

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 workingman's outfit and with face begrimed 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 \$1.00. 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 \$2.00 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 workingman" within a few hours. Five different parties were involved.

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.

Woman Wearing Plumes of Many
Varieties Pass Resolutions Advo-
cating 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 forestry 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

size 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 who whose purse demands economy. The amazing part of the resolution was the fact that nearly every delegate voting to further the abandonment of feathers wore 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! she deserves the sympathy of man for the fashions thrust upon her.

MANY TAKE A TRIP ABROAD

The Barrington School Entertain-
ment Wednesday Evening
Was as Successful as
It Was Unique,

A party of Barrington residents to the number of about 300 left here Wednesday evening for a trip abroad. They departed on different steamer lines and travelled by various routes to reach the same destinations. The union dock (alias 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 male was the motive power for one ship or that the engineers and vehicles reminded one of school fellows here and the local liveries. Coats were gallantly assisted ladies across the gulfways.

No mishaps enroute were reported and the first stop was in Berlin. Berlin is really in Germany, but Wiesbaden nearly night by some miracle the "Stadt von Berlin" was located on Lake street, at Fred Lines'. No time nor trouble had been begrimed 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 legislation:

Mail 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 eight-five foot level, with locks; Panama Canal bonds to enjoy same privileges as all other United States bonds.

Pure Food: Label must tell the truth, especially on popular remedies.

Meat Inspection, "from hoof to tail," at Government expense.

Free alcohol, deaerated, for use in the arts.

Oklahoma (including Indian Territory) admitted to the Union, and Arizona (with New Mexico) if they agree to union.

Commodities subject to 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 alien fishing in Alaskan waters.

Alien landholders required and made more difficult.

Steamboat regulations made more rigid, due to General Slocum loss.

Motor-boats operated for profit required to have Federal license.

The Philippines: Application of coastwise law postponed until April 1, 1909. Minor tariff modifications made and ratio of gold and silver in insular coinage clarified. Japan coal mines to belong to the Government.

United States jurisdiction extended to damaged 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 legislation property.

Production of pure domestic sweet wines encouraged by reduced taxation.

Immunity of witnesses in criminal cases limited (Ant "Immunity

Bath").

United States district judge and court officers for China, and additional judge for New York, southern and western districts.

Distinction between United States lands forbidden, and

the President authorized to acquire lands which have historic value,

Marshall big tree grove accepted from California. National Park established in Oklahoma and named for Orrville Hitchcock Platz. Rath

Mountain National Reserve in South Dakota established for

gold mining.

Trade-mark law amended.

Military 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 is authorized to establish town sites of not more than one hundred and forty 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 suffered; 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 poisons restricted.

Grant of Andrew Jackson, with fifteen acres of land, made a national cemetery.

Making graves of Confederates; soldiers ordered.

Monuments Authorized: King's Mountain battleground, South Caro-

lina, \$30,000; landing of the Pilgrims, at Provincetown, Massachusetts, \$40,000; Princeton battleground, New Jersey, \$30,000; John Paul Jones, in Washington, \$50,000; 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 recovering

the body of John Paul Jones.

Restrictions on Cabinet Officers to prevent deficiencies of appro-

priation.

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.

BIG CONVENTION WAS HELD

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

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. Dolly West of Chicago spent Tuesdays with friends.

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

Mrs. Sophia French is quite ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. O. W. Devoe has returned from her western trip.

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

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gah-
beck's son, Sunday, Oct. 21st.

Miss Lydia Droegeuer is entertain-
ing her friend Miss Stevens.

Phine Asps has returned from Wau-
conda and is working for W. C. Daver-
man.

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 vaca-
tion; 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. Setton of Chicago
and Mr. and Mrs. R. Harris of Arlington
Heights spent Sunday at the home
of A. C. Setton.

A party was given by the Woodmen
hall Saturday evening in honor of Miss
Hildegard. About seventy were present
and enjoyed the evening's dance.

Dr. E. W. Wood and wife, as
compañada by Mr. and Mrs. Ben Wil-
son and son Rollin and Miss Nellie
Stewart of Oak Park, leave next Tues-
day for California.

