eichman were home Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Schutt and family drove to Dundee Sunday to visit relatives.

Several young people from here attended the Long Grove dance last Saturday.

The Miller school basket social last Saturday night was a success financially. The sale of baskets netted \$38.75.

The following guests visited at Mr. Scholtz's, Pentecost, Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Scholtz and child of Chicago; Miss Hannah Scholtz, of Deerfield, and Mr. Dornblazer of Chicago.

J. C. Weir of Chicago caught a six-pound bass early Saturday morning and was so tickled over his success that he departed immediately to tell the folks at home his fish story.

Maria Krueger, mother of Mrs. Gehrke, died Sunday morning at the age of 74 years. She was buried Tuesday, June 5, in Concordia cemetery, Chicago.

Died, June 3rd, at the home of her son George, Minnie Lintelman, aged 67 years. She came to Ela when she was 16 years old, and in 1857 she was married to George Lintelman, who died six years ago. Of the four children born to them, William, George and Amelia are dead. Mrs. Krueger was buried Wednesday, June 6th, at Fairfield.

After God's will, sufficiently as we believe, shown to us, English Sunday school will really be started in our Lake Zurich Evangelical Union Church, June 10th, at 2:30 p. m. Church work will then have doubled in every department with steady order, Sunday church services: German, 10 a. m. English, 7:30 a. m. choir practice, English, for leading congregational songs and anthems, Wednesday, 8:00 p. m. German, Friday, 8:00 p. m. Fully supplied for church service and Sunday school, giving a nice Pentecostal Hymnal when applied for to everyone paying 50 cents or more to the collection list. We, very gladly, invite all the inhabitants and guests of Lake Zurich and environs to visit our church and join our work, that all united in Christian love may be blessed in every point.

Respectfully,  
J. HEINRICH, Pastor.

Low Rates to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Via the North-Western Line. An excursion rate of one first class limited fare plus \$2.00, for round trip, will be in effect from all stations June 25 to July 7, inclusive, with favorable return limits. Three fast trains through to California daily. "The Overland Limited," electric lighted throughout, less than three days to San Francisco. "The Los Angeles Limited" electric lighted throughout, via the new Salt Lake Route to Los Angeles, with drawing room and tourist sleeping cars. Another fast train is "The China & Japan Fast Mail" with drawing room and tourist sleeping cars to San Francisco and Los Angeles. For itineraries and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Ed Landwehr's article, dealing with the question of what it costs to produce a can of milk, and which appeared in last week's issue of THE REVIEW, was copied by many of our exchanges, far and near. We may expect good results, as many dairy farmers are determined to keep books from now on, and thereby conduct business as it should be conducted.

Lost—In Barrington Monday, May 21, an account book. Finder will be given a reward of \$1.00 on its return to this office.

FOUND—Wednesday in Barrington, a ticket. Owner may have same upon payment of this ad and suitable reward for an honest boy.

## MISSION AT ST. ANN'S

### Rev. Marshall Ign. Boorman, S. J., a Noted Missionary, to Be in Charge.

The popular Catholic Missionary, Rev. Marshall Ign. Boorman, S. J., will open a mission in St. Ann's church Sunday, June 10th, at 9:00 a. m. Order of daily services: 5:45 a. m. mass and sermon, 8:00 a. m. mass and sermon, 8:00 p. m. lecture and benediction.

A mission is a course of sermons on the eternal truths and of instructions on the principal duties of Christians preached by priests, specially destined and trained for this object. Making the mission means assisting at the sermons and instructions of the mission and going to confession and receiving Holy Communion during the mission. The object of the mission is to reclaim those who have strayed away from the practice of their religious duties or who are addicted to some vice, also enable all who are in a state of sin to make their peace with God by a good and sincere confession to rouse the careless and the indifferent to a life of fervor; to increase the devotion of the good, and enable them to persevere until death in the grace of God. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Rev. E. J. Fox,  
Pastor.

\$25.00 to the Pacific Coast and Return from Chicago. Correspondingly Low Round-Trip Rates from other Points.

Via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line, June 1 to Sept. 30, to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma and other Pacific Coast points. Very low rates to Helena, Butte, Spokane, Ogden and Salt Lake City. Daily and personally conducted excursions in Pullman tourist sleeping cars to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, through without change. Double berth only \$7.00 from Chicago and \$5.75 from Omaha. Choice of routes. For rates, tickets, etc., apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Don't Buy Your Gas Stoves Until You Call on Us for Prices.

A serviceable 3-burner gas stove at

\$5

and upwards. A similar stove as the above illustration—a Detroit Jewel—Giant burner, Slender burner, three single burners, and two-line burners, with lighters for ovens. The burners and valves being the same as used on \$50 stoves. We will sell you one of these high-grade stoves for only

\$15.00

If you want to exchange your gasoline stove

for a gas range or stove, come and see us.

H. D. A. GREBE,  
Hardware and Harness Mfg. Co.,

Barrington - Illinois.

## Cure for Crows' Feet.

The following little sermon may be taken to heart by man as well as woman. In business or the home life it is equally applicable and breathes of the best spirit to be preserved in all vicissitudes of life: "Be sunny" has grown to be something of a catchword, but it is a pretty good all-around motto for everyday life as well. The cook may have gone away in a temper on the very day of your dinner party—it's a way cooks have—or the dressmaker may have failed to send home your new frock in time for Mrs. So-and-so's reception, but frowns and tears and gummings will not help matters in either case. It may be that the world contains other cooks, or even that the same one may be induced to return in time to save the day. And if not, why not pitch right in and do the best you can yourself with the best grace you can muster? If your dinner does not turn out quite as well as you would like, just make a joke of the whole affair and let your guests laugh with you. Bless you, they too, have troubles of their own and they will relish almost any sort of a repast that is served with laughter and cheer. And as for the dress that did not come, who says you must do without it in any event, just do without it cheerfully. You have other frocks, possibly, and if you furnish one of them up a bit and wear it with your lightest heart and your gladdest smile, people will simply wonder why they never knew before how pretty you are and how tastefully you dress. That is, the people who count for your career. And as for the others, who care about what they think, any way? There are recipes by the score for eradicating wrinkles and keeping crows' feet at bay; but a cheerful mind discounts all of them. It isn't easy to be cheerful when things go wrong, you say. No; but it doesn't help any to be grumpy, does it? Then, in the expressive slang of the day, "forget it!" Cheerfulness is a habit, just as much as worrying—only it is a good deal pleasanter to have, and everybody else has it. You have it, then; and the first thing you know the worries will have taken flight. They can not stand sunshine. In a cheerful atmosphere they find themselves so distinctly "out of it" that they prefer to make themselves scarce. Therefore, be cheerful. It may cost you something at first, but it will pay in the end. How to manage it? Look out instead of in. You are not the only human creature who has troubles. Every woman has them—and most men—so you can not lay claim to exclusiveness along this line. But the world is a pretty good world, on the whole, and you will enjoy it more than you do now when you begin to look out on it with unclouded eyes. Leave the house or the office or the schoolroom behind you once in a while and take a breathing spell out in the open. And when you do go out, do not always go shopping. Don't loiter with bargain days unless you really want something that you can't buy any other time. And even at the bargain counter be sunny. It may seem difficult, but it isn't nearly as difficult as it seems if you only start trying it.

## Singular Outcome.

The fact has been noted that the misfortune which overtook San Francisco has kept Cupid and Hyman busy, the number of marriages since the earthquake and fire having been quite unparalleled in any similar previous period. The situation is explained by the anxiety of sturdy young fellows regarding their sweethearts and by their readiness to assume the duty of caring for the gentle victims of the disaster. As a illustration what is going on the first order sent out of San Francisco by telegraph was to a New York manufacturing company for 160 wedding rings, assorted sizes. A town which marries off in that fashion in the face of such a calamity is all right. It would take much more than earthquake and fire to destroy it or quench its spirit.

The American horse refuses to go, and his value has advanced. On January 1, 1897, there were 13,454,000 horses in this country. On the first day of 1898 there were 13,718,000. In nine years there has been an increase of 26 per cent. The gain in the number of mules has been great, but not so large. In 1897 there were 2,215,000. This year, notwithstanding the heavy purchases made by the British government during the Boer war, there are 2,400,000.

Congressman Sulzer, of New York, was among those who visited Annapolis to witness the reinstatement of John Paul Jones. "Do you understand French?" excitedly asked the captain of one of the French warships of Mr. Sulzer. "Oh, yes," he answered, "if it is spoken in English."

"President Roosevelt's recent work, 'The Outdoor Pastime of an American Hunter,' will shortly be published in Germany in the language of that country.

