

# THE BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 22. NO. 34.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 1906

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## BUSINESS MEN ARE BUNCOED

Give Merchandise and Real Money  
to Stranger in Exchange for  
Worthless Check.

A week ago a man whose age may have been anywhere between 30 and 35 years, came to Barrington, dressed in a rough workman's outfit and with face begrimmed with dirt. He called on one of our leading merchants and purchased a \$1.25 shirt, presenting a pay check supposed to have been issued by the Chicago Crushed Stone Co., and signed H. B. Montgomery. The check was made payable to Aug. Myers, and called for \$14.90. It was drawn on the Chicago Title & Trust Co., and bore every evidence of being genuine. He tendered it for payment and was given the change. When the check was sent to Chicago for collection it was returned as "no good," with \$2.90 protest charges attached, which the merchant had to pay. A reporter for THE REVIEW, who made a careful investigation, finds that about \$70 in cash, a shirt, pair of fancy socks, cap, pair of shoes and considerable choice liquors was realized by the "poor workman" within a few hours. Five different parties were ferreted.

The remarkable part of it is that the Chicago Crushed Stone Company is a wealthy corporation doing business at 108 LaSalle street, Chicago, and Mr. Montgomery signs the checks. At each place where a check was presented the name was a different one.

## INCONSISTENCY OF WOMAN.

Women Wearing Plumes of Many  
Varieties Pass Resolutions Advocating the Preservation of  
Wild Birds.

The Illinois Federation of Women's clubs, which convened at Chicago University last week, ended its convention Friday and among the last acts of business was passed a resolution endorsing the Audubon society, which is an organization active in this country in preserving the birds, so that the crops and forests may be preserved. As everyone knows this society is particularly prejudiced against the wearing of birds on hats. Well, their cause for alarm may be timely but nearly all are feathers of moderate

price worn are manufactured from the plumage of the humble chicken, whose flesh nourishes us and whose breasts and wings adorn our femininity. Daughters of luxury may be depriving the birds of the air of their lives for vanity's sake, but not so whose purse demands economy. The amusing part of the resolution was the fact that nearly every delegate voting to further the abandonment of feathers were feathers of some shape or kind. Will this act of mercy and charity "begin at home" or not with them? And are the finely imitated grapes and berries worn this fall a result of the cry "preserve the birds?" Poor woman-kind! she deserves the sympathy of man for the fashion's thrust upon her.

## MANY TAKE A TRIP ABROAD

The Barrington School Entertainment  
Wednesday Evening  
Was as Successful as  
It Was Unique.

A party of Barrington residents to the number of about 200 left here Wednesday evening for a trip abroad. They departed on different steamer lines and traveled by various routes to reach the same destinations. The union dock (also the Barrington school) was the starting point, and the boats left at intervals of about fifteen minutes, each one being well filled. A real uniformed ticket agent sold tickets. He resembled Lyman Powers.

No trouble was experienced with customs officers, and only a slight drizzle of rain and chill in the air were encountered while at sea. (Don't tell any one that Frye's mule was the motive power for one ship or that the engineers and vehicles reminded one of school fellows here and the local live-lies. Covered porters gallantly assisted ladies across the gangways.)

No mishaps occurred, was reported and the first stop was in Berlin. Berlin is really in Germany, but Wednesday night by some miracle the "Stadt von Berlin" was located on Lake Street, at Fred Lines'. No time not trouble had been begrudged here to make the house represent well the desired effect. The German national colors—red, white and black—were everywhere, in pretty arrangement; a case of curios that came from Germany was on exhibition, notices in German

## RECORD OF A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

The Fifty-ninth Congress, with its large Republican majority, passed the following important measures:  
Railway rates to be fixed by enlarged Interstate Commerce Commission; rebates and other discriminations penalized; sleeping cars, express companies and pipe-lines made common carriers; railway passes prohibited.  
Panama Canal to have eighty-five foot level, with locks; Panama Canal bonds to enjoy same privileges as all other United States bonds; Panama Canal supplies to be domestic products.  
Pure Food: Label must tell the truth, especially on popular remedies. Meat inspection, "from hoof to can," at Government expense.  
Free alcohol, denatured, for use in the arts.  
Oklahoma (including Indian Territory) admitted to the Union, and Arizona (with New Mexico) if they agree to union.  
Consular service organized on merit basis.  
Quarantine against yellow fever nationalized.  
Niagara Falls to be preserved.  
Alaska allowed a delegate in the House of Representatives. Alaska liquor revenue devoted to school and road-building. Prohibition of aliens fishing in Alaskan waters.  
Naturalization safeguarded and made more difficult.  
Steamboat inspection made more rigid, due to General Slocum loss. Motor-boats operated for profit required to have Federal licenses.  
The Philippines: Application of anti-trust law postponed until April 1, 1909. Minimum tariff on sugar and rate of gold and silver in insular coinage changed. Ratan coal mines to belong to the Government. Tariff duties collected by 1902 legalized. Naval vessel for Philippines Naval Militia.  
Bond holding reserve in excess of fifty million dollars to be coined. National Bank liabilities limited to thirty per cent of capital.  
Employers' Liability Statute: Negligent common carrier within United States jurisdiction liable for damages to employees.  
Federal donations to State Agricultural Experiment Station increased so that within ten years they shall each receive thirty thousand dollars annually.  
American representative at Constantinople made ambassador and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated to purchase legation property.  
Production of pure domestic sweet wines encouraged by reduced taxation.  
Immunity of witnesses in criminal cases limited (Anti-Immunity Bill).  
United States district judge and court officers for Cuba, and additional judge for New York, southern district, provided.  
Restriction of antiquities on United States lands forbidden, and the President authorized to acquire lands which have historic value. Mariposa big game refuge accepted from California. National Park established in California and named for Orrville Hitchcock. Battle Mountain Sanitarium reserve in South Dakota established for "soldiers".  
Trade-mark law amended.  
Militia efficiency to be promoted by aid of two million dollars annually.  
Final disposition of affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians. Secretary of the Interior authorized to establish town sites of not more than one hundred and sixty acres each in irrigated areas.  
Unlawful wearing of insignia of Grand Army of Republic and other soldier organizations forbidden.  
Sponge-growing in American waters protected.  
San Francisco sufferers aided; two million five hundred thousand dollars appropriated.  
Extending period for continuous shipment of cattle to thirty-six hours.  
Census Office directed to collect and publish vital, social and other statistics.  
Waste in public printing cut down one-third.  
For District of Columbia: A Juvenile Court, compulsory education, of persons restricted.  
Of Andrew Jackson, with fifteen acres of land, made a national cemetery.  
Marking graves of Confederate soldiers ordered.  
Monuments Authorized: King's Mountain battleground, South Carolina, \$30,000; landing of the Pilgrims, at Provincetown, Massachusetts, \$10,000; Princeton battleground, New Jersey, \$20,000; Commodore John Barry, in Washington, \$50,000; H. W. Longfellow, in Washington, \$4,000 for pedestal.  
Thanks of Congress extended to General Horace Porter for recovery of John Paul Jones.  
Restrictions on Cabinet Officers to prevent deficiencies of appropriation.  
Sixty-nine laws enacted authorizing bridges or dams across navigable rivers.  
Three thousand six hundred and ninety Civil War pension acts; six hundred and ninety-six private pension acts.

and pictures, real live Germans in wooden shoes and terrible make-ups, frauleins in German caps and clothing. Redhots, sauerkraut and rye bread were served each tourist on wooden plates. German songs and music were heard. The young people in charge here were Misses J. Lines, K. Kamper, and B. Ellis, and George Froelich, W. Gottschalk and Milo Elfrink.

Each steamer left a party in Berlin and carried on another to Rome by a circuitous route to Cook street and Prof. Fulton's home. The green, white and red of Italy adorned the rooms, and pretty Italian girls served salad, wafers and grapes. They very accommodatingly talked English to their visitors. Misses L. Bochner, M. Elfrink, L. Landwehr, G. Hausenfeld, Robertson and Arthur Bohrer were in attendance.

The next step was in Tokyo, Japan. The restaurant there reminded one so much of Lyman Powers' home in Barrington. Japan's peculiar flag in red and yellow was hung from wires running in all directions through the rooms. Tables of Japanese and Chinese articles were interesting, and rice and tea were served. Considerable trouble was noticed with the chopsticks and adapting oneself to kneeling at tiny tables or tabourets in true oriental style. American inspectors were at each city to see that no one got away without having their tickets punched. Japan was presided over by A. Powers, N. Riley, L. Solt, A. Welch, L. Walker, H. Hawley and E. Powers.

The return to America was welcome to all, and when Chicago was reached at August Meyer's home everyone was glad to return to the "land of graft." And there were many catchpennies here. The Barrington band had remained there after parading the streets in a lighted float, and good music made things lively. A candy booth did a rushing business, and a lunch counter with Caterer Rhodes superintending had been erected in regular Chicago fashion. One ate delicious pies and doughnuts here and enjoyed the excellent coffee to be had for small charge. Field's museum was on the second floor, and for five cents one was allowed to see Mr. Meyer's large and interesting collection of curios and oddities from nearly every state in the Union. Mr. Meyer's fondness for gathering these articles is well known, and he has a rare and exceptionally fine collection. Charles Goddard of Lexington, Ill., who is a brother of Miss Goddard, the teacher, showed his skill as a comic artist by preparing many souvenir postals for the occasion which sold well. A newsboy sold papers and papers. Notices about be-waring of pickpockets and tipping the waitresses were quite funny.

Chicago was certainly the best city visited, and was managed by Misses M. Meyer, A. Tuttle, E. Hager, M. Bennett, E. Goddard and E. Volker.

The amount of preparation preceding this entertainment must have been enormous, and the High School is much indebted to all who assisted and donated to the cause. The public, teachers and friends all entered into the spirit of the occasion. Those who allowed their homes to be opened cannot be adequately thanked by the students. The idea was something new here and was very popular.