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

The baseball club will give a hard
times dance in the Palatine Opera
House Saturday night. Admission 25
cents 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 even-
ing was largely attended. The ladies
sold everything they had and added a
good sum to their treasury.

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

Miss Elvira Arps entertained the L.
Y. C. and a few friends at her home
Friday evening. Miss Lillian Abel-
son won the "string eating contest,"
and Miss Mayme Williams won
the opening game. Sixteen young ladies
were present and spent a delightful
evening. Five new members were
admitted to the club. Misses Marie
Olterschagen and Millie Ahlgren 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 hunger 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

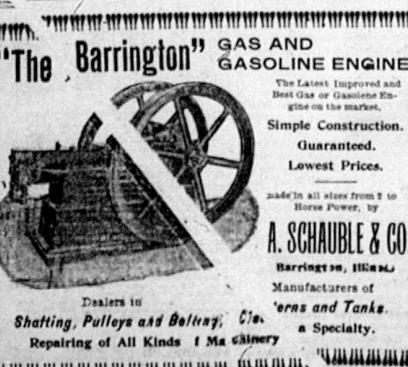
Bicknase's New Pavilion
on the Shores of Lake Zurich

Saturday Eve., Nov. 10.

STABLE ROOM AT HELFER'S FOR 75 HORSES.

Music by a Chicago Orchestra

"The Barrington" GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE
The Latest Improved and Best Gas or Gasoline Engine on the market.
Simple Construction. Guaranteed. Lowest Prices.
Dealers in
Shafting, Pulleys and Belting, C. Co.
Manufacturers of
Cars and Tanks.
Repairing of All Kinds of Machinery
a Specialty.



and pictures, real live Germans in wooden shoes and terrible make-ups, frauleins in German caps and clothing; Redhats, 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, E. Kampert, and B. Eills, and George Freiheit, 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. Boehmer, M. Elfrink, L. Landwehr, G. Haudenschild, Robertson and Arthur Boehmer were in attendance.

The next stop 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 as tiny tables or tabourets in strict 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. Sodt, A. Weleb, 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 catchphrases here. The Barrington band had remained there after parading the streets in a lighted boat, and good music made things lively. A steady band 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 en-

BIG SOCIAL EVENT COMING.

Bicknase's Hard Times Party at Lake Zurich on Saturday, Nov. 10th,
Promises to Be Leading Event of the Season.

Wm. Bicknase 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 this popular place. The program promises to be indicative of 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.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)

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

Cook St., near Depot, Barrington, Ill.

PROHIBITION RALLY

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BE SURE AND COME

Cook St., near Depot, Barrington, Ill.

Unmirthy Thoughts Weaken Brain Centers

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

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 convulsions, 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 finally, when the low faculties become sufficiently developed, attracts.

Let the lid be lowered on staged stenches.

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 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 misspent 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 saddle adoption by the sex feminines 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. Gretrude 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 girthings alone are 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 chased and decorated as to be quite works of art; but for any practical purpose they were useless. Gradually they improved; of riding became more popular—or should I say because of the improvement—side-saddle 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, while this would be obviated if the man's saddle were adopted. Madams 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 rippers may not have considered this fact. If the duty were removed from all trust-made goods, as suggested by Gov. Cummings at Milwaukee four years ago, and by William J. Bryan last year, 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 similarly benefit by the closing of the trusts' foreign factories 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 because they are failing to consider them in relation to policy. The protective 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" do not fully know what they are talking about. The only "changed condition" which could justify tariff reduction would be the increase in wages abroad to correspond with American wages, and that is not 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 wall 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 to compete than he was in 1890 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 any other country. 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 "consumers" on the pretext of helping the "competitor" in what he buys without hurting him in what he sells. As we have often said, the tariff was invented to make and keep America prosperous. That end 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 tell the politicians and office seekers they can have the offices if they will keep their mouths shut on this great business question?

—Domes Capital.

Canada's Free Trade Farmers. The farmers of Canada have yet to learn the rudimentary facts relating to the policy of protection to domestic labor and industry. In recent session of the Canadian Parliament Ontario discussed the revision of the Canadian tariff that is to be made next winter. The discussion resulted in the unanimous adoption of a resolution declaring "protectionism to be a prolific source of political corruption and moral degradation of the national life, as well as unjust to the great masses of the Canadian people" and demands that "the tariff should be revised in a lowered and downward direction with a view to eliminating wholly the protection principle."