## FINDS EASY ROAD TO RICHES

COAL COMPANIES JUST FORCE  
CLERK TO TAKE MONEY.

Donate from Three to Five Cents on  
Every Ten Purchased to Agent  
of Railroad.

Philadelphia.—That he accepted gifts of stock amounting to \$40,000 from coal mining companies during a period of about three years was admitted Wednesday by Joseph Boyer, chief clerk in the office of A. W. Gibbs, superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. Boyer purchases the fuel coal used in the locomotives of the company and the donors of the gifts were the coal companies which furnished the fuel to the railroad. Mr. Boyer named five companies which allowed him from three to five cents on each ton sold to the railroad company. He declared that he never asked for the allowance, but accepted it because he believed he was following a custom of the department. In fact, one of the coal company officials told him that he had paid it before and wanted to continue paying it to the witness.

## CLEAN UP PACKING HOUSES

Agent for Chicago Meat Men Says  
Additional Sanitary Facilities  
Are Provided.

Washington.—The house committee on agriculture Wednesday decided to comply with the request of the Chicago packers to be heard in the Neill-Reynolds report regarding conditions in the Chicago packing houses. The request was made by Thomas E. Wilson, manager for the Nelson Morris company, but in this instance was authorized to speak for all the Chicago packers.

Mr. Wilson made a general denial of the existence of conditions in the packing houses of Chicago as set forth in the Neill-Reynolds report. He began by inviting the committee to come to Chicago and spend a week in personal investigation of conditions. Some of the suggestions made in the report, he said, had already been complied with by the packers, such as additional sanitary facilities.

As to the charge that canned meats were boiled in water to "freshen them up," Mr. Wilson said there was absolutely nothing in this. Canned meat, he said, was as good five years after it had been put up as it was five minutes afterwards, providing no air had got to it.

## MINNESOTA HAS A TORNADO

Farmhouses Near North Branch Destroyed and Lives May Have  
Been Wiped Out.

North Branch, Minn.—A tornado passed about one-half mile east of here at five o'clock Wednesday afternoon doing heavy damage. The storm is known to have destroyed at least 100 farmhouses near town. Mrs. Myrion and Benjamin Lago were badly injured. Physicians have followed up the path of the storm and indications are that several persons have been killed and many injured.

The village of Wyoming was also in the path of the storm. The home of Mr. Funk at that place was completely wrecked, and some members of the family hurt.

At the village of Stacy, eight miles south of here, the following damage is reported: G. B. Baxter, residence and barn gone; Mr. Baxter severely injured; one child had leg broken; Swedish Lutheran church destroyed; Olaf Anderson's barn gone.

## Naval Captain Irresponsible.

New York.—Proceedings in the court-martial of Capt. Robert P. Wynne, of the United States marine corps, on a charge of insubordination, were suddenly halted Wednesday after Dr. J. C. Decker, a surgeon on the battleship Alabama, gave the evidence. He said that Capt. Wynne had been under the treatment for sunstroke, that he suffered from insomnia, headache and defective hearing and that the witness advised putting him on the sick list but refused at the captain's request. Dr. Decker said the physical condition of Capt. Wynne was such as to blind him to the fact that as a military officer he is under obligations to obey the orders of his superior.

## Guatemala Rebels Elated.

Mexico City.—News from early Wednesday from Gen. Toledo, in command of the revolutionary party, says that he has, in two engagements, badly routed the rebels' troops and his forces are being reinforced by the arrival of large bodies of men he has no doubt of his success and triumphant advance to Guatemala City.

## Kaiser and Emperor Meet.

Vienna.—Emperor William arrived here Wednesday morning and was greeted by the British royal family. The emperor was met by Emperor Francis Joseph in person. The meeting was marked by extreme heartiness and cordiality.

## Wisconsin Elevator Burned.

Superior, Wis.—Elevator "R," a private concern, worth, including its contents, probably \$150,000, is a total loss. By the time the fire department reached Eighteenth street, where the structure stands, the whole building was a mass of flames.

## Lightning Kills Little Girl.

Bertram, Tex.—A tragedy occurred on the farm of N. A. Crawford. Six children were sitting on the farm gate when they were seized by lightning. His little daughter was killed.

## GETTING READY TO OPERATE.



## SAY TEMPERANCE IS RIGHT

LIQUOR MEN POINT TO FALLACY  
OF PROHIBITION.

Sentiment Engendered by Agitation  
Proves Totally Useless in Enforcement  
of Drastic Laws.

Louisville.—The National Liquor Dealers' association, which opened its annual convention here Tuesday, issued an address to the people of the United States in which the belief of its members in temperance is expressed; obedience to the law is indorsed; the work of the various state legislatures recommended and the statement made that intemperance should be considered a crime. The address says in part:

"From time to time during the past 75 or 100 years, waves of public sentiment antagonistic to the manufacture and sale of wine and spirits and other alcoholic beverages have passed over this country, leaving in their train state and municipal legislation of a more or less drastic character—legislation entirely out of sympathy with the spirit of American institutions—legislation that was bound to fail of its purpose in practically every instance, and this because the sentiment that compelled it was a sentiment engendered by agitation and totally unsuited for its enforcement."

"Experience has shown that when a man votes for prohibition it is invariably for the benefit of others and not for himself, for no man seems to really believe that society can order his life more wisely than he can order it, and for this reason, all prohibitory laws, be they passed by the people of Maine or of Kansas, or of Iowa, have in each and every case come dead letters on the statute books, demoralizing to order, destructive to revenue and at war with common sense and good citizenship."

"We believe that wives and spirits are blessings per se intended by an all-wise Providence to bring health and happiness to mankind. 'We believe that the legitimate manufacture and sale of wines and spirits is an honorable trade and one that should be respected by society and by the laws."

"We believe that saloon and cafe should be so conducted that men would not hesitate to visit them accompanied by their wives and children, and that the atmosphere of such places should be beneficial to both mind and body."

## MINERS' CONGRESS OPENS

International Assembly Would Keep  
Women and Children from Work-  
ing in the Mines.

London.—The seventeenth miners' international congress opened here Tuesday with 119 delegates present, representing the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France and Belgium.

The work of organization having been completed, the delegates discussed the proposed amendments to the acts governing mining, moved by British, German and Austrian delegates.

The suggested amendments include provisions for the greater safety of miners, more strict inspection of the appointments of inspectors, who should be chosen from among the miners, and the prohibition of women and children from working in mines.

## Many Hurt at Des Moines.

Des Moines, Ia.—Several people were painfully hurt and about 100, many of whom were visiting to the Masonic grand lodge session, escaped serious injury Tuesday evening in a wreck on the Fort Des Moines line. One of the trawlers attached to a special Masonic excursion train was derailed and thrown from the track.

## Alleged Lynchers Arrested.

Springfield, Mo.—Doss Galtbraith and Hill Black, blacksmiths, were arrested Tuesday, charged with murder in the first degree for their alleged participation in the lynching of three negroes in this city the night of April 14.

## Daughters of Liberty.

Juliet, Ill.—Delegates of the Daughters of Liberty in Illinois and Indiana met in convention here Tuesday. The order is founded on patriotic lines and favors restriction of immigration.

## BUYING PAINT.

Springtime—after the weather has become well settled—is painting time. There is no dust flying, no insects are in the air at the time ready to commit suicide by suffocation in the coat of fresh paint. The atmospheric conditions are also favorable at that season for proper drying and increased life of the paint.

It should be a habit with every property owner every spring to look over his buildings, etc., and see if they need repainting; not merely to see if they "will oil" another year, but whether the time has not come for putting in the proverbial "stitch in time" which shall eventually "save nine." For one coat of paint applied just a little before it is actually needed will often save most of the paint on the building by preventing it from peeling and causing endless trouble and expense.

Paint lets go because linseed oil, which is the "cement" that holds all good paint together, gradually decays or oxidizes, just as iron exposed to air and dampness will slowly decay or oxidize. The water and oxygen in the air are the cause of the trouble in both cases, and the only reason, outside of its beautiful effect on the eye, why we apply paint to wood or iron is because we want to keep water and air away from them. Live paint, then, is paint in which the linseed oil is still oily, does this very effectually; but dead paint, that is paint in which the oil is no longer oily, is no more impervious to air and water than is a single thickness of ice. Ice would be. If then we apply a fresh coat of oily paint before the old paint is dead, the oil from the new coat will penetrate the old coat, and the whole coating will once more become alive; and this method of renovation may go on indefinitely.

This explains why it is better economy to repaint a little before it becomes absolutely necessary than a little after. When the paint is once dead the fresh coat will pull the whole coating off.