BIG SOCIAL EVENT COING, Bicknese's Hard Times Party at Lake Zurich on Saturday, Nov. 10th, Promises to Be Leading Event of the Season.

Wm. Bicknese promises to give one of the best social affairs of the season at his new pavilion on the shores of Lake Zurich on Saturday evening, Nov. 10th. He will give a hard times party and the number of out-of-town requests for tickets promises one of the largest and jolliest crowds ever assembled at that popular resort. The costumes promise to be nothing less than very hard times. The music for this occasion will be best obtainable, and "Billy" is sparing no expense or pains in his arrangements to make you comfortable.

## BIG CONVENTION WAS HELD

Salem Church Was the Scene of  
an Auspicious Assemblage of  
Christian Workers the  
Past Week.

The Chicago district of the United Evangelical church met in convention at the Salem church October 22 to 25, inclusive.

There were present sixteen clerical and twenty-five lay delegates, representing thirteen congregations. A large number of the Salem congregation were regular attendants.

The subjects discussed were theological, sociological and practical. The clergymen, congregations, Sunday schools and Christian Endeavor societies were remembered, and each received proper attention.

On Monday evening Presiding Elder M. C. Mosher addressed the congregation on the subject of "The Power of a Consecrated Life."

On Tuesday morning Rev. William Schweitzer read an excellent paper on "The Teaching of the Apostles," regarding the Forgiveness of sins as an Experience.

Rev. C. J. Frye of the Ashland Ave. church, Chicago, followed with a paper on "The Power of the Word in the Life of a Pastor."

Every paper was followed by a lively discussion, thrown open to all. On Tuesday afternoon Rev. F. Busse of Chicago read a paper on "The Principles of a True Scriptural Exegesis." This was followed by an address by Rev. A. Haebele, whose subject was "The Religious Training of the Child."

On Tuesday evening two excellent addresses were given by the Revs. C. A. Fueselle of Naperville and J. H. Johnson of Ashton, Ill., about "The Influence of Bad Literature."

On Wednesday morning a well prepared paper was read by Rev. A. L. Peotone, Ill., on "The Value of Psychology for the Pastor."

"What Duty Has the Church Towards Socialism?" was eloquently and ably presented by Rev. Wm. Berberich of Elgin, Ill.

Rev. C. Roloff of Dearborn street, Chicago, presented an excellent paper on "The Condition of Man After Death."

J. Alt of Chicago and B. H. Solt of Barrington spoke eloquently about "Our Reverence for Things Sacred." "Men's Bible Classes" was ably presented by Rev. C. Kaufman of Bay City, Mich.

At this point of the convention the work of the Sunday school was ably discussed. Miss Alma Strickfand of Edison Park read an excellent paper on "How to increase the attendance of scholars," and this was followed by Mrs. A. Eisenberg of Ashton, Ill., on "How to keep them."

In the "Question Box," in charge of Rev. F. W. Landwehr of Chicago, questions of all kinds, limited however to difficulties in Sunday school, were asked and answered. It made things lively. On Wednesday evening addresses were given by Rev. C. J. Schuster of Harvard St., Chicago, and Rev. M. Morlock, presiding elder.

On Thursday forenoon an excellent essay was read by the Peotone delegate, F. Schroeder, on the "Making of Pledges and Keeping Them."

Miss Winifred Hauser of the Hayne ave., Chicago, congregation read an excellent paper about "How to increase and maintain the spirituality of the Christian Endeavor society." Papers on "The Success of the Past," "The Needs of the Present," and "The Prospects of the Future."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)

PROHIBITION RALLY

IN THE Village Hall BARRINGTON

Tuesday, Oct. 30 1906, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The meeting will be addressed by the Prohibition candidates of Cook county.

MUSIC BY THE BARRINGTON CORNET BAND.

YOU ARE INVITED. BE SURE AND COME.

## Special Notice.

THE REVIEW subscription list has been corrected to date. Please examine the label on your paper and see if the expiration shown on your paper is correct. If not you will confer a favor, by promptly reporting any discrepancy you may find.

THE REVIEW, By Miles T. Lamey, Publisher.

## PALATINE LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. G. D. Taylor has returned home.

Mrs. M. R. Reynolds spent Monday at Berwyn.

Mrs. Dottie West of Chicago spent Tuesday with friends.

John and Earl Selp are the proud possessors of a new piano.

Mrs. Sophia French is quite ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. O. J. Devoe has returned from her trip.

H. Hicks of Wauconda spent Friday at the home of Wm. Hicks.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gahlbeck a son, Sunday, Oct. 21st.

Miss Lydia Droegmueller is entertaining her friend Miss Stevens.

Plinn Arps has returned from Wauconda and is working for W. C. Davenport.

Mrs. Will Bode and daughter of Elgin are visiting at the home of G. H. Arps.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blum and daughter and Mrs. Reed of Wilmington are visiting at Mrs. French's.

M. R. Reynolds is enjoying his vacation, while doing so, he is looking after the politics in this district.

The choir of the M. E. church will give their concert November 9th. Watch for further particulars.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Sefton of Chicago and Mr. and Mrs. R. Harris of Arlington Heights spent Sunday at the home of A. C. Sefton.

A party was given at the Woodmen hall Saturday evening in honor of M. H. Lyott. About seventy were present and enjoyed the evening's dance.

Dr. E. W. Wood and wife, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Ben Wilson and son Rollin and Miss Nellie Stewart of Oak Park, leave next Tuesday for California.

Mrs. G. H. Arps was injured Sunday evening by falling through the driveway at C. E. Dean's. She will be laid up for some time. It is time that the town sees to it that the walks are in good condition.

The baseball club will give a hard times dance in the Palatine House Saturday night. Admission 25c a person. All are most cordially invited. Do not come dressed up, or a heavy fine will be imposed upon you.

The bazaar given by the Ladies' Aid society of the St. Paul's German church Wednesday afternoon and evening was largely attended. The ladies sold everything they had and added a good sum to their treasury.

Mrs. Bode chaperoned the following to the "calleo hop" Saturday night at Lake Zurich: Misses Hattie Keubler, Margaret Godknecht, Alta and Stella Bennett, and Elmore Arps and Messrs. F. R. Sullivan, Vern Postal and Aug. Burkart.

Miss Elmore Arps entertained the L. Y. C. and a few friends at her home Friday evening. Miss Lillian Ahelmann won the "string eating contest" and Miss Mayne Williams won the "penny game." Sixteen young ladies were present and spent a delightful evening. Five new members were admitted to the club. Misses Marie Ottenschagen and Millie Ahlgrim were out-of-town guests.

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.

## EVERYBODY ATTEND IN OLD RAGS

YOU ARE MOST CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE

## Hard Times Party

at Bicknese's New Pavilion on the Shores of Lake Zurich Saturday Eve., Nov. 10

STABLE ROOM AT HELPER'S FOR 75 HORSES.

Music by a Chicago Orchestra

The restaurant there reminded one so much of Lyman Powers' home in Barrington. Japan's peculiar flag in red and yellow was hung from wires running in all directions through the rooms. Tables of Japanese and Chinese articles were interesting, and rice and tea were served. Considerable trouble was noticed with the chopsticks and adapting oneself to kneeling at tiny tables or tabourets in true oriental style. American inspectors were at each city to see that no one got away without having their tickets punched. Japan was presided over by A. Powers, N. Riley, L. Solt, A. Welch, L. Walker, H. Hawley and E. Powers.

**"The Barrington" GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE**

The Latest Improved and Best Gas or Gasoline Engine on the market.

Simple Construction. Guaranteed. Lowest Prices.

Made in all sizes from 1 to 10 Horse Power, by

**A. SCHAUBLE & CO.**

Barrington, Ill.

Manufacturers of Shafts, Pulleys and Belting. A Specialty.

Repairing of All Kinds of Machinery



## Unworthy Thoughts Weaken Brain Centers

By G. ELLIOT FLINT.  
Author "Power and Health Through Progressive Exercises."



ARTS of the brain are developed just as parts of the body—by increasing the blood flow to those parts. With the body this is done by exercising particular muscles; it is done with the brain by the exercise of particular faculties. When we think, certain convolutions, more than others, are suffused with blood.

Now, few men are born to be great in anything; most of us are eternally commonplace. But there is one desire emanating from a special part of the brain that, in the vast majority of men, overtops all other desires—it is the desire to possess women. This desire is perfectly normal when regulated. But so powerful is it that to keep it within due bounds is extremely difficult. Unregulated, as it so often is, it becomes a wild, insane thing that breaks up countless homes, compels to embezzlement, murder and countless crimes and leads eventually to ruin.

Obviously, then, it is an imperative duty that every man and every woman owes to humanity, the duty of not only keeping their own thoughts pure, but also to discourage all impure thoughts in others.

Unworthy thoughts harm in a double way. Not only do they strengthen, by swelling with blood, the cerebral centers that the thoughts excite, but also they weaken, by depleting of blood, all other centers. The physiological principle is daily illustrated. A man steals, and thinks because he is not caught that he has escaped the consequences. But he has not. No man can possibly escape the consequences of any act. When he commits a crime the inevitable sequence is that he strengthens his brutal instincts by as much as he weakens his moral force. A man who has once stolen steals afterward more readily. He who has committed murder is very apt to repeat those crimes.

The apologists of nastiness on the stage argue that it is "realism," and that realism is art. It may be, but it is an art in which we do not wish to become proficient. They affirm also that realism, because disgusting, repels. It does, in all healthy minds, at first; but afterward, by destroying moral balance in the way shown, it inspires indifference; and it finally, when the low faculties become sufficiently developed, attracts.

Let the lid be lowered on staged stench.

## A Missed Youth is a Misspent Youth

By G. K. CHESTERTON.