"Clear-cut, plucky talk," the Buffalo Courier calls this. That is what it would be called by Mr. Bryan who is tremendously oppressed with a sense of the immorality of protection. Foolish talk we should call it. The American farmer sees that the Canadian tariff is big protection for the foodstuffs and raw materials which he sells to near-wage earners and busy factories. The Canadian farmer, blind to these advantages, and forced to sell his products 2,000 miles away, would abolish protection and stamp out Canadian industry. Some day he will learn his mistake. He will discover that his best customers are home wage-earners and home-fathers who are the chief of farm products, full double the amount per capita that foreign wage-earners are able to take and pay for.

Control of Monopolies. The indications are that the people of the United States will give more attention and study to the solution of the trust and monopoly problem during the next two years than they have given to any other subject, save the money question, since the time of slavery. It is a common thing to approach this subject through the discussion of the tariff, which is said by some to be the mother of the trusts. Time and again it has been pointed out that the tariff might be reduced lowering of the tariff might decrease some of the trusts and injure some of the monopolies, the chances are that in the business wreck that would follow and the disasters of the hard times that would be produced by such a decided change of policy the smaller business interests of the country would be the greatest sufferers. The trouble with attempting to cure the trust evil by such an indirect method is that we never hear the Republican congressmen who do not reverse the tariff, but hits other interests as well.

—Davenport Times.

HARM IN TARIFF CHANGES.

Experience Has Proved It Means Business Demolition.

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 or schedule, as economic conditions change. Nobody would oppose this or that reasonable and harmless readjustment if it could be done without expense and without disastrous polarization. Unfortunately, hitherto in the history of tariff amendment 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. The more the proposed changes, the more inevitable becomes 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 conceive of a tariff revision strictly confined to two or three items which might have no dislocating effect on the nation's industrial machine. But 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 the tariff revision. 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. The startling feature of all these investigations was that all of the bribes had been paid voluntarily by the bribees; that they originally offered the bribes without solicitation from the agents of the companies, and that they did it *secretly* for the purpose of securing an unfair and unlawful advantage over competitors, and that their acts were unknown to the federal executive officers, the railroads attempted to justify their acts by comparing them to tipping hotel servants, claiming that the agents were 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 paid the sums, and then, after action for the return of all in their rates, 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 bribees kept the entire sum paid them, thus exonerating the executive officials of the companies which employed the dishonest agents. They did not keep which could 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 railroads are in a class by themselves, and present a record of honesty and faithfulness in the discharge of their duties. How many agents were offered bribes which were rejected was 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 started the world.

Few persons stop to reflect that if shippers were all honest there would never be any one to pay a bribe. 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 compelled payment, possible only in the case of railroads which were not in commercial necessities, and which had been constructed upon speculation solely, and could never hope to force the stronger lines to buy them out except by means of injury they could do through transporting persons and commodities for less than reasonable compensation.

"It is true that many railroads have made special rates for the growth and development of the towns through which their rails are laid—industries which could have developed without some such consideration. This policy has made Ohio and Indiana two of the richest states, per capita of population, in the union. It has developed the whole west without injury to anyone or any locality. Transportation charges in the United States figured from the point of inquiry, are lower than ten per mile than 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 railway employees are self-respecting citizens and not servants who are objects of contemptuous abuse, as are those in those countries.

"My experience in railway operation leads me to believe that there is not a single case of a bribe being paid by an employee or by a customer of an employee which would not promptly correct if the injured party would report the facts to the higher executives."—Baltimore American.

Mexican Wood for Railroad Ties. The indications have been completed here by a company of the City of Mexico to ship 1,000 railroad ties a day to this city for the use of the various railroads which are here.

The ties are of the sapote wood, which is harder than mahogany wood, and which is not affected by water.

Dr. Lorenzo Syper, who is representing the company here at the present time, said that the wood had been tried in Mexico for ties, and it had been found that the minimum of a tie of the road was 50 years.

N. O. Picayune.

British Railroad Tunnels. The railroads of Great Britain have just over 150 miles of tunnels. The seven longest railway tunnels have a total length of 13 miles.