In the days when repainting meant a general turning of things upside down, a two-weeks' "cluttering up" of the place with kegs, cans and pails, a lot of inflammable and ill-smelling materials standing around, etc., the dread of painting time was natural. So was the dread of soap-making time, of shirt-making time, of candle-making time and the like. But we live in a different age now. Soap comes from the store better and cheaper than we can make it, when shirts are sold ready made for less than we can buy the materials, when we can burn coal oil or gas cheaper than we can make tallow candles, and when all we have to do when we want to repaint is to pick out our paint from the card at the store and pay the painter for putting on the paint.

When it comes to picking out the paint it is not necessary that one should be a paint chemist, any more than one should be an oil chemist when buying kerosene, or a department store buyer when selecting shirts, or a soap chemist when buying soap. All that is necessary to insure a fair show is some knowledge of the character of our paint dealer and the reputation and standing of the maker of the paint offered. One must expect to pay a little more for a pure linseed oil paint for the price of linseed oil alone. It can be taken for granted when anyone offers to sell dollar bills at a discount, he is baiting a hook for "suckers." So it can be taken for granted when anyone—whether mail order house, paint manufacturer or dealer—offers paint so cheap, he is bidding for the trade of "suckers," no matter what his promises.

But paints sold in responsible stores under the brands of reputable manufacturers are all good products, differing from one another in the less important matter of the solid pigments contained, but practically alike in having their liquid portions composed essentially of pure linseed oil. The competition of the better class of paints has driven inferior goods practically out of the market, and no manufacturer of standing now puts out a poor paint, under his own name at least.

As to guarantees on paint, they can be taken for what they are worth. Any reputable manufacturer will make good an "effect actually traceable to the paint itself and not to improper use or treatment of it. The really important guarantee which the paint buyer should exact from his dealer is that the paint is made by a manufacturer that knows his business and that the paint itself has a record. If he secures this guarantee he can afford to chance the rest of it—the paint will undoubtedly give good service if properly applied according to directions.

## He Pitted Them.

A little boy was on his first country excursion, relates the Brooklyn Overland, and his hostess, a young woman, said:

"Look up, Tommy. See the pretty birds flying through the air."

Tommy looked up quickly, and then he said in a companionate tone: "Poor little fellows! They ain't got no cages, have they?"—Detroit Free Press.

## Real Merit.

Mrs. Skimmins—How do you like your new boarding house?

Mr. Robbins—Oh, the rooms are fair, the table is only tolerable, but the gossip is excellent.—Hotel Life.

When a fellow is refused by a girl, and takes to drink, it is sometimes difficult to determine whether he is drowning his sorrow or celebrating.

## Ohio Bank Closed.

Zanesville, Ohio.—The Farmers' and Merchants' Savings bank, in Zanesville, Muskingum county, closed its doors Tuesday. It is said depositors will be paid in full. No statement is given out as to the cause of its closing.

## Heavy Loss in Warehouse Fire.

New York.—A second fire within two weeks Tuesday destroyed two more warehouses of the American Cotton Duck company at Tomlinville, eighth island, and caused a loss estimated between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

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## ARTHUR PUE GORMAN DEAD

NOTED DEMOCRATIC LEADER EX-  
PIRES SUDDENLY.

Senator from Maryland Had Been Ill  
for Months, But Was Thought  
to Be Improving.

Washington.—Arthur Pue Gorman, United States senator from Maryland, died suddenly at his residence in this city at 9:05 o'clock Monday morning. While Senator Gorman had been ill for many months, he had shown some improvement lately. Heart trouble was the immediate cause of death. He leaves a widow and six children. The senate adjourned immediately upon receiving the announcement of Senator Gorman's death. The house also adjourned when the



SENATOR ARTHUR P. GORMAN.

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF SENATOR GORMAN.

Senator Gorman long had been a notable figure in the national congress. He first took his seat in 1881, and served continuously for 18 years, and nearly all of that time he was the leader of the Democratic party in the senate.

Winning early a reputation for sagacity, and the keenest judgment in congressional affairs, he attained prominence not only as a leader in the senate but in the country at large, and by many men was considered the most available man in his party for the presidency. He was chairman of the executive committee, and managed the campaign that resulted in the election of Cleveland in 1884.

## TROUBLE OVER AT CANANEA

Reports Say Three Americans and Sixteen  
Mexicans Were Killed in  
Riots Friday and Saturday.

Douglas, Ariz.—No trouble is anticipated in Col. Kottelitzky is greatly feared by the Mexicans. On his arrival on Saturday, over the head of Gov. Yabel, he ordered the American volunteers returned to the boundary. He also ordered all persons to keep of the streets under penalty of instant death. In carrying out this order a number were shot. All stores are closed and many people were hurt. Gov. Yabel remains in his private car, heavily guarded. There are persistent rumors that he is under arrest, but they are denied by the authorities. There is said to be a bitter feeling against him in Cananea because he called on Americans for help.

Persons who arrived Monday from Cananea say that at least ten Americans were killed, but no verification of this statement is possible at present.

So far as known only three Americans and 16 Mexicans were killed during the disturbance. In addition to the Metcalfe Burt Bush, of Bluebe, was killed.

A telephone message direct from the office of Col. Gorman in Cananea, denies the reports that the ring leaders in the riot were executed by Col. Kottelitzky.

## NEW SENATOR FROM KANSAS

Gov. Hoch Names Foster Dwight Co-  
burn to Succeed J. Ralph Burton,  
Who Resigned.

Topeka, Kan.—Foster Dwight Co-burn, the widely known agriculturist, was appointed United States senator by Gov. E. W. Hoch late Monday afternoon following Monday morning. Mr. Co-burn has not definitely accepted the appointment. Mr. Co-burn was not a candidate for the appointment, nor has he been a candidate for the election to the senate next year. Mr. Co-burn was born in Jefferson county, Mo., in 1846. He served with the Illinois regiment during the civil war and settled in Kansas in 1867. He has served for the past 16 years as secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, and is well known all over the world for his agricultural reports. Mr. Co-burn's home is in Kansas City, Kan. He was a commissioner of live stock exhibits at the St. Louis exposition in 1894.

## Woman Killed by Explosion.

New York.—One woman was killed and 11 persons injured when they had to be taken to hospitals by an explosion Tuesday in the New York and Boston Dyeing company building, Twenty avenue and Fifty-fifth street.

## Entire Village Swept Away.

Ironton, O.—Sootown, a village 20 miles north of Ironton, with a population of 200, was swept away Tuesday morning. Not a house was left standing on its foundations. Mrs. Sayre and daughter were drowned.





# THE REVIEW

Published as Second-Class Matter.

M. T. LAMME, Editor and Publisher.

Friday, June 8, 1906

## FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

LORENTZ LODGE, No. 711, A. F. & A. M., meets second and fourth Saturday evenings at Masonic hall.

HARRINGTON LODGE, No. 86, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows hall.

ATTWELL LODGE, No. 68, DAUGHTERS OF ISABELLA, meets second and fourth Friday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows hall.

HARRINGTON CAMP, No. 88, M. W. A., meets first and third Tuesday evenings at Masonic hall.

HARRINGTON COURT, No. 27, COURT OF HONOR, meets first and third Tuesday evenings at Odd Fellows hall.

HARRINGTON GARRISON, No. 17, R. of G., meets second and fourth Monday evenings at Odd Fellows hall.

MATTHEWS CAMP, No. 226, H. N. A., meets first and third Monday evenings at Masonic hall.

HARRINGTON LODGE, No. 48, M. W. A., meets first and third Tuesday evenings at Masonic hall.

GENERAL SWANBY POST, No. 27, G. A. R., meets second Friday of each month at G. A. R. hall.

WOMAN'S IMPERIAL CORPS, No. 86, meets the second Wednesday in each month at G. A. R. hall.

## Barrington Locals.

Earl King of Marengo is now employed in the Barrington Cafe.

Mrs. Laura Solt and children from Ohio are visiting Barrington relatives this week.

We have a plate glass, size 30 by 20 inches, beveled 1/4 inch, which will be sold at a bargain. Can you use it?

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pingle of Dundee were guests of Barrington relatives and friends Wednesday.

Help Wanted—Man and wife for work on farm. Apply to H. B. Wetmore, Oak Park farm, two miles northwest of Barrington.

Farm for Sale—1 1/2 miles east of Barrington. Call or address F. W. Stott, Barrington, Ill.

Prof. N. M. Banta went to Kenilworth, where he addresses a meeting of the Cook county teachers and principals today.

Mrs. Harold Sprague and daughter of Miranda, South Dakota, is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Neuman.

A dance will be given at the Spring Lake canteen on the 9th of May, a new floor will be in by Saturday night.

A great deal of fish is being caught at Spring Lake. A large pickerel was caught weighing 12 pounds, also another weighing 9 pounds. Bass also seem to be in abundance.