Everybody knows the story about Herbert Spencer and how he played billiards with a young man at the club. The synthetic philosopher was beaten into a cocked hat; after which he turned and addressed the young man in the following precise terms: "A reasonable proficiency in games of skill is a subject for self-congratulation and self-esteem, but such abnormal dexterity as you have exhibited can only be regarded as the evidence of an ill-spent youth." I will not pretend to know what was the answer of the young man who beat him at billiards, whoever that young man was—he was not I. I never beat anyone at billiards, not even Herbert Spencer.

A very distinguished novelist and social philosopher took me the other day to a club in Piccadilly solely in order that we might finally decide which was the worst billiard player in Europe. I won. But if I had been the young man who beat Herbert Spencer at billiards, I should have said a great deal. I should have pointed out that it was Herbert Spencer who, by his bad playing at billiards, showed that he had mispent his manhood. "A reasonable inaptitude in games of skill," I should have said, "may well be a matter of self-congratulation and self-esteem. But such sensational feebleness as you display can only be regarded as evidence of a misspent youth." And the youth of Herbert Spencer was emphatically a misspent youth. It was spent over the scientific names of things instead of over the things themselves—Herbert Spencer never saw a thing in his life; if he had seen a thing he would have fled screaming. He misspent his youth merely because he missed his youth; he lost knowledge and found science. He had not one single brick of experience with which to build his enormous temple of opinion. In every single question there is this absolute disparity between the very much he knew and the very little he had known. He knew all about sex; he knew nothing about love. He knew all about the philo-progenitive instinct; he knew nothing about fatherhood. He knew all about religions; he knew nothing about a religion. A youth in which a man has never loved or fought or believed or begotten anything is, in the most emphatic sense of the words, a misspent youth.

## Should Ladies Ride Astride

By J. FAIRFAX BLAKEBOROUGH.

It seems that, after all, ladies are to ride astride. Let us glance at the argument in favor of universal adoption by the sex feminine of an altered style of riding, just at the very time when the side-saddle has been made as perfect as it can possibly be. Mrs. Gertrude Page—who has given both methods a trial—speaks with no uncertain voice in favor of that now under discussion. She says:—

"For comfort of both horse and rider there is no comparison with the side saddle. The loose girthing alone is a mercy to the horse, and makes a vast difference."

Years ago the side-saddles with huge, hollow seats and awkward pomels, were often so chafed and decorated as to be quite works of art, but for any practical purpose they were useless. Gradually they improved as riding became more popular—or should I say because of the improvement horse-exercise was popularized? Gradually the size, weight and discomfort of the side-saddle vanished, and now, with safety skirts, safety stirrups, and other precautions, the lady's saddle is made just as comfortable and perfect as it is possible to make it. Still it is not comfortable for the horse, and, what is more, in nine cases out of ten the lady-rider has to depend upon some member of the sterner sex to help her to mount, whilst this would be obviated if the man's saddle were adopted. Madame would certainly become more independent, she would feel more at home in time, and enjoy to the full the sense of power a good horse underneath one gives.

## TRUSTS UNIVERSAL.

IN EUROPE AS WELL AS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Remove the Tariff on Trust Products and the Leading American Trusts Would Supply the American Market from Their Manufactories Abroad.

Nearly every great American manufacturing trust has branches and factories in foreign countries. The tariff ripper may not have considered this fact. If the duty were removed from all trust-made goods, as suggested by Gov. Cummins at Minneapolis four years ago, and by William J. Bryan a few days ago, the result would be the closing of the American factories operated by the trusts and the enlargement of their own foreign factories. And the goods for the American market being then duty free, would be manufactured by the American trusts in their factories where labor is cheaper. The American people would simply have their big mills and factories closed and thousands of Americans thrown out of employment, and the trusts would be in the saddle, making barrels of money in their factories operated by cheap labor in other lands.

Sometimes we think many people refuse to consider these tariff propositions as relating to business and only consider them as relating to politics. The protection tariff is for the purpose of enabling Americans to do their own work and supply their own wants.

The politicians who talk in favor of tariff changes "to meet changed conditions" evidently do not fully realize what they are talking about. The only "changed condition" which could justify tariff reduction would be the increase of wages abroad to correspond with American wages, and that has not been done. If American workmen were called upon to compete with their equals, in skill and compensation, they would not complain, but tearing down the tariff would put them in competition with men in other lands who work for 16 to 18 cents per day, and the American workman is not prepared to thus compete. He is no better prepared, not being as he was in 1897, when the Dingley tariff was enacted. There has been a slight increase in wages in England, but there has been no increase in Germany, France, Japan, China, India or other countries. We are sometimes tempted to believe that the talk about "lower tariffs" is a blow at American institutions and an attempt to reduce prices to the American "consumer" on the pretext of helping the "consumer" in what he buys without hurting him in what he sells. As we have often said, the tariff was invented to make and keep American prosperous. That aim is now accomplished. Then why destroy or even partially destroy the tariff? As Mark Hanna said, "Why not let well enough alone? Why not stand pat?" Why not let the politicians and office seekers who can have the offices if they will keep their mouths shut on this great business question?—Des Moines Capital.

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## HARM IN TARIFF CHANGES.

Experience Has Proved It Means Business Demoralization.

As Mr. Roosevelt seems to recognize distinctly in his letter to Congressman Watson, tariff revision is not a simple question of readjusting this or that particular rate schedule, as an economic conditions change. Nobody would oppose this or that reasonable and harmless readjustment if it could be obtained without exciting universal and disastrous perturbation. Unfortunately, hitherto in the history of tariff emendation it has proved impracticable to enact two or three amendments agreed upon beforehand without consenting to innumerable others, some possibly, innocuous, many mischievous in a high degree. That is why the prospect of any tariff revision inevitably unsettles prices, alarms capital, postpones contracts and paralyzes production. It is the limitless uncertainty that stops the wheels of business. It is, of course, possible in theory to confine a tariff revision strictly confined to two or three items which might have no dislocating influence on the nation's industrial machinery. If, for instance, it were practicable for the president to announce that, in his opinion, two or three changes in the Dingley tariff should be made, but that if a bill to that effect should contain any other changes than those specified it would be vetoed by him, not a ripple would be witnessed on the smooth current of national prosperity. Such a dictatorial announcement, however, would be resented bitterly by the federal legislature, and in practice, therefore, might be out of the question. We infer that, as things are now, and so long as our prosperity endures, President Roosevelt is a stand-patter—Harper's Weekly.

## BLIND LEADING THE BLIND.



Republican Party and the Farmer. In 1902 Lincoln signed a free home bill which has added millions to the west's farming population. In 1902 Roosevelt put his signature to a national irrigation act which will place the water of the great rivers at the service of the farmer in the arid empire which it will create in the arid region. By its protective tariff acts the Republican party has put the United States in the lead of all the nations in the world in the development of industrial activities, and has created a home market which has advanced the price of everything that the farmer has to sell, has increased the value of his land, and has raised his standard of living. In the years preceding the foundation of the Republican party. In the Republican scheme in which the nation has been developed there has been no other such man, white, black, red or brown, low or high, and there has been no neglected calling. In a direct and emphatic degree the American farmer has reason to be proud of his position. From the platform of the New Hampshire Republicans, adopted in state convention at Concord, September 18, 1904. Straightforward and simple. All protectionists unite success is assured. It is only when they quarrel among themselves that defeat is possible. Two days later the following was adopted by the Connecticut Republican state convention at New Haven: "We stand unequivocally for a protective tariff, and we feel that the phenomenal industrial prosperity which we are now enjoying is not to be lightly jeopardized, for it would be to the last degree foolish to secure here and there a small benefit at the cost of general business depression."

"We are opposed to any change whatever which would undermine the cardinal principle of the Republican party—protection to American manufactures and industries. From the platform of the Connecticut Republican state convention at New Haven: "We stand unequivocally for a protective tariff, and we feel that the phenomenal industrial prosperity which we are now enjoying is not to be lightly jeopardized, for it would be to the last degree foolish to secure here and there a small benefit at the cost of general business depression."

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## SHIPPERS TO BLAME

REBATING NOT THE FAULT OF RAILROAD AGENTS.

Investigation by Interstate Commerce Commission Proves That as a Class Agents Are Honest and Faithful.

Col. J. H. Woodard, of Cincinnati, O., well known as a writer on economic and political subjects and who has had considerable practical experience in railroad construction and operation, closely followed the recent investigation made by the Interstate Commerce Commission relative to presents or bribes being given employees of railroads as an inducement to shipper's agents to secure shipper's business. Col. Woodard, after analyzing the testimony, reached the conclusion that the investigation was a good thing, because it exposed the practice of rebating, shipper's and railroad employees that was morally wrong and otherwise might have continued indefinitely. Col. Woodard, in discussing the matter, said: "The startling feature of all of these investigations was that all of the bribes had been paid voluntarily by the shippers; that they originally offered the bribes without solicitation from the agents of the companies; that they did it secretly for the purpose of securing an unfair and unlawful advantage over competitors, and that their agents were in no way underpaid; but all of them were shown to have expected some kind of discrimination against their competitors as the result of the bribery. The companies were not the bribers by their acts, for the reason that in nearly all, if not all, shipments made the rates paid were the same as those charged everyone else for similar service. "The testimony, however, did show that in every case where bribes were paid the bribe-takers kept the entire sum paid them, thus exonerating the executive officials of the companies from the charge of dishonesty. But it did show a fact which cannot be given too much prominence, and that is, that the percentage of bribe-taking agents was much smaller than is the case among public and private employees holding similar positions of trust. Compared with public officers in many mercantile houses or any class of trusted agents in any private business, the railroad agents as a class stand pre-eminent for honesty and faithfulness in the discharge of their duties. How many agents were offered bribes was not ascertained, but not made a subject of inquiry by the commission, but if it had been, and each one who had refused had testified, it would have startled the world. Few persons are so honest as the shippers were all honest there never would have been paid one cent as rebates. Railroad agents, as a rule, are not hunting for business which has to be purchased; the shipper demands rebates under the threat of sending his shipments by the weaker lines which are in the market with bribes. No railroad ever paid a bribe in the form of rebate because it desired to do so; it was paid under a form of compulsion made possible by the existence of railroads which were not commercial necessities, and which had been constructed for speculation solely, and could never hope to force the stronger lines to buy them out except by means of injury they could do through insupporting persons and commodities for less than reasonable compensation.