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 practical economist and political subversive, 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 certain railroads to certain shippers. Col. Woodard, after analyzing the testimony, reached the conclusion that the investigation was a good thing, because it exposed the practice between shippers 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 these investigations was that all of the bribes had been paid voluntarily by the bribees; that they originally offered the bribes without solicitation from the agents of the companies, and that they did it *secretly* for the purpose of securing an unfair and unlawful advantage over competitors, and that their acts were unknown to the federal executive officers, the railroads attempted to justify their acts by comparing them to tipping hotel servants, claiming that the agents were 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 paid the sums, and then, after action for the return of all in their rates, 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 bribees kept the entire sum paid them, thus exonerating the executive officials of the companies which employed the dishonest agents. They did not keep which could 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 railroads are in a class by themselves, and present a record of honesty and faithfulness in the discharge of their duties. How many agents were offered bribes which were rejected was 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 started the world.

Few persons stop to reflect that if shippers were all honest there would never be any one to pay a bribe. 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 compelled payment, possible only in the case of railroads which were not in commercial necessities, and which had been constructed upon speculation solely, and could never hope to force the stronger lines to buy them out except by means of injury they could do through transporting persons and commodities for less than reasonable compensation.

"It is true that many railroads have made special rates for the growth and development of the towns through which their rails are laid—industries which could have developed without some such consideration. This policy has made Ohio and Indiana two of the richest states, per capita of population, in the union. It has developed the whole west without injury to anyone or any locality. Transportation charges in the United States figured from the point of inquiry, are lower than ten per mile than 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 railway employees are self-respecting citizens and not servants who are objects of contemptuous abuse, as are those in those countries.

"My experience in railway operation leads me to believe that there is not a single case of a bribe being paid by an employee or by a customer of an employee which would not promptly correct if the injured party would report the facts to the higher executives."—Baltimore American.

A Wonderful Discovery. It has been the aim of scientists for years to find some liquid preparation which would possess anodyne, astrigent and antiseptic properties and yet be of such a nature 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.

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Max R. Zaegel, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, established at Sheboygan, Wis., as a chemist for the last 23 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 pains.

Applied to cuts, sores, burns and 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 sciatica, write Mr. Zaegel and he will be pleased to mail you a sample bottle free.

Address your letter to M. R. Zaegel & Co., 159 Main St., Sheboygan, Wis.

It is free now, so do not fail to write to-day, stating the nature of your complaint.

CURES SICK-HEADACHE

Tablets and powders advertised as cures for sick-headache are generally harmful and they do not cure but only deaden the pain by putting the nerves to sleep for a short time through the use of morphine or cocaine.

Lane's Family Medicine

the tonic-laxative, cures sick-headache, not merely stops it for an hour or two. It removes the cause of headache and keeps it away.

Sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. These Little Pills are made from Dryptic, Indigestion and Too Hearty Extracts. A perfect remedy for Dampness, Headaches, Pains in the Mouth, Cracked Tongue, Pain in the Nose, Torpid Liver. They regulate the Bowels. Purify Vegetable.

SMALL PILL SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Gemini Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature



Refuse Substitutes.

W. L. DOUGLAS '3.50 & '3.00 Shoes

BEST IN THE WORLD

W.L. Douglas' 60 Edge Line

cannot be equalled at any price

For Shoe Dealers, Mail House is in the most convenient place to send for Catalogue.



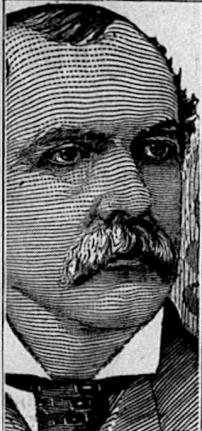
SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES.

W.L. Douglas' Women's, Men's, Boys' and Girls' Shoes.

TRY W. L. DOUGLAS' Women's, Men's and Children's Shoes. They are the best.

They are

UNITED STATES SENATOR
FROM SOUTH CAROLINA
PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

Dyspepsia Is Often Caused By Catarrh of the Stomach—Peruna Relieves Catarrh of the Stomach and Is Therefore a Remedy For Dyspepsia.