FOR SALE—Eight bushels select yellow also some white dent seed corn. WM. HOWARTH.

B. Robert Kulp, of the C. & N. W. civil engineers department, accompanied by Miss Edna M. Herbst, of Chicago, visited with Miss Jukes and family last Sunday.

The past week we have experienced two of the hottest days this season. While no deaths have resulted in Barrington from the excessive heat, yet Chicago and other cities were not so fortunate, a number of fatalities being reported.

F. L. Waterman left yesterday for Benton Harbor, Mich., to try the Eastman Springs treatment for rheumatism, from which he has been suffering for some time. Mr. Waterman will be joined in Chicago by John Waterman of Elgin, who will accompany him.

WANTED—Reliable sober man for ice wagon delivery. All summer at Good wages. Apply to G. O. Prusala, Lake Zurich or Barrington.

Mrs. Chas. Braxton and daughter from Los Angeles, Cal., arrived in the city to spend a few days with relatives and are guests at Ed. Rhodes' Barrington Cafe. They expect to make their home here if a house can be secured.

The fact that E. M. Blocks is one of the most expert undertakers is rapidly being recognized by the number of professional calls he is receiving from a distance. On Tuesday he was called to Kenilworth to attend to a burial.

FRANCY V. CASTLE, AUSTIN B. WILLIAMS, HOWARD B. CASTLE.

Castle, Williams & Castle, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

8020-22 Chamber Commerce Bldg., Chicago.

Telephone Main 881, Exchange 1887.

FOR RENT—Pasture at Williams and Washington streets. Apply at this office.

The Northwestern Gas Co. has placed on exhibition in Miss Jukes' millinery store a fine line of gas stoves, also an electric lamp on the outside of the store. Ladies and gentlemen will find Miss Jukes and Mr. Moore ready at all times to show off the good points of the stoves, and judging from appearances they have had many visitors. And this does not interfere with the millinery business in the least, as the ladies will find out in way of anything in Miss Jukes' line.

Unlike the plow, the mow and harvester, the King road drag is popular and in season during every month in the year.

Pieces of string and strips of old cloth placed near trees in which robins are building their nests will be quickly utilized by the birds in their work.

In a general way it may be said that a man is respected by his neighbors when he feels a justifiable respect for himself, and the reverse is equally true.

It is pretty hard to make a bait sufficiently tempting to get the average stranger to give up his riding corn cultivation for a job all four in a patch of sugar beets. A fellow has to be trained for this occupation from his youth up.

How many of the bright boys and girls who may now and then read these notes can tell whether the root or stalk sprout starts first in the germination of a kernel of corn and also whether the germ side of the kernel faces toward the tip or butt end of the ear?

The presence of good crops, fine stock, neat and shipshape house and outbuildings and well kept premises constitutes an example that is contagious, while shiftlessness and dilapidated surroundings constitute an evil whose very ugliness causes it to be avoided.

These are the days of the merry, whirling, ice-footed summer boy as he trots cheerfully all the day. Schoolbooks are a thing of the past, and he now gets his knowledge first hand, unpolished by the hand of man. Appetite, growth and manure run riot all the summer long unobscured.

It is now time to begin to make plans for the coming year, as he is to be the most important factor in realizing the best type of agricultural prosperity for you to attain. If possible visit one of your neighbors who has a silo in successful operation, get the details of the plan and have it ready for the reception of the corn crop in early September.

The supply of horses in some western localities has been so closely bought up that a number have thought they could secure better bargains to go to Chicago and make their purchases than in buying at home. There has not been a time in the past ten years that a good horse would fetch a better price than this. The idea that the introduction of the automobile would practically ruin the horse business seems to be proving a harmless fiction.

A wealth of fragrant bloom that will be choice because it is rare, prized because it is uncommon, may be yours next January and February if you will let a small insect do its right away. It is in the ground for the summer, put it into the cellar just before freeze-up, bringing it into the light and warmth of an upstairs room three or four times before it is to bloom. A friend has tried this a number of times, and the result is very satisfactory. The warmth of the heated room furnishing the springlike condition needed to start it blooming.

Plan for some sort of a vacation this summer. If you can't get out and see the world or visit some of your friends, stay at home and get acquainted with your children. Spend as much time as possible out of doors. Fix up a corner of the yard with some rocks, cushions, table and a hammock, where you can eat, read or sew. Go on picnic excursions, make the most of the "big days" and take in as many good entertainments as possible. Be patient, sweet tempered and try to look on the bright side of things. While all this may seem impossible, an effort along this direction may be the means of giving yourself and others happiness.

There's hardly a home where the children do not come in for some little share of work and responsibility. They are often sent to their tasks without a single direction and are expected to do as well as an older person. The girl who is sent to wash the clothes may be put through with the sweeping, dish-wiping, wood bringing, bed making or weed pulling the best he can or in the quickest way possible and is off to something else. This is kept up day after day until the child has acquired a fine set of slovenly habits and you are surprised some day to note what careless habits your child has. Now, don't blame the child too much, for a little direction and persistence on your part would have brought different results.

## An Alarming Situation

frequently results from neglect of clogged bowels and torpid liver, until constipation becomes chronic. This condition is unknown to those who use Dr. King's New Life Pills; the best and gentlest regulators of stomach and bowels. Guaranteed by Barrington Pharmacy. Price 25c.

## Good English Blood in America.

Writing under the caption "A Great Moral Upheaval in America," Admiral C. A. G. Bridge discourses in the Nineteenth Century, and after an exhaustive movement which has been in visible progress the last few months in the United States, a manifestation which, he declares, would be more fitly characterized by the title "The Uprising of a Great People." The article is inspired by three agitations most conspicuous in this country at the close of 1905, the "revolt against bossism," the relentless investigation of the insurance companies and the protest against laxity of divorce. Arguing from results back to the cause, Admiral Bridge appraises his British readers that the moral upheaval is not to be marveled at and that the term "hysteria" is wide of the mark as a definition of the phenomenon. The movement had to come, not because conditions were intolerably rotten, but because the latent social and civic righteousness of the American people must assert itself. In other words, that righteousness is always vigilant and only now and then finds the enemy massed for sweeping destruction.

It is pleasant to be rated at true value by contemporaries whose respect is worth having, and this is no novelty to high minded thinkers this side of the water which the British has uncovered. It has all been said here, and that of itself is evidence of the reality of our moral soundness. The novelty of Admiral Bridge's presentation consists in his attributing American moral soundness to British blood, inspired by British ideas. America is not younger Britannia, but a newer and better Britannia, developed on original lines. "American development," the writer says, "if it tends to diverge from the old English type, is original and not imitative of continental European conditions. What it owes to be exactly English it becomes distinctly American"—that is, it proceeds in its own rare environment along lines like those followed by its original.

In this discussion the author uses the word "English" as a general term rather than "British" and points to models in Scotland and Ireland as well as in England which American civilization has followed or paralleled. Americans have the language, laws and polity of the English, the wit and eloquence of the Irish, the commercial aptitude and other fine qualities of the Scotch.

Admiral Bridge fortifies his argument that racial characteristics of Americans account for the high moral standards of the country by offering some figures to show the dominance of English blood in public affairs. He states that twenty-four out of twenty-five presidents of the republic have borne English names. The same of every chief justice of the federal supreme court but one. Nine living justices of the supreme court are claimed as English, also twenty-three of the twenty-seven living judges of the federal circuit courts and seventy-nine out of ninety federal district court judges. Among legislators and executives who are elected the proportion of English names is striking. For instance, 20 out of 34 speakers of the house of representatives appear to be of English stock. The United States senators out of 19 and 216 out of 286 congressmen.

Federal officialdom is by no means exceptional in this respect, for the writer finds 35 out of 45 governors and 74 out of 103 mayors bearing English names. In the cosmopolitan city of New York 76 bank presidents out of 100 are English by name, and 214 out of 414 universities and colleges throughout the country are presided over by men of English lineage. From this showing it would seem that at least in influence if not in numbers the English blood transplanted here is dominant.

We call ourselves Americans without stopping to inquire what the term means, except as it applies to conduct, and in some essentials pride ourselves in having cast off English models. More than 50 per cent of our population have a mixture of continental European blood, and if we do not adopt continental ideals it is because they have the same objection as the British home model. We draw upon the continent for learning and art and fix the line at titles and hereditary privileges. Just here we have departed from the English original, and our civilization is unique, whether its basis be largely British or cosmopolitan. The good of all Europe finds a home and a welcome here. Nothing is better for health than the British Isles or France or Germany. It must be adapted to our soil and grow up American.