"It is true that many railroads have made special rates to encourage the growth and development of the territory through which their rails are laid—industries which could not have developed without some such consideration. This policy has made Ohio and Indiana two of the richest states, and has developed the whole west out of injury to anyone or any locality. Transportation charges in the United States, figured from any point of inquiry, are lower per ton per mile than in any country in Europe or in England, and the compensation of employees of the railroads are quite double what they are in foreign countries. American railroad employees are self-respecting citizens and good servants who are objects of contemptuous abuse, as are those in Europe. "My experience in railway operation leads me to believe that there is not a single case of wrongdoing on the part of subordinate agents which would not be promptly corrected if the injured party would report that facts to the higher executives."—Baltimore American.

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## A Wonderful Discovery

It has been the aim of scientists for years to find some liquid preparation which would possess anodyne, astringent and antiseptic properties and yet be of such a consistency that it would penetrate, first, through the skin, then through the muscles and finally to the very bones, exerting on its way down, healing and pain destroying properties.



Max R. Ziegler, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, established at Sheboygan, Wis., as a chemist for the last 13 years, has discovered this long sought secret.

It consists of a mixture of vegetable and mineral oils forming an amber colored liquid of pleasant odor and taste, which, when used as directed, restores vitality and strength and gives prompt relief to all pain.

Applied to cuts, sores, burns, bruises it heals, as owing to its antiseptic properties, no pus or matter can form in any wound where this wonderful oil is used.

If you have rheumatism, piles, pain in back or catarrh, write Mr. Ziegler and he will be pleased to mail you a sample bottle free.

Address your letter to M. R. Ziegler & Co., 149 Main St., Sheboygan, Wis. It is free now, so do not fail to write today, stating the nature of your complaint.

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# TWO YEARS' HISTORY

Brief Outline of Laws Passed and Work Done by the State Administration.

## NEW METHODS ARE INSTALLED

State Benefits by Changes Instituted—Illinois Central Investigated—Taxes Reduced.

## Laws Passed by Legislature

A compulsory primary law. A civil service law covering 2,200 employees in seventeen state charitable institutions.

An act empowering the city of Chicago to frame its own charter. A gas regulation act under which 80 cent gas was procured for the city of Chicago.

A municipal court bill for Chicago which abolishes all justice of the peace.

An act providing for straight vote in electing sanitary district trustees in Chicago, instead of a bi-partisan cumulative vote, as under old system.

An act creating a state highway commission for the improvement of public roads.

An act creating a state geological survey, under which the different sections of the state are examined, properly classified, and maps prepared.

An act creating an internal improvement commission for the investigation of deep waterways.

Work of Administration. Appropriations amounting to \$1,108,000 were voted.

A reduction of 20 per cent. on first five classes of freight rates. Tax rate reduced from 55 cents on \$100 to 50 cents.

Law passed for positions under civil service. Commission organized Nov. 1, 1905, has made 1,223 appointments, held 114 examinations and received 2,745 applications.

Training schools for nurses have been established in hospitals for the insane.

Normal training schools have been established in Pontiac reformatory and St. Charles School for Boys, and an overall factory established at Pontiac in which 200 boys are employed.

State highway commission organized. Experimental roads constructed at Salem, Greenville, Springfield, McLean and DeKalb. One hundred and twenty applications for 250,000 cubic yards of crushed stone received from thirty-five counties.

State board of prison industries has disposed of \$150,000 worth of products since organization, July 1, 1904. Prisoners are manufacturing clothing and overalls, brooms, brushes, school and office furniture, mattresses, bed springs, crushing stone and doing state printing.

Payments to state by Illinois Central railway investigated. Settlement is now pending.

Pure food commission recognized with technical experts in charge of departments.

Demand upon former state treasurer for \$287,915, believed to be due state.

Demand upon former state auditor for \$154,105 fees, believed to be due the state.

Chicago charter commission appointed to aid in framing of new Chicago charter.

Internal improvement commission investigated deep waterways, and prepared recommendations for completion.

State grain inspection improved, and shipments through Chicago office increased.

Uniform system of books installed in institutions and businesslike methods followed.

In the platform of its state convention in 1904, the Republican party declared in favor of the amendment to the constitution granting to Chicago the right of home rule through its own charter. It urged the passage of a compulsory primary election law and a comprehensive civil service act.

When the people adopted the constitutional amendment, the Republican members of the Forty-Fourth General Assembly gave their support to an enabling act authorizing the Chicago charter convention, in which legislation, the city of Chicago has been seeking for years will be provided for.

That convention has framed a charter and will present it at the next legislature for adoption.

The Forty-Fourth General Assembly also passed a compulsory primary election law which was later declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. The day following the filing Governor Deneen called an extraordinary session of the legislature and as a result of that session a second law was passed under which the primaries of all parties were held Aug. 4th. This law makes the election district a primary district and requires all parties to hold primaries on the same day and in the same polling place. It gives the voter the right to express his wishes on state officers and United States senators.

The civil service law, passed by the Forty-Fourth General Assembly, covers seventeen state charitable institutions, including 2,200 employees. The law

has been enforced since Nov. 1, 1905 and all appointments, 1,223 in number, have been made under the direction of the commission. It has abolished the assessment of employees and in no instance has the political affiliation of the applicant been requested by the commission.

Party Keeps Pledges. With the passage of these measures the Republican party has kept every pledge made in its platform of 1904 in its platform for 1904 the party claims for an extension of the civil service law and it is expected that the next legislature will amend the present act to include the penal and reformatory institutions, which will place about 500 more employees under civil service.

The administration of Governor Deneen has been marked by its economy, businesslike methods and the appointment of men of the highest reputation who have given their services freely to the state without receiving any compensation in return. The administration's enforcement of the law has resulted in great saving to the state through contracts in the state institutions and in the state house.

Freight Rates Reduced. Through the administration's activity the freight rates on the first five classes were reduced 20 per cent. A contest is still pending as to the other classes. This reduction was made without interference of the court and with the consent of the railroad shippers being given the advantage of the reductions immediately following the agreement instead of being tied up indefinitely awaiting the decision of the court.

Through the activity of the administration the tax rate was lowered from 55 to 50 cents on \$100, or more than 10 per cent. It is expected that further reduction will be made in December.

The administration is responsible for investigations conducted by Audit Clerk Frank D. Whipple into the accounts of former state treasurer and state auditors. These investigations resulted in claims being made against former state treasurer for \$287,915 and against former state auditors for \$154,105. Former State Treasurer Fred A. Busse paid into the state treasury \$85,739.46 Dec. 20, 1905. A suit was brought against former State Treasurer Henry Todd and his bondsmen Dec. 20, 1905. An action has been rendered by the circuit court by Judge Sullivan in favor of the state.

The case now is pending in the Illinois supreme court, to which it was appealed.

The state administration began an investigation of the Illinois Central Railway company last December under the direction of Mr. Whipple. Since that time he has had fifteen meetings with the company and has worked upon the books of the Illinois Central, preparing a report of funds paid to the state and to the state.

This report is now in the hands of Attorney General Stead, and an early settlement is expected. Should it be found impossible to make a satisfactory settlement with the railroad company in the interests of the state, suit will be instituted against the company in the courts.

The state highway commission has been organized and experimental roads have been constructed. Applications for crushed stone have been received from forty-five counties and the commission has given its advice to many local organizations on the construction of bridges over which the commission was consulted.

The state geological survey was appointed, this survey and state highway commission having been provided for by measures passed by the Forty-Fourth General Assembly. Under the geological survey oil and gas fields have been studied, the elevation of 21,440 points have been determined, surveying having been continued in twenty-two counties. One map has been prepared and five others are now being engraved. The federal government is bearing half of the expenses of this commission.

Training Schools Established. In the campaign of 1904 Governor Deneen pledged himself to carry out the party platform and further to provide for the establishment of training schools in the state reformatory and to raise the institution to the highest efficiency. He has kept his first pledge, providing a manual training school at the Pontiac Reformatory, where Professor Drew, a former teacher in the University of Chicago, is giving 200 boys practical training. A manual training building is being erected at the St. Charles School for Boys, which will be completed in the winter. The training school will be established then and the 200 boys in the district will enjoy the advantages accorded.

In making his appointments, Governor Deneen has sought the best men he could find in the state—men of high character, of great business interests and foremost professional men have been induced to take charge of work in the institutions and devote their time to it.

At the head of the state board of public charities he appointed Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago, who possesses a national reputation. The other members of this board are: Miss Julia Lathrop, Chicago; Dr. John P. McNally, Carbondale; Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago; Mrs. Clara T. Bourland, Peoria.

The geological survey commission consists of Dr. Edward J. Davis, president of the University of Illinois; Governor Deneen and Professor T. C. Chamberlain, of the University of Chicago, who is an authority on geology; Dr. J. Foster Bates, of Champaign, is director of the commission.

The internal improvement commission, which has charge of the formation of plans for the deep waterway for the Mississippi river, consists of John Randolph, engineer of the senatorial district of Chicago and consulting engineer of the Panama canal; Henry M. Schmidt, of Beardstown; Lyman E. Cooley, of Evanston, and Henry W. Jones, of Chicago.

Workmen's Insurance. The Forty-Fourth General Assembly provided for the industrial insurance commission to study plans for state insurance for workmen. On this Governor Deneen appointed: Professor Charles H. Henderson, professor of sociology of the University of Chicago; Charles H. Hallard, president of the Elgin Watch company; Harrison T. Jones, Adolph E. Adolph, of Chicago; Professor David Kinley, professor of political economy of the University of Illinois.

At the head of the board of trustees of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kankakee, the governor placed Bernard E. Sunny, western manager of the General Electric company, Chicago.