Hom. M. C. Butler, Ex-U. S. Senator from South Carolina for two terms, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes to the Peruna Medicine Co., as follows:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble, for it has relieved your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, besides a good tonic."

CATARH of the stomach is the commonest cause of dyspepsia. In order to cure catarrh of the stomach the catarrh must be eradicated. Only an internal catarrh remedy, such as Peruna, is available.

Peruna exactly meets the indications.

The Court Took Judicial Notice. A New Jersey correspondent contributes the following in regard to a recent happening in the court of a local magistrate:

A justice in this city, upon complaint, issued his warrant for an alleged violation of an ordinance of the city relating to the working of teams. The complainant and defendant were both bad. Up to the time the defendant being brought before him, the justice said: "How do you plead, guilty or not guilty?" to which the defendant, who was allowed no time to obtain counsel, replied: "Not guilty." The justice then said: "I know a G—d—sight better. I find you five dollars and \$2.80 costs." These words constituted the entire hearing, and needless to state, criminal proceedings are now pending.

Had Church Roof Fixed.

Miles Flinlen, the rich Montana copper miner, visited some relatives in Bay City, Mich., recently. He attended services in an old wooden church, and while there a rainstorm came up. The roof leaked, and water poured out on the pews. After the services had ended he asked one of the church officials: "Why in blazes don't you give people a decent place to worship in?" "I suspect it's because we haven't the money," was the suggestive reply. Next afternoon material for a new roof began to arrive in front of the church and Flinlen walked into the pastor's study with a check for \$750. "Fix up your old roof," is all he said. —Indianapolis News.

A FOOD CONVERT.

Good Food the True Road to Health.

The pernicious habit some persons still have of relying on nauseous drugs to relieve dyspepsia, burns the patient's medical business and helps keep up the army of dyspeptics.

Indigestion—dyspepsia—is caused by what is put into the stomach in the way of improper food, the kind that so taxes the strength of the digestive organs they are actually crippled.

When this state is reached, to resort to stimulants is like whipping a tired horse with a big load. Every additional effort he makes under the lash increases his loss of power to move the load.

Try helping the stomach by leaving off heavy, greasy, indigestible food and take on Grape-Nuts—light, easily digested, full of strength for nerves and brain, in every grain of it. There's no waste of time nor energy when Grape-Nuts is the food.

"I am an enthusiastic user of Grape-Nuts and consider it an ideal food," writes a subscriber.

"I had nervous dyspepsia and was all run down and my food seemed to do me but little good. From reading an adv. I tried Grape-Nuts food, and after a few weeks' steady use of it, felt greatly improved."

"Am much stronger, not nervous now, and can do more work without feeling so tired, and am better every way."

"I relish Grape-Nuts best with cream and eat four heaping teaspoonfuls at a meal. I am sure there are thousands of persons with stomach trouble who would be benefited by using Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

FAVORS GRAIN AGENT

ROAD PERMITS HIM TO AID IN MAKING RATES.

ADVANTAGE OVER RIVALS

BUYS WHEAT IN LARGE QUANTITIES WHEN FREIGHT IS REDUCED AND SELLS CORN ON INFORMATION THAT EXPORT TARIFF IS TO BE CUT.

Kansas City, Mo.—Evidence of favoritism shown to the manager of the Kansas City elevators of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in the matter of granting reduced grain rates to shippers; the existence of a rule in the Kansas City board of trade that grain members with grain commission if they dealt with independent grain men, so-called, a combine of members of that organization to fix prices, and threats by grain dealers' associations to boycott board of trade members who might buy from farmers and others against whom the associations had issued orders were some of the things brought out here Tuesday in the grain hearing begun Monday by the interstate commerce commission.

A score of grain dealers, elevator men and railway officials were examined. Commissioners Lane and Clark will continue the hearing in Omaha.

E. W. Shields, elevator agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, and active manager of the Simonds-Shields Grain company of Kansas City, who was instructed by the commission Monday to return here from St. Louis to remain in port until the hearing in Omaha, said:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble, for it has relieved your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, besides a good tonic."

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Spencer Service, Splendid Scenery en route to Niagara Falls, Muskies and Kawartha Lakes, Georgian Bay and Temagami Region, St. Lawrence River and Rapids, Thousand Islands, Algonquin National Park, White Mountains and Great Lakes Coast resorts, via Grand Trunk Railway and Double track Chicago to Montreal and Niagara Falls, N. Y.