It is not a little remarkable that the place which by common consent would be agreed upon as the most interesting and memorable of the entire conflict between the states, Appomattox Court House, has been left to the mercy of speculators or the chances and mutations of ordinary country property, of no special value or significance.

On the principle that lightning seldom strikes twice in the same place people who see the spots touched by an earthquake are probably leaving security behind and running into danger.

## Guns, Alliances and War.

When a big war is over it is always evident that it might have been avoided. Such talk would be sublime if it could hit the mark before the killing begins. At the present time two things stand in the way of peace—big guns and alliances. Nations count the cost of war beforehand more than they were once supposed to do, but they also count the chances of coming out on top. With the guns on hand in their own ships and camps or in the ships and camps of their ally or allies, rulers have a very high notion of what constitutes privilege, right or dignity.

Preparation for war is a national necessity so long as war is regarded as a necessity for settling international disputes, and that is the case where one of the parties to the dispute feels strong enough to enforce its opinion. It is believed that the coming Hague conference will take up the question of general disarmament inspired by the nations that are tired of the great cost of military preparedness. England is taking the initiative because her people grumble at the heavy expenditure. Her example before the world, however, is not one to insure peace. England has no idea of resigning her naval supremacy and recently made an alliance with one of the strongest modern powers—Japan. Japan immediately suggested that England look to her own war harness in order to be ready to bear her end of the burden if war should come. Alliances of that kind, for war purpose solely, are a warning to nations on the outside to be ready for the worst. And the nation which thinks itself in war shape is all the more sensitive on the points of honor. The world is drifting to the notion that peace can only be secured by force—that is, the force of one alliance stronger than all others and keeping the rest in order. This would be a mere makeshift, and a universal alliance for grounding arms is what lovers of peace will hail with joy.

## "Let Us Forget."

The decay of eloquence in the national senate is often remarked upon. Perhaps there is a falling off in flights of rhetoric and rounded periods, but the following from a recent speech by Senator Bailey is worth repeating and treasuring. He said:

I would feel that we were reaching an era in this devoted land where men are to be judged by how they act and what they think rather than by what they have; men of intellect and not fortune; when conduct more than birth, should be the standard when an honest fame should be sought by the ambitious youth should be taught to feel the thrill of hope. When conduct instead of fortune is the standard, men will know that if only they are just and brave and honest they will be more respected than the son of any millionaire who ever wasted his father's fortune in idle dissipation or sold his father's name by gross excesses.

The fact that the senator was inspired to pass this trite American sentiment aroused among his colleagues would indicate that there is danger in some quarters of forgetting the role which character should play in a republic.

For a revolutionary assembly the Russian duma set to work with a deliberation that must have dashed the hopes of the reactionaries. The first step was a proper organization to insure perfect legality for every act. Radical tactics would quickly swamp the movement for liberty by inviting repression. There are some long heads in Russia and it shows to be a happy day for the land when they have something in guiding and expressing the popular will.

The duke's motto, "I am here" would be a very appropriate response for Joe Chamberlain when the roll is called on the thirtieth anniversary of his taking a seat in the house of commons. There are lots of the kind he has trained with since 1870 who are not there, and the personal pronoun stands for something now on "Bismarckian Joe's" lips.

Gertrude Atherton says she will reconstruct the second part of the novel she was completing when the earthquake came and which was destroyed in the disaster and "do even better" with the new copy than the first. Good California girl, that.

The fellow in New York who kicked the American flag in the gutter and was cut off by a crowd, clubbed by a policeman, arrested and sentenced to the workhouse, all on the same day, got just about what was properly coming to him.

So the champion nail driver is a woman. Before long the dears will be teaching men how to throw a stone gracefully and land it on the target aimed at.

Every little misunderstanding between Turkey and the powers gives the press another chance to flash up that old time headline, "The Sublime Porte Yields!"

In the recent French election two out of every three qualified electors cast a ballot. Twenty years ago, as a rule, only one elector in two voted.

# SHAME ON YOU

If you let your women folk sizzle over a coal range or wood stove these hot summer days.

# We will connect free

Your gas range or water heater if you will put in your application for service and meter.

# NOW .... IT'S UP TO YOU


Northwestern Gas Light & Coke Co.  
EVANSTON, ILL.

Why Wear a "Hang-Me On"  
WHEN YOU CAN GET A  
First-class Tailor-made Spring Suit  
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ILLINOIS



## The Message From Bleaker's

By Alice Critchfield Derby

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The night operator at Bleaker's Lact had been crying. Job Daly, the fact half an eye-which was all he ever directed toward the sex-when he came in for the cool cocktail that evening. Taxing his imagination for a cause, Job surmised that Rhoda wept because her father was laid up again with his crippled back, a memento of the last landslide, which he had defied in order to tick off a warning to others. As a matter of fact the girl's tears were not filial ones, but pertained to the discovery that the young engineer of No. 7 was no ordinary sweat-of-the-brow running man, but a chap of very different caliber-in short, a son of the first vice president, with a penchant for practical knowledge concerning his father's road.

True, Dave maintained that a man is not accountable for his father and had blustered reassuringly when Rhoda worried out of him the admission that his sire had shown a tendency to get into a box when told of their matrimonial plans. "Dad needn't be so doggone critical," grumbled Dave, blissfully depositing a slender smudge near Rhoda's pink mouth. "He's self made, every inch of him; began at rock bottom forty years ago. He isn't snobbish either in some ways. He's often told me that I'm named for an old 'buddy' of his; some one he thought the world of and would give a lot to find."

Notwithstanding the vice president's magnanimity toward the memory of a whilom "buddy," Rhoda felt that her humble self as a daughter-in-law should not be wantonly thrust upon him, particularly since Dave confessed light heartedly that he was not a son of an engineer's life in dead earnest. She was a girl with a conscience, and that unfeeling mentor represented that she ought not to wreck her lover's career. Therefore Rhoda was digging a little heart grave that night at Bleaker's Lact and trying to shovel big Dave into it.

Old Job in his wordless sympathy had filled up her cool stove so softly, only at 10 o'clock and again at 11 that Rhoda was driven to the open door for a breath of the keen mountain air of late November. The black night showed only a few sickly stars above the tall pines and Job Daly's lantern swinging along the winding path toward his own shanty. Suddenly this one friendly twinkled and the darkness lurched sideways and went out.

"Job," called Rhoda concernedly. "Job, did you fall?" There was no answer, and the girl turned resolutely within the office. She had lighted another lantern and was reaching for a wrap when unusual sounds made her wheel quickly. Five burly, well looking men blocked the doorway.

Rhoda stepped across to the table, her eyes seeking the old fashioned photograph hanging above it as one might appeal to a crucifix. It was the likeness of her father, whom she idolized, and she was taking counsel of him now and also thanking God that it was she on duty that night instead of him. Then she softly faced the intruders, her back to the table and one hand creeping out stealthily behind her. "Drop that, curse you!" snarled one of the men. "You'll finger that ficker when I tell you to and not before. See?"

It was the ugliest villain of them all who spoke, and Rhoda's arm fell at her side. "Now you'll wear the old man at Rumford," the fellow commanded, leveling a shining barrel at her head, "that there's a rock or a tree-make it a tree-on the truck, and the express 'll have to take the siding. Tell 'em the old guy is hurt and they'll have to throw the switch themselves." He lowered his voice, speaking to the others. "That'll give us time to fix the engine and get aboard!"

His accomplices nodded. "Now hump yourself, girl. This man, Telegraph Bill, is next to the dot and dash lines, so you can't fool him, and you'll do the job up proper or it'll be all day with you." A metallic click emphasized the threat.

Rhoda glanced slowly about the circle of dark, staring faces. Coming last to Telegraph Bill, she saw that the man was listening intently to a message passing over the wire, and she knew the leader had spoken truly. They were not to be fooled.

An ashen paler overspread her face. She reached hesitatingly for the key. Her fingers stiffened on it unwillingly, and jerkily the instrument began to tick. At the first sound Telegraph Bill looked up, and their eyes held each other for an instant, then the man's brow contracted doggedly, and he looked down. Even a train robber may not relish seeing a loyal bonded woman compelled to betray her post.

Tick, tick, tick, sped the message, while Rhoda gazed fascinatedly at the man who understood it. When she had finished their eyes met again, and she spoke only a bold admission before which Rhoda's lashes sank.

After cutting the wires the men fled out, engaged in muttered colloquy. Rhoda hung breathless, her head upon her arms. Then, at the thought of all that might yet be, she drew a bright little revolver from the drawer and held it tremblingly. A muffled step and Telegraph Bill stood before her, glancing back apprehensively, as if to see if he were watched. The girls' weapon flashed aimlessly.