Robert Rew, of Rockford, and Dr. P. A. Woodworth, of Chicago, were appointed trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, Elgin.

Lewis L. Lehman, of Mattoon, was appointed trustee of the University of Illinois. Mr. Lehman is now a nominee for that position on the Republican ticket.

Ernest P. Bicknell, secretary of the Chicago Board of Associated Charities, and Mrs. W. S. Hefferan, of Chicago, were appointed trustees of the State Training School for Girls, Geneva.

Charles G. Eckhart, of Tuscola, was made a member of the board of pardons and Lawrence B. Stenger, of Elmhurst, were named for governor in 1904, was appointed a member of the court of claims.

Changes in Institutions. W. Carlys Zimmerman, of Chicago, was appointed state architect. Mr. Zimmerman has been engaged ever since his appointment on plans for the improvement of the institutional buildings and repairs for the state house. Architects, under his direction, are making specific examination of the various institutions for the purpose of increasing the ventilation, breathing space, light, and removing the old plumbing with the view to improving the sanitary conditions.

As members of the Chicago charter convention, the governor appointed: B. A. Eckhart, Ex-Mayor Carter Harrison, Ex-Mayor George B. Swift, John T. Wilson, Walter L. Fisher, Professor Timothy Taylor, John L. Shoen, Frank G. Hayne, Colonel Edward C. Young, Professor Charles E. Merriam, Alexander H. Cole, Lessing Rosenthal, George E. Corvick, J. Thompson, B. E. Stump.

At the head of the west park board the governor appointed Bernard A. Eckhart, of Chicago, after Mr. Eckhart had repeatedly refused to accept the appointment. The west park commission was given authority by the Forty-Fourth General Assembly to issue \$2,000,000 bonds for improvements of the system and \$1,000,000 bonds for the establishment and maintenance of small parks. This work has been under way for some time.

The number of employees has been reduced, cutting down the expenses of the park materially. A businesslike organization has been substituted for the old political system, which prevailed on Chicago's great west side for years.

Legislation Enacted. The work of the Forty-Fourth General Assembly was sweeping in character, and covered every pledge upon which the party had given utterance. It passed a compulsory primary law, a civil service law, and an act empowering the city of Chicago to frame its own charter. It enacted a regulation law under which the city of Chicago has since obtained a reduction in the price of its gas from \$1.00 to \$0.85 cents—a saving of thousands of dollars to the gas consumers of the city, annually. It passed a municipal court bill, giving the city of Chicago the right to frame its own charter. It enacted a regulation law under which the city of Chicago has since obtained a reduction in the price of its gas from \$1.00 to \$0.85 cents—a saving of thousands of dollars to the gas consumers of the city, annually.

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extension is expected to cover the penal and reformatory institutions, and possibly the state house, at Springfield.

Appropriations Voted. Governor Deneen found it necessary to veto appropriations carrying more than \$100,000 of the state funds. These appropriations were found in almost every bill. Portions of the bills disappeared were for the following amounts:

Northern Hospital for Insane, Elgin \$25,000; Eastern Hospital for Insane, Kankakee, \$25,000; Eastern Hospital for Insane, Kankakee, \$10,000; Southern Hospital for Insane, Anna, \$10,000; Asylum for Incurable Insane, Peoria, \$10,000; Western Hospital for Insane, Watkinson, \$20,000; Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, \$20,000; Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville \$10,000; St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles, \$25,000; Eastern Illinois Normal School, Charleston, \$10,000; Illinois State Normal University, Normal, \$75,000; Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Chester, \$25,000; Illinois Penitentiary, Joliet, \$20,000; Illinois State Reformatory, Pontiac, \$10,000; State Board of Agriculture \$10,000; University of Illinois, Urbana, \$215,000; State Tuberculosis Hospital, \$25,000; Kansas Mountain Monument \$20,000; Illinois National Guard and Naval Reserve \$108,780; miscellaneous \$4,480. Total, \$1,108,410.

These items generally were disapproved because they were not indispensable to the comfort of the inmates of the various institutions.

In vetoing house bill number 330 for an appropriation of \$250,000 for the erection of a state sanatorium for sufferers from tuberculosis, Governor Deneen gave the following reason:

"My approval of this bill is withheld, not because it might not be a wise investment, but because it is a very necessary undertaking for the state to extend relief to persons so afflicted; the appropriation already named and approved for charitable purposes is all that the state ought at this time to undertake. I am constrained to veto this bill because I do not believe it proper at this time to impose new obligations upon the state."

The majority of the appropriations vetoed by Governor Deneen were for improvements in the various institutions in the way of new buildings, new departments or additions to the structures.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES Commission Has Appointed 1,023 Employees in Charitable Institutions Since November, 1905.

The civil service law passed by the Forty-Fourth General Assembly has become effective in seventeen state charitable institutions, including 2,168 positions, Nov. 1, 1905. Since then the Illinois civil service commission has made 1,023 appointments to vacancies or more than 47 per cent. of the total number of employees who passed under civil service laws.

Between Jan. 1, 1905, when Governor Deneen became the head of the administration, and Nov. 1, 1905, when the civil service law went into effect, 401 changes were made in the institutions or 18.42 per cent. The total number of employees since Jan. 1, 1905 to Oct. 1, 1905, have been 1,424 or 65.2 per cent. of the total number of employees in the charitable institutions.

The commission has sought faithfully to enforce the law and not a single appointment has been made for political purposes. It has received 2,745 applications for 1,111 or 50.4 per cent. of the positions in twenty-two different cities of the state. These examinations were held for thirty-two different kinds of positions, in which the salaries ranged from \$15 to \$125 per month. The examinations have been practical in every instance. They were prepared by experts in their respective lines, who were selected by the commission in increasing the efficiency of the service.

In seeking competent applicants for these positions the commission has secured 1,700 letters to legislators, county school superintendents, principals of schools, postmasters and county superintendents.

In no instance was the politics of the applicant a consideration by the commission adhering strictly to the law.

The establishment of training schools for the nurses in the hospitals for the insane has attracted a fine class of young women, and women who are desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity to become trained nurses. By means of these schools, which are conducted in the efficiency of the attendants in the various institutions, as they are trained in the care of the insane and taught how to handle them in a scientific and suitable way.

The commission has abolished the system of assessing employees for political campaigns. In enforcing this portion of the law, it was only necessary to cancel or arrest a whole lot of employees and there have been no further efforts to assess state employees.

The commission has practically killed off the "hospital tramp," so far as Illinois institutions are concerned. Superintendents had complained for years that they were unable to prevent tramps from wandering from one institution to another and because of the scarcity of help in this class, they were required to employ many of these people. The commission has required that all employees be trained to re-enter the state service and has discouraged all employees who have sought to go from one institution in the state to another, practically making it impossible for them to do this. This means 244 discharged employees have been cut out of the service.

Of the 717 employees who have resigned a few are expected to try to re-enter the service.

A Young Plow at 70. "My mother has suddenly been made young at 70. Twenty years of intense suffering from dyspepsia had entirely disabled her, until six months ago, when she began taking Electric Bilets, which have completely cured her and restored the strength and activity she had in the prime of life," writes Mrs. W. L. Gilchrist, of Danforth, Me. Greatest restorative medicine on the globe. Stomach, liver, and kidneys right, purifies the blood, and cures malaria, biliousness and weakness, wonderful nerve tonic. Price 50c. Guaranteed by Barrington Pharmacy.

It was at the class in arithmetic that the following household problem was exactly solved: "Suppose that in a family of five there are only four potatoes for dinner, and the mother wants to give each of the children an equal share—how is she going to do it?" For a few minutes there was silence in the room while everybody calculated hard. Finally one of the little boys rose to his feet and, after attracting the attention of the school master, gave the unexpected answer: "Mash the potatoes, sir."

Danger From the Plague. There is grave danger from the plague of coughs and colds that are so prevalent, unless you take Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. Mrs. Geo. Walling of Forest City, Me., writes: "It's a Godsend to people living in climates where coughs and colds prevail. I find it quickly cures them. It prevents pneumonia, cures la grippe, gives wonderful relief in asthma and hay fever, and makes weak lungs strong enough to ward off consumption, coughs and colds. 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed by Barrington Pharmacy. Trial bottle free."

Plowing is an art. Who but the educated type of the farmer would look at it in such a light, but such it is, and to turn a good, even furrow requires years of practice. In some farming communities the skill of the man behind the plow is tested by competitive contests. In some counties in Illinois there are regular organized associations that hold plowing matches every season, and wherever such associations exist it is a noticeable fact that there is a better grade of plowing done.

A Badly Burned Girl. Or boy, man or woman, is quickly out of pain if Backus's Anker Balm is applied promptly. G. J. Welch, of Kankakee, Mich., says: "I use it in my household for all kinds of burns, scalds, bruises, and it finds it perfect." Quickest cure known. Best healing salve made. 25c at Barrington Pharmacy.

A Springfield man, says an exchange, who was very fond of fishing, while enjoying great sport at Beardstown on the Illinois river, went to the telegraph office and sent the following message to his wife: "I've got one of those seven pounds and is a beauty." In reply came the following signed by his wife: "So have I. Weighs ten pounds. He isn't a beauty. Looks like you."

Blood Poisoning results from chronic constipation, which is quickly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills. They remove all poisonous germs from the system and induce new life and vigor; cure sour stomach, indigestion, biliousness, and colds, without griping or discomfort. 25c. Guaranteed by Barrington Pharmacy.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT NOTICE. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the Village of Barrington having ordered the construction of an extension of the connected system of water mains and supply pipes with the necessary hydrants and appliances on Station Street and Cook Street, the ordinance for the same being on file in the office of the Village Clerk of said Village and the said Village of Barrington having applied to the County Court of Cook County, Illinois, for an assessment of the cost of said improvement, according to the benefits, and an assessment thereof having been made and returned to said Court (Docket Number 3), the final hearing thereon will be held on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1906, or as soon thereafter as the business of the Court will permit. All persons desiring to file objections in said Court before said day and may appear on the hearing and make their defense. Said ordinance provides for the collection of said assessment in installments with annual interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum.