With a hoarse imprecation the man lunged to the door, his temple striking a broken drawhead, which fate, in the person of Job Daly, had cast into a corner that afternoon. Blood gushed from two wounds and he lay white and motionless where he had fallen. In Rhoda's ears was a running reverberation. She thought it was her own heart till the deck lights of a freight whizzed past and then she knew why the report of her shot had not brought the other men back. She crouched in her chair, hiding her eyes from that rigid, white faced object with loosing blood. The wretched companionship of the sounder was gone and the mournful sighing of the pine trees without seemed a ghostly plea for slain hope.

After many hours, she thought, there came a locomotive's sharp cry, waking the mountain echoes; then the nearer rolling thunder of a train. She heard the brake shoes grind upon the wheels and then oblivion unfolded her, unperceived by the hubbub of shouts and firing which followed.

What she knew next was that Dave had been over her, pressing her drooping head against the breast of his sooty coat. The room was full of men, some of them bound and gagged. Among these latter was Job, for once more silent than even he enjoyed, though he spoke no word when some one loomed him.

A stately old gentleman emerged from the backrooms and, crossing over, twitted the engineer's sleeve. The young man lifted his eyes, a tender, adoring light still filling them. "Father!" he exclaimed. "What in the name of all?"

The old gentleman smiled quizzically. "I had a fancy to see how you ran an engine, Dave, and I got right into it. Hey, boy?"

At that moment a commotion arose from the ruffian in the corner. Raising himself on one elbow he stared stupidly about, then lifted a vindictive fist and shook it at Rhoda. "You young scoundrel, you," he roared painfully, "to serve me like this after I've saved you from the gang. They'd have slung you a through ticket if I'd blown your messengers. You little devil, I too, you-you-bully little devil! You were going to help you make a sneak if you hadn't plugged me, but—"

A groan and a collapse ended the sentence. Rhoda sprang forward, remorsefully wringing her hands. Dave's gaze went with her devoutly.

The vice president looked from one to the other. Then he adjusted his eye glasses and picked up the yellow telegram slip which the division superintendent had just laid down. He read: "Fuguer at 11. Robbers waiting for train No. 7. Don't stop, for God's sake."

The official smiled again, this time a little uncertainly. Edging closer to his son he held a gentle hand upon his shoulder.

"Lad," he said reproachfully, pointing to the little old photograph above the table, "why did you tell me long ago that you were Dave Brady's girl? Surely you knew that he was my old buddy?"

### The Color of Water.

After long hesitation scientific men agree in admitting that water physically pure seen in mass is sky blue. This is due to the fact that the white light of the sun when absorbed by the water in consequence of a phenomenon the explanation of which would be a little long. It is not due to the chemical purity of the water, since the sea, which is the bluest water, is also that which contains the most salt. Nevertheless, according to Forel's experiments, the deeper in solution should be the predominant cause of the modification of color, upon which act besides the matter in suspension the color of the bottom and the reflection of the sky and of the clouds. Consequently blue water is pretty rare in nature. A good many seas and lakes that give us the impression of this color are green. The water at present acknowledged to be the bluest is that of the Sargasso sea, between the Cape Verde Islands and the Antilles. The water of the Mediterranean off the French coast and around Capri is bluer than that of Lake Geneva, much less blue itself than that of the lakes of Kandersteg and Arolla, in Switzerland.—Paris Illustration.

### Cutting the Landlady.

A man's curiosity got the better of him in a Rock Day looking house one day, and he paid for it, as is usually the case. He said he hadn't seen the landlady during his stay of three months, the rents being paid to the housekeeper, and a friend to whom he made this remark said that she was around about every day. In fact, he wouldn't be surprised if she was in the house then. To test his confidence he was willing to wager the cigars that she was there, and his doubting friend considered it to say a thing to lose, so he said, "Agreed." Then the man who was certain proceeded to win easily. Seizing a plate from the table, he dropped it upon the floor, and in less than a minute the woman of the house was on the scene inquiring about the cause of the noise. The doubter was satisfied.—Boston Globe.

### New Need Big Mirrors.

"A man's dressing room needs a full length mirror as much as a woman's boudoir." This declaration was made by a speaker at a convention of merchant tailors, and the statement met with no contradiction—in fact, after the convention had adjourned it was found that every maker of garments in the hall believed that it would make the American citizen a better dressed person if he would make arrangements to "see himself as others see him." This is not "Topsy-turvy," as was declared, though it can be done only through the use of the long mirror, heretofore held sacred to my lady's use.

## WAUCONDA MENTION.

C. E. Jenks and F. L. Carr transacted business in Chicago Tuesday.

Dennis Dinan of Chicago, Sundayed with his mother and sister in this vicinity.

H. Maiman and son, Henry, spent Sunday with McHenry relatives.

Miss Fern Hutchinson spent Tuesday at her home in Barrington.

A number of our people attended the ball game at McHenry Sunday.

E. L. Harrison and wife visited with Chicago relatives the first of the week.

Miss Myrtle Murray is visiting with Chicago relatives at present writing.

J. F. Grosvener and W. Cowper spent Sunday with local relatives and friends.

Miss Jennie Green attended the wedding of her cousin at Libertyville Tuesday.

Mrs. E. Dendon of Elgin is spending the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Haas.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Martin are the proud parents of a baby girl, born last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pratt of Chicago were guests at the Lake View House Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Catherine Freund is spending the week at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. J. Busch, in the city.

Our Baseballists will meet with the Grassy Lake boys at Lake Zurich Sunday and a good game is looked for.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Murray, of Geneva, Ill., spent Sunday at the home of their mother, Mrs. D. Murray.

H. E. Maiman and J. A. Golding attended the annual convention of Mystic Workers at Peoria this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lamphere and family of Gilberts, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Fuller the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Graham spent Sunday at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. C. Hutchinson, at Barrington.

Mr. and Mrs. John Young mourn the loss of their year-old daughter, Hattie, who died at their home Saturday. The funeral was held at the residence Monday morning, and burial was in the Wauconda cemetery.

### Following the Flag.

When our soldiers went to Cuba and the Philippines, health was the most important consideration. Willis T. Morgan, retired Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A., of rural Route 1, Geneseo, N. H., says: "I was two years in Cuba and two years in the Philippines and being subject to colic, I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which kept me in perfect health. And now, in New Hampshire, we find it the best medicine in the world for colds, coughs, bronchitis, and all lung diseases. Guaranteed by Herington Pharmacy. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free."

A private wireless station owned and operated by a boy afforded the sole means of communication between the United States naval station and the outside world during the San Francisco fire. Evidently all the boys in America are not playing ball all of the time.

"You are," said the ear to Witte, "the best member we ever had or ever expect to have. Now, go! But be sure to leave us your telephone address."

Although another get-rich-quick concern has come to grief, the victims need not be discouraged. Others will be organized for their express benefit.

And now the volunteer generals of the civil war are volunteering for active service on the army retired list at three-quarters pay.

### Deadly Serpent Bites.

as a common one in India are stomach and liver disorders with us. For the latter however there is a sure remedy: Electric Bitters, the great restorative medicine, of which S. A. Brown, of Monticello, N. C., says: "They restore my health after years of suffering with dyspepsia and a chronically torpid liver." Electric Bitters cure cholera and fever, malaria, indigestion, lame back, kidney troubles and bladder disorders. Sold on guarantee by Herington Pharmacy. Price 50c.

### Gems of Learning.

Ingersoll said: "Wisdom is the science of happiness." Show your wisdom by ordering a telephone for your home. It brings happiness, security and comfort. CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY.

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A fine line of Children's two and three piece Suits in Cassimeres and Worsted, age 3 to 16. Prices from \$2.00 up.

Men's fancy grey cassimere suits, finely made throughout. A regular \$10.00 value at \$8.50.

Men's fancy grey worsted suits, single breasted, latest cut finely made throughout, a special value at just \$10.00.

Men's fine black clay worsted suits, the standard Washington Mills Clay, one of the best values you could be offered at just \$10.00.

Men's fine grey worsted Double Breasted Suits, finely made throughout, and a value we can not duplicate again at just \$12.75.

The above are only a few of the good values we can show you. Our stock this season is larger than ever and being selected with the long range of exceptional values we can serve you better than ever.

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# HORRORS IN CHICAGO'S PACKING INDUSTRY REPORTED BY NEILL-REYNOLDS REPORT TO PRESIDENT

Charges of Upton Sinclair in "The Jungle" are Substantiated by the Investigating Committee of the Government—President Sends a Special Message to Congress and Recommends Passage of Beverage Amendment to Agricultural Bill.