JOHN H. MACKAY, Officer appointed by County Court to levy said Assessment. Dated October 26th, A. D. 1906.

Henry Baumgarten has opened up a Restaurant in the Lamey Building, opposite the Depot.

Home cooking. Reasonable charges. Meals or Lunch at all hours.

Palatine Barber Shop J. M. Perry, Proprietor First-Class Work Only. Agt. Barrington Steam Laundry

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BARRINGTON OFFICE: At Mrs. S. L. Benson's Home, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Treatments given at the residence by appointment.

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## Barrington Review.

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

### THE ENDS OF THE EARTH.

Oh, lift your feet and follow away  
To the bounds of the dark and the end of the day!  
Hail! hail! the Red Winds blow,  
And a flame of a lead down the road doth go;  
A coal, a spark, that dashes away  
Luring and leading you out of the day—  
To the hill that's black and the sky that's red,  
And a great white star set low overhead,  
And a little white moon like a twisted thread  
Athrill in the web of the well-wrought rod.  
Oh lift your feet and follow away!  
The Red Winds over your shoulder say:  
"The Ends of the Earth lie far—far far,  
But close as the hill to the great white star;  
So red and sunset and keen with wind;  
And the spark of a fire that's fast before,  
Blowing across the world's wide floor,  
Oh, red, red—oh, a sharp-blown fire!  
And lifting you on your head and feet!  
Oh, lift your feet and follow away  
To the bounds of the dark and the end of the day!  
Red, red, red as a flame are they!"  
Hail! hail! the Red Winds blow,  
And the rush of a race to their feet doth go,  
And over the hill and into the sky  
You must follow and follow the chasing cry.  
Follow the spark to the still white star,  
To the Ends of the Earth—oh, far, so far,  
At the bounds of the dark and the end of the day!  
Oh, lift your feet and follow away!  
—Fannie Stearns Davis, in Everybody's Magazine.

## THE SPENDERS A Tale of the Third Generation

By HARRY LEON WILSON

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### CHAPTER XXIV. HOW THE CHINOOK CAME TO WALL STREET.

The loss of much money is commonly a subject to be managed with brevity and reserve by the one who sits down with the right reverence for sheets of clean paper. To bewail is painful. To affect lightness, on the other hand, would, in this case, savor of insincerity, if not of downright blasphemy. More than a bare recital of the wretched facts, therefore, is not seemly.

The Blues fortune disappeared much as a heavy fall of snow melts under the Chinook wind.

That phenomenon is not uninteresting. We may picture a far-reaching waste of snow, wind-furrowed until it resembles a billowy white sea, and motionless. The wind blows half a gale and the air is full of fine ice crystals that sting the face viciously. The sun, lying low on the southern horizon, seems a mere frown of glory with lustrous pink crests encircling it.

One day the wind backs and shifts. A change portends. Even the herds of half-frozen range cattle sense it by some subtle beast knowledge. They are no longer afraid to lie down as they may have been for a week. The danger of freezing has passed. The temperature has been at 50 degrees below zero. Now, suddenly, it begins to rise. The air is scarcely in motion, but occasionally it descends as out of a blast furnace from overhead. To the southeast is a mass of dull black clouds. Their face is unbroken. But the upper edges are ragged, torn by a wind not yet felt below. Two hours later its warmth comes. In ten minutes the mercury goes up 35 degrees. The wind comes a 30-mile velocity. It increases in strength and warmth, blowing with a mighty roar. Twelve hours afterward the snow, three feet deep on a level, has melted. There are bald, brown hills, every where to the horizon, and the plains are flooded with water. The Chinook has come and gone. In this manner suddenly went the Blues fortune.

April 30, Consolidated Copper closed at 91. Two days later, May 2, the drop of 40 points. Roughly the decline meant the loss of \$100,000,000 to the 15,000 shareholders. From every city came ill-fated stock. Dr. again, the importance in the country came tales more or less tragic of holdings wiped out, of ruined families, of defalcations and suicides. The losses in New York city alone were less than \$50,000,000. A few large holders, however, turned to enjoy inside information, were said to have put their stock aside and "sold short" in the knowledge of what was coming. Such tales are always popular in the street.

Others not less popular had to do with the reasons for the slump. Many were plausible. A deal with the Robinschilde for control of the Spanish mines had fallen through. Or, again, the slaughter was due to the Shepler group of Federal Oil operators, who were bent on forcing some one to unload a great quantity of the stock they might share in. The immediate causes were less reconcile. The Consolidated company, so far from controlling the output, was suddenly shown to control actual less than 50 per cent. of it. Its efforts to supply and demand had simply met with the indifferent success that has marked all such efforts since the first attempted corner in stone, timber, or machinery, or whatever it may have been.

In the language of one of its newspaper critics, the "trust" had been "founded on misconception and prompted along by a series of self-destructive moves. Its fundamental principles were

the restriction of product, the increase of price and the throttling of competition, a trinity that would wreck any combination, business, political or social."

With this generalization we have no concern. As to the copper situation, the constant was put. It had been suddenly disclosed, not only that no combination could be made to include the European mines, but that the Consolidated company had an unsold surplus of 150,000 tons of copper. That it was producing 20,000,000 pounds a month more than could be sold, and that it had made large secret sales abroad at from two to three cents below the market. These disclosures were as if fearing that these adverse conditions did not sufficiently insure the stock's downfall, the Shepler group of Federal Oil operators beat it down further with what was veritably a golden sled. That is, they exported gold at a loss. At a time when obligations could have been met more cheaply with bought bills they sent out many "pet" cars at an actual loss of \$300 on the half million. As money was already dear, and thus became dearer, the temptation and the means to hold copper stock, in spite of all discouragements, were removed from the paths of hundreds of the harried holders.

Incidentally, Western Trolley had gone into the hands of a receiver, a failure involving another of the actual loss of \$100,000,000, and Union Cordage had fallen 35 points through sensational disclosures as to its overcapitalization.

For two days the clamor of a panic market, the Blues fortune had been such with a swiftness so terrible that the family's chief advising member was left dazed and incredulous.

For two days he clung to the ticker tape as to a life line. He had committed the millions of the family as lightly as ever he had staked \$100 on the turn of a card or left ten on the change—just for his own sport.

Then he had seen his cunningly built foundations, rested upon with hopes so high for three months, melt away like snow when the blistering Chinook comes.

It has been thought wise to adopt two somewhat differing similes in the foregoing, in order that the direness of the tragedy may be sufficiently apprehended.

The morning of the first of the two last awful days, he was called to the office of Fouts & Hendricks by telephone.

"Something good to happen in Consolidated today."

He had hurried downtown, flushed with confidence. He knew there was but one thing could happen. He had reached the office at ten and heard the first vicious click of the ticker—that beating heart of the stock exchange—as it began the unemotional story of the men bought and sold over on the floor. Its investor did not in the poorest, but capital would far badly without his machine. Consolidated was down three points. The crowd about the ticker grew absorbed at once. The bears came to the telephone. The bears had made a set for the stock. It began to slump rapidly. As the stock was goaded down, point by point, the crowd of traders waxed more and more excited.

As the stock fell, the banks requested the brokers to margin up their

"The old man held his paper up, but did not read it."

Perical rushed in by him, beckoning to the inner room.

"Shepler's all right about the One Girl. He'll take a mortgage on it for two hundred thousand if it's not more. It's only he can't get the money before to-morrow. There's bound to be a rally in this stock, and we'll go right back for some of the half of the why—what's the matter—Uncle Peter?"

The old man had reeled, and then weakly caught at the top of the desk with both hands for support.

"Ruined!" he cried, hoarsely, as if the extent of the calamity had just borne in upon him. "My God! Ruined, and at my time of life!" He seemed about to collapse. Perical quickly helped him into a chair, where he became limp.

"There, I'm all right. Oh, it's terrible and we all trusted you. So, I thought you had your pa's brains. I'd 'a' trusted you son's I would Shepler, and now look what you led us into—fortune gone—broke—and all your fault."

"Don't, Uncle Peter—don't. For God's sake—don't when I'm down! I can't stand it!"

"Gamble away your own money—no, that wasn't enough—take your poor ma's share and your sister's, and take what little I had to keep me up," he begged, as he said, "that's what comes of thinkin' a damned teardrinkin' fool could have a thimbleful of brains!"

"Don't, please—don't just now—give it to me later—to-morrow—all you want to!"

"And here I come to want in my last days when I'm too feeble to work. I'll die in bitter privation because I was an old fool, and trusted a young one."

"Please don't, Uncle Peter."

"You led us in—robbed your poor ma and your sister. I told you I didn't know anything about it and you talked into trusting you—I might 'a' known better."

"Can't you stop awhile—just a moment?"

"Of course I do. Maybe I can hold a drill, or tram, or something, but I can't support your ma and Pishy like they ought to be, with my rheumatism comin' on again, too. And your ma'll have to take in boarders—she'll have to wash 'em like as not, and think of poor Pishy—prob'ly she'll have to teach school or clerk in a store—poor Pishy—she'll be lucky now if she can marry some common scoundrel like the women hills—like as not one of them shoe-clerks in the

as from afar. Their acts all had the weird inconsequence of the people we see in dreams. Yet presently it had gone too far to be amusing. He must arouse himself and turn over on his side. In five minutes, according to the dream, he had lost \$5,000,000 as nearly as he could calculate. Losing a million a minute, even in sleep, he thought, was disgusting.

Then upon the tape he read another chapter of disaster. Western Trolley had gone into the hands of a receiver—a fine, fat, portly fellow, who had been without a word of warning; and while he tried to master this news the horrible clicking tings declared that the market was selling down to 58—a drop of exactly 35 points since morning.