Washington, June 4.—The Senate and House of Representatives have received herewith the report of Mr. James Bronson Reynolds and Commissioner Charles F. Neill, the special committee, which was appointed to investigate into the conditions in the stock yards of Chicago and report thereon to me. This report is of a preliminary nature. I submit it to you now because it shows the urgent need of immediate action by the congress in the direction of providing a drastic and thoroughgoing inspection by the federal government of all stock yards and packing houses, and of their products, so far as the latter enter into interstate or foreign commerce. The conditions shown by even this short inspection to exist in the Chicago stock yards are revolting. It is imperative necessary in the interest of health and of decency that the federal government should take the existing law it is wholly impossible to secure satisfactory results.

**Orders Further Investigation.** When my attention was first directed to this matter an investigation was made under the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture. When the preliminary investigations of this investigation were brought to my attention they showed such defects in the law and such wholly unexpected conditions that I deemed it best to have a further immediate investigation by men not connected with the bureau, and according to the report of Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Neill, it was impossible under the existing law that satisfactory work should be done by the bureau of animal industry. I am now, however, examining the way in which the work actually was done.

Before I had received the report of Messrs. Reynolds and Neill I had directed that labels placed upon every package of meat and other products of the stock yards should be stamped with the state only that the carcass of the animal from which the meat was taken had been inspected at the time of slaughter. If inspection of meat food products at all points of interstate commerce is not secured by the passage of the legislation recommended I shall feel compelled to order that inspection labels and certificates on meat food products shall not be used hereafter.

**Packing Houses Unreasonably Dirty.** The report shows that the stock yards and packing houses are not kept even reasonably clean, and that the method of handling and preparing food products is unclean and dangerous to health. Under existing law the national government has no power to enforce inspection of the many forms of prepared meat food products that are daily going from the packing houses into interstate commerce. Owing to an inadequate appropriation the department of agriculture is not even able to place inspectors in all establishments dealing in meat. The present law prohibits the shipment of uninspected meat to foreign countries, but there is no provision forbidding the shipment of uninspected meats in interstate commerce, and thus the avenues of interstate commerce are left open to traffic in diseased or spoiled meat. If, as has been alleged, on seemingly good authority, the law does not exist, such as the improper use of chemicals and dyes, the government lacks power to remedy them. A law is needed which will enable the inspectors of the general government to inspect and supervise from the hoof to the can the preparation of the meat food product. The evil seems to be much less in the sale of dressed carcasses than in the sale of canned and other prepared products; and very much less as regards products sent abroad than as regards those used at home.

In my judgment the expense of the inspection should be paid by a fee levied on each animal slaughtered. If this is not deemed proper, the law can at any time be defeated through an insufficient appropriation; and whenever there was no particular public interest in the subject it would be not only easy but natural thus to make the appropriation insufficient. If it were not for this consideration I should favor the government paying for the inspection. The alarm expressed in certain quarters concerning this feature should be allayed by a realization of the fact that in no case, under such a law, will the cost of inspection exceed eight cents per head.

I call special attention to the fact that this report is preliminary, and that the investigation is still unfinished. It is not yet possible to report on the alleged abuses in the use of deleterious chemical compounds in connection with canning and preserving meat products, nor on the alleged doctoring in this fashion of tainted meat and of products returned to the packers as having grown unsalable or unsuitable from age or from other reasons.

thus making artificial light in portions of even these outside rooms necessary. These dark and dingy rooms are naturally not kept suitably clean.

**Ventilation.**—Systematic ventilation of the workrooms is not found in any of the establishments we visited. In a few instances electric fans mitigate the stifling air, but usually the workers toil without relief in a humid atmosphere heavy with the odors of rotten wood, decayed meats, stinking offal and entrails.

**Equipment.**—The work tables upon which the meat is handled, the floor carts, the chairs, the receptacles and the tubs and other receptacles in which it is thrown are generally of wood. In all the places visited but a single porcelain-lined receptacle was seen. Tables covered with sheet iron, iron carts, and iron tubs are being introduced into the better establishments, but no establishment visited has as yet abandoned the extensive use of wooden tables and wooden receptacles. These wooden receptacles are frequently found water soaked, only half cleaned, and with meat scraps and grime adhering to their sides, and collecting dirt. This is largely true of meat racks and meat conveyors of every sort, which were in nearly all cases inadequately cleaned and greasy and smeared. They were found adhering to them, even after they had been washed and returned to service.

**Sanitary Conventions.**—Nothing shows more strikingly the general indifference to matters of cleanliness and sanitation than do the privies for both men and women. The prevailing type is made by cutting off a section of a wall, or a partition rising to within a few feet of the ceiling. These privies usually ventilate into the workroom, though a few are found with a window opening into the outside air. Many are located in the inside corners of the work room, and thus have no outside opening whatever. They are furnished with a row of seats, generally without any side partitions. These rooms are sometimes used as cloakrooms by the employees. Lunch rooms constructed in the same manner, by boarding off a section of the workroom, often add to the privies, the odors of which add to the general insanitary state of the atmosphere.

**Abominable as the above-named conditions are, the one that affects most directly and seriously the cleanliness of the food products is the frequent absence of any lavatory provisions in the privies. Washing sinks are either furnished at all or are small and dirty. Neither are towels, soap or toilet paper provided. Men and women return directly from these places to plunge their unwashed hands into the meat, or to handle the various products as sausage, dried beef, and other compounds. Some of the privies are situated at a long distance from the workrooms, and men relieve themselves in the hallways or in the corner of the workrooms. Hence, in some cases the fumes of the urine smell the sum of nauseating odors arising from the dirty blood-soaked, and filthy culture of the meat, and beds for the disease germs of men and animals.**

**New Buildings.**—It is stated that many of the unsanitary conditions are due to the fact that the buildings are old and have been built by piecemeal, and that in the newer buildings, being erected from time to time, the defects of the earlier structures are being remedied. This contention is borne out by the facts. One of the large plants erected within recent years has most of the defects of the older buildings, but it is true that the large model buildings have been erected, but one is an office building, while the other two contain only cooling, storage and sales rooms. No model buildings for the preparation of meat products have been built in the stock yards of Chicago.

**Treatment of Meats.**—Uncleanliness in Handling Products. An absence of cleanliness was also found everywhere in the handling of meat being prepared for the various meat food products. After killing, carcasses are well washed, and up to the point where the boiling room are handled in a fairly sanitary and cleanly manner. The parts that leave the cooling room for treatment in brine are also handled with regard to cleanliness, but the parts that are sent from the cooling room to those departments of the packing houses in which various forms of meat products are prepared are handled with no regard whatever for cleanliness. Some of the largest establishments sides that are sent to what is known as the boning room are thrown in a heap upon the floor. The workers climb over these heaps of meat, select the pieces they wish, and frequently throw them down upon the dirty floor as they work their benches. Even in cutting the meat upon the bench, the work is usually held pressed against their aprons, and these aprons were, as a rule, indescribably filthy. They were made in most cases of material of rough sackcloth and bore long accumulated grease and dirt. In only a few places were suitable oilcloth aprons worn. Moreover, the workers were to climb from the floor and stand, with shoes dirty with the refuse of the floors, on the tables upon which the meat was handled. They were then at the lunch hour sitting on the benches on the spot on which the meat product was handled, and all this under the very eye of the superintendent of the room, showing that this is the common practice.

**Meat scraps** were also found being shoveled into receptacles from dirty floors where they were left to lie until again shoveled into barrels or into machines for chopping. These floors, it must be noted, were in most cases damp and soggy, in dark, ill-ventilated rooms, and the employees in utter ignorance of cleanliness or danger to the disposition of meat scraps upon them. In a few cases, we saw meat scraps piled on tables rarely washed, pushed from the corners of the room, and yet the packages of all of which processes it was in the way of gathering dirt, splinters, floor filth and the expectation of tuberculosis and other diseases were made. Where common was made to floor, the superintendents of these matters, it was always the reply that this meat would afterwards be cooked, and that this state of things was no danger from its use. Even this, it may be pointed out in passing, is not wholly true. A very considerable portion of the meat so handled is sent out as smoked pork, and in the form of sausages, which are prepared to be eaten without being cooked. A particularly glaring instance of uncleanliness was found in a room where the meat was developed, and being prepared for export. It was made from carefully selected meats, and was being prepared to be eaten uncooked. The meat was carried to the chopped-up meat across a room in a barrow, the handles of which were filthy with grease. The meat was then thrown out upon a table, the surface of which was the table, handled the meat with his dirty apron and trousers in contact with the meat. After he had finished his operation, again took hold of the dirty handles of the wheelbarrow, went back for another load, and repeated this process in a few minutes. The fact that there was no water in this room at all, and the only method the man adopted for cleaning his hands was to rub them against his filthy apron or on his still dirtier trousers. As an extreme example of the entire disregard on the part of employees of any notion of cleanliness in handling meat, we saw a man who had just been killed, cleaned, washed, and started on its way to the cooling room fall from the sliding rail to a dirty wooden floor and slide part way into a filthy mess. It was picked up by two employees, placed upon a truck, carried into the cooling room and hung up with other carcasses, no other being made to clean it. **Treatment of Meat After Inspection.**—The radical defect in the present system of inspection is that it does not go far enough. It is confined to the inspection of the meat, and the healthfulness of animals at the time of killing; but the meat that is used in sausage and in the various forms of canned products and other prepared meats is not inspected. In processes, in all of which there is possibility of contamination through insanitary handling, and further danger which they would develop. During all these processes of preparation there is no government inspection and no assurance whatever that these meat food products are wholesome and safe. It is a fact that in all these products, when sent out, bear a label stating they have been passed upon by government inspectors.