Fouts, with a slip of paper in his hand, beckoned him from the door of his private office. He went dazedly in to him—and was awakened from a dream that he had been losing a fortune in his sleep.

Coming out after a few moments, he went up to Uncle Peter, who had been sitting, watchful but unconcerned, in one of the armchairs along the wall. The old man looked up inquiringly.

"Come inside, Uncle Peter!"

They went into the private office of Fouts. Perical shut the door and they were alone.

"Uncle Peter, Burman's been suspended on the board of trade; Fouts just had this over his private wire. Corn broke to-day."

"That's so. Oh, well, maybe it was worth a couple of million to find out Burman plays corn like he plays poker; 'twas if you couldn't get it fur any less."

"Uncle Peter, we're wiped out!"

"How, wiped out? What do you mean, son?"

"We're done, I tell you. We needn't care a damn now where copper goes to. We're out of it—and Uncle Peter, we're broke."

"Out of copper? Broke? But as you said—of copper? Broke? He making an effort to comprehend. His lack of grasp was pitiful.

"Out of copper, but there's Western Trolley and that Cordage stock. 'Everything wiped out, I tell you—Union Cordage gone down 35 points, somebody let out the inside secrets—and God only knows how far Western Trolley's gone down.'"

"Are you all in?"

"Every dollar—you know that. But say, he brightened out of his despair, 'there's the One Girl—a good prospect—Shepler has the property, and Shepler's in this block—and he was gone.'"

The old man strolled out into the trading-room again. A curious grimace softened his square jaw for a moment. He resumed his comfortable chair and took up a newspaper, glancing incidentally at the crowd of excited men about the tickers. He had about the air of a reporter who comes to big men who have stayed much in big out-door solitude.

"Ain't he a nifty old guy?" said a little money broker to Fouts. "He's a good one, but you wouldn't think he cared any more about it than Mike, the porter, with his brass polish out there."

The old man held his paper up, but did not read it."

Perical rushed in by him, beckoning to the inner room.

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Boston Cash Store at Montana City! And just when I was lookin' forward to luxury and palaces in England, and everything so grand! How much you lost!"

"That's right, no use whining! Nearly as I can get the round figures of it, about twelve million."

"A twelve million?" By George! that man Hylthe that does himself up the other night had the right of it. What's the use of living if you got to go to the poorhouse?"

"Over Uncle Peter" crowding out his other emotions. "Be a game loser, just as you said pa would be. Sit up straight and make 'em bring on another round!"

He slapped the old man on the back with simulated cheerfulness; but the despairing one only covered weakly under the blow.

"We can't let 'em get the stake for a new deck. Oh, dear! think of your ma and me not knowin' where to turn for a meal of victuals at the time of life."

Perical was being forced to cheerfulness in spite of himself.

"Come, it isn't as bad as that, Uncle Peter. We've got properties left, and good ones, too."

Uncle Peter weakly waved the hand of finished discouragement. "Hush, don't speak of that. Then properties need a manager to make 'em pay—a plain business man—a man to stay on the ground and watch 'em and develop 'em with his brains—a young man with his health! What good am I—a poor, broken down old cuss, bent double with rheumatism—almost—I'm ashamed of you for suggesting such a thing!"

"I'll do myself—I never thought of asking you."

Uncle Peter emitted a nasal gasp of surprise.

"You—you—you'd make a purty manager of anything, wouldn't you? As if you could be trusted with anything again that needs a schoolboy's intelligence. Ever if you had the brains, you ain't got the taste nor the spirit in you. You're too lazy—too uppish. You, agoin' back there, developin' mines, and gettin' 'em used, and then sellin' 'em to the stockholders and improvin' some of the finest land God ever made—you bein' sober and industrious, and smart, like a business man has got to be in this nowadays."

"More, now ain't like 1870; don't figure on that. You got to work the low grade ore now for a few dollars a ton, and you got to be in it all the time. You ain't got the country ain't what it used to be. There might 'a' been a time when you'd made your board and clothes out when things come easier. But now, you got to be in it, and ain't runnin' off to pink teas in New York. It takes a man with some of the brains your pa had to make the game pay now. But you—don't let me hear any more of that nonsense!"

Perical had entered the room pale. He was now red. The old man's bitter contempt had flashed him into momentary forgetfulness of the disaster.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

When somebody asked Graham Saunders why he did not go to visit the squire's family any more, he hesitated for a moment before he ventured to put his reason into words.

"I'm not one that's looking for slights," he drawled out, at last, "and I never paid much attention when they spoke about folks that generally came about meal-time, nor any of their remarks about large appetites. Nor I never applied any of their statements in regard to not waiting for invitations or outstaying your welcome to myself. I considered such talk was just a waste of time."

"But when squire come out to me all about four thirty one afternoon, when I could smell baked beans cooking as easy as I'm sitting here, and said he'd come if I'd set down, where the glass stood on our north porch at six o'clock that night and at eight in the morning, twelve thirty at noon and six p. m. for the next three days, and then let him know at the post-office so he could come in to see us, I'll call it pretty considerably a hint for a man that claims to have good manners, given to one that's got a sensitive streak, same as I have, though I try to keep it out o' sight."—Youth's Companion.

The Doctor Was Fooled.

An eminent physician had cured a little girl of a dangerous illness. The grateful mother turned her steps toward the house of her savior.

"Doctor," she said, "there are some things which cannot be repaid. I intend to give you a valuable gift of gratitude. I thought you would, perhaps, be so kind as to accept this purse, embroidered by my own hands."

"Madam," replied the doctor, coldly, "there is no trifling affair, and your visits are to be rewarded only in money. Small presents serve to sustain friendships, but they do not sustain our families."

"But, doctor," the lady exclaimed, "I have a beautiful, silver-plated, and mounted; 'speak-tell me the fee.'"

"Two hundred dollars, madam."

The lady opened the embroidered purse, took out two to the doctor, put the remaining three back in the purse, bowed coldly, and took her departure. —Lippincott's Magazine.

They Run the Risk.

Father Matthew—I tell you, sir, that no man can afford to get drunk before dinner. —But some fellows are so horribly extravagant.

## Illinois State News

Recent Happenings of Interest in the Various Cities and Towns.

### DEATH OF "LORD" SCULLY.

Irishman Owned Miles of Rich Land in Illinois.

William Scully, more generally known as "Lord Scully," the Irish landlord in America, died in London at the age of 85, leaving an estate said to be worth \$50,000,000.

Scully was a native of Tipperary, Ireland. He owned more farms than any other man in America.

He was a member of the House of Commons in 1840, and was a member of the House of Lords in 1841.

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### ACCOUNTS ARE \$20,000 SHORT

Henry County May Seek to Collect from Walton Estate.

Cambridge.—Discrepancies aggregating more than \$20,000 have been found in the accounts of the late Frank G. Walton, for 21 consecutive years clerk of Henry county, according to the expert accountant, J. C. Grabbe, of Davenport, Ia., employed by the local vigilance association.

The association recommends that the county board of supervisors proceed to collect the alleged shortage from the estate of Mr. Walton, upon which an estimated value of more than \$70,000 was placed when it was filed for probate a month ago.

The county board has two Chicago expert accountants going over the books to verify or contradict the report of Mr. Grabbe.

"The report," said Attorney Almon H. Linn, chairman of the vigilance association, "is strictly nonpartisan and does not mention the name of any person other than those employed by Mr. Walton. The association is prepared to stand by the report as far as it goes. It states facts only."

The investigation of the association was begun September 5, and on September 8 Mr. Walton died of pneumonia.

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**C. F. HALL CO.**  
CASH DEPARTMENT STORE  
DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

**We Do Not Expect  
You to Believe**

that we sell at lower prices than do others, or that we furnish better goods at the same prices—that is

**Until You Have  
Been Shown.**

But we want a chance to show you.

**Some Good  
Values**

Boys' Sandow Puncture-proof Hose, heaviest weight cotton, 3 pairs for 50c, or 1 pair.....**10c**  
11c Extra weight Blankets are.....**88c**  
Golf Gloves, all wool, all sizes **10c, 15c**  
Children's Corduroy Velvet Coats, fancy cuffs and collar, sizes 2 to 6,.....**\$1.87**  
Ladies' Suits, specials, odd sizes to close out, good quality, serviceable Suits, worth \$5.00, for.....**\$1.98**  
Girls' mixed wool Dress Skirts.....**65c**  
60-in. Electric Seal Boas, 8 tails.....**\$1.98**

**Millinery Department**

Most Department Stores that have a millinery department employ one milliner. We employ four. Each has served an apprenticeship, and one result is that we send out no poor work. Our sales in this department are 40 per cent more this year than last. Do you want better evidence that we are pleasing our customers and saving them money?

**Ladies' Cloaks**

For the new 50-in. Scotch mixture Coats, handsomely trimmed and well made, we get \$6.87, \$6.39, \$5.49, \$5.00. Latest cut Blue, Tan, Brown and Black Heavy Kersey Coats, 50 in. long, cut very full and handsomely trimmed.....**\$7.87**

**Men's Fine Suits.**

\$40.00 to \$50.00 Materials for \$13.95 and \$14.25.

Two months ago we bought from a merchant tailor in a nearby city the needed time money and needed it quick! a large quantity of his finest imported Suits, in Sult patterns, at less than 50 cents on the dollar. The goods came originally from W. P. Willis & Co., London, England.

**How This Helps  
You.**

These fine materials (Suits from which the tailor sold for \$40.00 and \$50.00) we had made up for us by one of the leading tailors of Chicago and now offer, in the newest and latest cuts at.....**\$12.25, \$13.45, \$13.95, \$14.25**  
Over 80 Suits, no two alike.  
Sizes 37 to 44.

**Remember Dinner Ticket,  
Horse Ticket, Introduction  
Ticket and Refunded Car  
Fare Offer.**

(Show round trip R. R. tickets if you come by train.)