to be made of this was wholly optional with the superintendents or representatives of the packers, as the government does not concern itself with the disposition of meat after they have passed inspection on the killing floor. It might all be treated with chemicals, mixed with other meats, turned out in any form of meat product desired, and yet the packages or receptacles in which it was to be shipped out to the public would be marked with a label that their contents had been "government inspected." Is it not alleged here that such use was to be made of this stuff. The case is pointed out as one showing the glaring opportunity for the misuser of a label bearing the name and the implied guaranty of the United States government.

**Another instance of abuse in the use of the labels came to our notice in two different establishments great stocks of old canned goods were being put through a washing process to remove the labels. They were then subjected to agencies heat to "live up" the contents—to use the phrase of the room superintendent. After this, fresh labels, with the government name and seal, were placed upon the cans, and they were to be sent out bearing all the evidence of being a freshly put up product. In some of these instances, by the admission of the superintendent, the stock thus being relabeled was over two years old. In the other case the superintendent evaded a statement of how old the labels came to our notice.**

**Treatment of Employees.** The lack of consideration for the health and comfort of the laborers in the Chicago stock yards seems to be a direct consequence of the system of administration that prevails. The various departments are under the direct control of superintendents who are not to fail in authority in dealing with the employees and who seem to ignore all considerations except those of the account book. Under this system proper care of the products and of the health and comfort of the employees is impossible, and the consumer suffers in consequence. The insanitary conditions in which the laborers work, and the feverish pace which they are forced to maintain, inevitably affect their health. Physicians state that tuberculosis is disproportionately prevalent in the stock yards, and the victims of the disease expectorate on the spongy wooden floors of the dark workrooms, from which falling scraps of meat are later shoveled up to be converted into food products. Even the ordinary necessities of life are completely ignored. In practically all cases the doors of the toilet rooms open directly into the working rooms, the privies of men and women frequently adjoin, and the entrances are sometimes no more than a foot or two apart. In other cases there are no privies for women in the rooms in which they work, and they are nearest it is necessary to go up or down a couple of flights of stairs. In one noticeable instance the privy for the women working in several adjoining rooms was in a room in which men chiefly were employed, and every girl going to use this had to pass by the working places of dozens of male operatives and enter the privy through the door of which was not six feet from the working place of one of the men operatives. As previously noted, in the privies for men and women there are no partitions, but simply a long row of open sanitary receptacles, where tired workers might go for a short rest, were found as rare exceptions, and in some establishments women are even placed in charge of privies chiefly for the purpose, it was stated, to see that the girls did not absent themselves too long from their work under the excuse of visiting the privy. In some instances what was called a rest room was simply one end of the privy partitioned off by a six-foot partition from the remaining inclosure. A few girls were found in this room, not only as a rest room, but as the only available place in which to sit to eat their lunch.

Much of the work in connection with the handling of meat has to be carried on in rooms of a low temperature, but even here a callous disregard was everywhere seen for the comfort of those who were forced to work. Girls and women were found in rooms registering a temperature of 38 degrees F. without any ventilation whatever, depending entirely upon artificial light. The floors were wet and soggy, and in some cases covered with water, so that the girls had to stand in boxes of sawdust as a protection for their feet. In a few cases even drippings from the refrigerator runs above trickled through the ceiling upon the heads of the workers and upon the food products being prepared. Any slight exposure would have furnished drier floors and protected them against the tricklings from the ceiling. It was asserted by the superintendent that the temperature was essential to the proper keeping of the meat; but previously similar work was found in other establishments carried on in rooms kept at a fair temperature, where the cases girls of 16, 17 and 18 years stand ten hours a day at work, much of which could be carried on while sitting down.

**Quarantine on the part of the employees to recognize or provide for the requirements of cleanliness and decency of the employees must have been a failure, and the government in lowering the morals and discouraging cleanliness on the part of the workers employed in the packing houses. The huge situation as we saw it in these establishments tends necessarily and inevitably to the moral degradation of thousands of workers, who are forced to spend their working hours under conditions that are entirely unnecessary and unpardonable, and which are a constant menace not only to their own health, but to the health of those who use the food products prepared by them.**

**General Recommendations.**—We observed earlier the inspection before slaughter, the inspection after slaughter on the killing belts, the more minute examination of animals tagged on the killing belts, and the microscopic examination for trichinosis. Inspection Before Slaughter.—Inspection before slaughter appears to have little value in most cases. That undue advantage is taken by the inspection is taken by outside parties is charged, and opportunities for such are abundant, but no specific evidence was presented to us. That this unpardonable and superficial examination should be compulsory under the present law, whereas the more scientific examination after slaughter is only permissive, indicates a serious defect in the law.

**Inspection After Slaughter.**—Inspection after slaughter appears to be carefully and conscientiously made. The government inspectors certainly maintain that it is adequate, insisting that a passing examination of certain glands, of the viscera, and of the general condition of the carcass is sufficient to enable them to tag and stamp constantly on this work, to detect at once the presence of disease, or of abnormal conditions. On the slightest indication of disease or of abnormal conditions the carcass is tagged and sent aside for a later and more careful examination. There should, however, be more precautions taken to insure that the inspectors' eyes must be kept antiseptically clean.

**Microscopic Examination.**—The microscopic examination of hogs to be exported to Germany appears to be made with great care, and it may fairly be asked why the same inspection is not made of hogs killed for the American market. The statement that hogs, pork, and bacon are frequently eaten raw in Germany, and are not so in America, is not strictly true. Large numbers of our foreign-born population eat ham and pork comparatively raw, and hence need protection; and, further, much of this pork goes into sausage to be eaten without being cooked.

**Number of Inspectors.**—The present number of inspectors is certainly inadequate, as the secretary of agriculture has often complained. We noted that some large establishments had an obviously insufficient force. A few small concerns have an excessive force, and may sell uninspected meat wherever they please in the United States.

**Legislation.**

1. Examination before slaughter is of minor importance and should be permissive, and should be supplementary. Examination after slaughter is of supreme importance and should be compulsory.
2. Cattle, now exempt from inspection, intended for foreign or interstate commerce, should be included in the list subject to the inspection of the bureau of animal industry, and should be equally controlled by the recommendations of the secretary of agriculture.
3. The examination of all meat products intended for interstate commerce at any stage of their care or treatment should be assigned to the bureau of animal industry, and no mark or sign declaring that inspection has been made by government officials should be allowed on any can, box, or other receptacle or parcel containing food products unless the same has been subject to government inspection at any and every stage of the process of preparation, and all such labels should contain the date of issuance, and it should be a misdemeanor to erase, alter or destroy any such labels. Meat products, and canned, preserved, or smoked meats, when sent from any packing or canning establishment, if returned to the same, should be subject to such further inspection, regulation, and isolation from other meat products as the secretary of agriculture may prescribe.
4. Power should be given to the secretary of agriculture to make rules and regulations regarding the sanitation and construction of all buildings used or intended to be used for the care of food products for interstate or foreign trade, and to make such regulations as he may deem necessary to otherwise protect the cleanliness and wholesomeness of animal products, prepared and sold for foreign and interstate commerce.
5. It should be forbidden to any person, firm, or corporation to transport or offer for transportation from one state to another any meat or meat products not inspected and labeled.

**General Suggestions.**—1. The number of inspectors should be largely increased, so that special assignments may be made for night inspection, for the examination of animals at the platforms of stock yards, for the following of dead animals to their alleged destination, and for other special work.

2. Special government inspection should be carried on continuously to prevent violations of the law and general abuses in the trade, and to secure evidence when necessary.

3. A careful study of the standards of inspection in other countries should be made, and the best of the study should be published and circulated for the public information.

4. Consideration should be given to the question of specific labeling of all carcasses sold as fresh meat, which, upon examination after slaughter, shows signs of disease, but are still deemed suitable for food.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS  
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