**Adjudication Notice.**

Public notice is hereby given that the Subscriber, administrator of the estate of Antoine Promet, deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House in Waukegan, in said county, on Monday, November 19th next, 1906, at the hour of ten o'clock p. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication.

EDSON F. HARNES, Administrator.  
L. H. BENNETT, Attorney.  
Barrington, Ill., Oct. 5, 1906.

**M. C. McINTOSH,**  
**LAWYER.**

Suite 420 Ashland Bldg., Chicago  
Residence, Barrington.

PHONES: CENTRAL 682  
BARRINGTON 201

**Barrington  
Local Happenings Told  
in Short Paragraphs**

William Abbott made a trip to Elgin Sunday on his bicycle.

All old school books exchanged at A. W. Meyer's.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Heimerdinger of Woodstock visited here over Sunday.

Miss Ethel Austin of Ravenswood was the guest of Miss Alta Powers the forepart of the week.

Howard Castle was in town Monday evening. After November 1st he will be in Barrington Monday evening of each week.

Mrs. Sarah Banghart and Misses Julia Lamey and Pauline Flarey of Chicago visited Miss Margaret Lamey Sunday.

Mrs. Albert Kampert and son Forest of Welcome, Minn., left for their home Monday after a week's visit with Fred Kampert and family.

Mrs. Carrie Kendall went to Elgin Monday of last week to spend the week, but was taken ill on Tuesday, and returned home.

Aug. Froelich, the popular butcher of Lake Zurich, left Monday for Iowa for a load of live stock. He expects to return tomorrow (Saturday).

Mr. and Mrs. Franz Castle of Elgin and P. D. Castle and son Harold of Austin were visitors at the Castle home last Sunday.

Mrs. Henry Fritz and mother, Mrs. Hochmeister, of Chicago arrived Saturday to spend a few days at home of Mr. and Mrs. George Foreman. Mrs. Fritz was accompanied by her two sons, Masters Walter and George.

Mesdames Domire and Weichelt, Miss Eva Castle and little Dorothy Weichelt of Barrington and Mrs. Jas.

McCabe and son of Chicago were guests last Friday of Mrs. Dr. Coltrin in Austin.

Mrs. Fred K. Fowler of Detroit made a three days visit at H. H. Hubbard's home this week.

Found—A sum of money. Inquire at Grebe's hardware store and identify property and pay for this notice.

A certain editor in speaking of a lady who was angry, wrote it: "Her bosom was filled with rage," but the poor fool compositor got it "rags," and now the editor is hiding in the bushes on the other side of the creek.

Prof. J. L. Sears returned Friday evening of last week from a business trip to South Dakota and the Northwest, where he has extensive farming interests.

Messrs. Samuel and Edward Peterson of Austin spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Foreman.

The B. Y. P. U. of Baptist church will hold its regular monthly business meeting on Monday evening, Oct. 29, at the home of Miss Nancy Jencks.

Mrs. Charles Horn of Chicago visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. "Jack" Westphal and other relatives the first of the week.

Mrs. Bertha Biget, a daughter of Mrs. A. C. Kennicott, and a resident of Irving Park, was a guest of the Hubbards last Saturday and Sunday.

A number from here will leave today (Friday) for Aurora to attend the state convention of the Y. M. C. A.; and a party will leave tomorrow morning for the same city, and both parties will be augmented by a third party which will leave here Sunday morning.

Hunters will be interested in a deal soon recently given by Attorney General Smeal relative to the closed season on prairie chickens. It was generally understood that the closed season ended July 1, 1906, but the attorney general says that it expires next year, July 1, 1907.

Col. and Mrs. Hubbard returned Tuesday evening from Oak Park, where they attended the wedding of his grandson on Monday evening. It was one of the leading society events of the season in that fashionable suburb.

George Foreman's pony does not like Lake Zurich's night air, consequently when he got tired of waiting Tuesday evening for George's Chicago friend to whom George had loaned him, he snapped the hitching strap and came home, buggy and all. He was found by Mr. Meyer in the morning, and put up until George called for him. No damage was done to the horse or vehicle, but a good whip was lost on the way.

Some men are born pessimists. One of them remarked the other day while deprecating bad habits, "I wish I could have all the money that is spent in a year for cigars." His friend who is truly philosophical, replied: "Oh, I don't know, Bill. I believe I'd rather have all the money that is not spent for cigars."

John Frye, 45 years old, a farmer near Libertyville, Ill., committed suicide in his barn Saturday by cutting his throat with a razor after he had contemplated hanging himself. His body was found by his wife. Near the body was the fatal razor. In one of his pockets was a rope with a noose in one side. Suicide is ascribed to ill health.

The "Dutch Lunch" served by the B. Y. P. U. of the Baptist church from 5:30 to 8:00 Friday evening of last week was very well patronized and some \$15 cleared. Several fancy booths had been erected and confections sold. The young people completed the evening with games and singing. Everything was sold to the last bag of corn so that the social was a good success in money and fun.

The attention of the village fathers is called to the unsafe condition of the board trestle walk on the east side of Walnut street from the E. J. & E. railroad crossing to Mrs. Kampert's property. Several boards are missing. Remember the adage: "A stitch in time, saves nine." Later—Street Commissioner John Donlea has found the walk unsafe and has barricaded both ends of the trestle walk.

Last spring Mr. Hahn introduced the first automobile of Barrington. Since that time, however, several Barrington families have invested in automobile bibles, but the latest and most unique invention the automobile line was left to Walter Cannon and Wm. Grunau, Jr., who have constructed an automobile out of an old buggy bottom. While it is not covered with shining brass and burnished silver, yet it is run by gasoline engine, and with the aid of about a half a ton of chain speeds along as fast as the best of them. It is rumored that the boys are contemplating challenging Mr. Hahn, Mr. Geo. Spinner and others to a hill climbing contest.

**Turn Over in Bed.**  
So easy and convenient, if you have an extension telephone, to turn over in bed and answer a call or signal central. It stands ready at your bedside for instant use day or night. From your bed you may talk to any one of our 100,000 subscribers. Extensions now cost fifty cents per month. Write your reach—why not reach it. Telephone the Manager for information. CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY.

118 acre farm for rent to good party for 3 years, one and a half miles to Barrington, Ill. Part of farm now being tilled. Cash rent only. Will make necessary improvements.  
SIMON STOFFEL,  
West Melleny, Ill.

**A. G. Gieske, M.D.C.**  
**Veterinarian**

Graduate of  
Chicago Veterinary College

'Phone 421 Barrington, Ill.

**L. H. Bennett,**  
**LAWYER.**

With Jackson & Bennett.

Do a General Law Business. Practice in all State and Federal Courts.

Real Estate and Loans.

Office in Grunau Bldg.

'Phone Office 493. Residence 2004 BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS

**DANIEL F. LAMEY**

**Sale on Winter Goods**

Big bargains in Dress Goods.  
Special Values for the sale  
12c, 15c, 20c, 50c and 55c per Yard.

**Underwear.**

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Winter Underwear,  
Special Values.  
25c, 50c, \$1.00 for this sale.

**Clothing.**

Big Stock of Men's Pants. Big Values.  
\$2, \$2.50, \$3.50 a pair  
Men's and Boys Hats and Caps.

**Carpet. Floor Oil Cloth**

We have special values in Carpets.  
50c, 60c, 65c per yard.

**Window Shades made for  
any size windows.**

**Daniel F. Lamey** Sodd Building  
BARRINGTON, ILL.

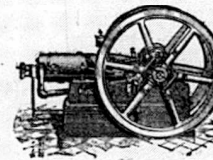
**MATH. PECAK**  
Successor to Matt Hurter

**MERCHANT TAILOR**  
BARRINGTON, ILL.

Special attention given to REPAIRING and CLEANING  
Ladies' and Gents' Garments

Our Motto: Reasonable Prices and Prompt Service

**An Engine  
Without  
An Engineer.**



**An I. H. C. Gasoline Engine**  
does not require an engineer to run it. It is so simple and practical in construction that it requires very little attention and is easily operated by anyone.

**An I. H. C. Gasoline Engine**  
runs smoothly and produces more power than rated. It is very economical in the use of fuel, consuming less per horse power than any other engine of the same rated capacity.

**An I. H. C. Gasoline Engine**  
is a wise investment. It saves time and money, and increases your profit as a result of the increased production. No progressive farmer can afford to be without an I. H. C. engine. There is one to fit your special need.

Made in the following styles and sizes:  
Vertical—2, 3 and 5 horse power.  
Horizontal—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 horse power.  
Portable—6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 horse power.  
Call and examine an I. H. C. gasoline engine and see for yourself the merits of this engine.

We also handle a full line of Deering Mowers and Binders and Weber Mowers, in fact everything the farmer wants on the farm. Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we are up-to-date implement dealers.

**PROUTY & JENCKS.**

**To Every Boy or Girl  
PURCHASING**

**School Books, Pens, Pencils, Tablets,**

Or School Supplies of any Kind, we will give a Ticket entitling them to a Chance on our

**\$10.00 Watch and our \$10.00 Doll,**

The Doll for the Girls and the Watch for the Boys.

**BARRINGTON PHARMACY**

**LAMEY & COMPANY**  
Dealers in  
**Building Material,  
Paints, Oils, Glass,  
Tile and Cement.**  
Barrington, - - Illinois.

**If you want good work at a  
moderate price, send your**

**Laundry**  
to the

**Barrington Steam Laundry**  
TELEPHONE 441. BARRINGTON, ILL.

**Grand Fall and Winter Opening**

Up-to-Date, Latest Styles,  
Hand-made Velvet, Silk, Plush,  
Felts, and fine Braid Hats,  
Ribbons, Ostrich Plumes, Ornaments, etc.

A fine line to select from—  
Tips, Feathers and Wings.

The finest and most complete  
line ever offered in this vicinity  
and prices to suit all.

Sole Agent Kleinzona Cleaner.

**MISS HETTIE R. JUKES**  
Phone 373

**Up-to-Date Millinery Store**  
Main St., Opposite Depot