For copies of tourist publications and descriptive pamphlets apply to Geo. W. Van, A. G. P. & T. A., 125 Adams St., Chicago.

New York Field of Amusement. There is more money, per capita, spent in New York city every year for amusement, travel and other part of the world. The people in the metropolis of any other state or country, 18 per cent. more than those in the next largest cities, 36 per cent. more than those in smaller towns, and 57 per cent. more than those in the rural districts.

Low Rates to the Northwest. Every day until Oct. 1st the Great Northern Railway will sell one way Colonia's Tickets from Chicago at the following low rates:

To Seattle, Portland and Western Washington, \$33.00. Spokane \$30.50. Oregon and British Columbia, \$10.00. Oregon and British Columbia, \$10.00.

For further information address MAX BASH, General Immigration Agent, 220 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Gasoline and Alcohol.

The greater safety of alcohol, as compared with gasoline for commercial uses, is due to the fact that with no ignition there can be no burning heat; in gasoline doses; that water will extinguish burning alcohol while it will only spread a fire of gasoline, and that the fumes of burning alcohol radiate very little heat while of gasoline radiates heat very rapidly.

May Return to America.

William Waldorf Astor, Jr., who lives in England with his self-explanted father, has been visiting in Kentucky, and it is rumored that he intends to purchase a country place in the blue grass state. Mr. Astor was accompanied by his wife, a daughter of Danby Langhorne, of Charlottes-ville, Va.

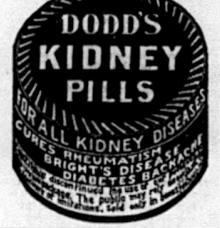
Denatured Alcohol.

Denatured alcohol is used in a hat factory at Manchester, England. The manufacturers use the spirit, recover it, and restill the product in their own factory, and use it over again until it is used up.

Jap Expedition to Formosa.

Japan has organized a strong military expedition to occupy the Island of Formosa, owing to the many assassinations which have recently taken place by the savages of the interior.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS



Send for Free Trial Box
THE R. FAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

YOU CANNOT CURE

all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes such as nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ill, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes by simply biting the knife.

Use this knife to cure these stubborn afflictions by local treatment with

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

which destroys the disease germs checks discharge, stops pain, and heals the inflamed condition.

Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for feminine ill ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact, 50 cents at druggists.

Up to the Fall of 1904 farming was

hardly thought of in the lower Gulf

Coast Country of Texas. The region was given

over almost exclusively to cattle raising.

Now it is shipping hundreds of carloads of

all kinds for which it receives the highest prices.

In another five years it will be storing up millions of dollars

annually from its agricultural products alone, equaling California

in many of its fruits, and surpassing every other region of the

United States in Winter and early Spring vegetables.

It is a land where it is a delight to live and breathe—where sun

bathing and the salt sea air are but a few miles away.

Are YOU interested in such a country? If you knew Southern

Texas you would certainly be interested in it and would want to

share in its tremendous wealth.

The Rock Island-Frisco Lines, looking at this section as very

promising for railroad traffic, and desirous of having you locate

there to aid in its development (as well as for your own good), have

published an eighty-page illustrated book telling of the country,

the people who are already there, why it is desirable, and just what is

actually being realized in the way of results right now, young as the

region is.

Fill out and send in this coupon to-day. I will forward the book and advise regarding the low semi-monthly excursion rates.

By special arrangement you will be personally introduced, if you desire, to

farmers who are now there—to whom you can talk and of whom you can learn

all about that new, marvelous country—the Gulf Coast of Texas.

JOHN SEBASTIAN,

Paxtine Traffic Mgr., Rock Island-Frisco Lines, CHICAGO or ST. LOUIS.

Send me "The Gulf Coast of Texas" book and particulars as to semi-

monthly excursion rates. Within ten days after receipt I will notify you if I

intend to go, so that you can furnish me with introductory letter as per your order.

Name _____

Address _____

I saw this ad in _____

EDUCATIONAL

LEARN TELEGRAPH

Quick taught. Written small. Expenses low. Wages

from \$100 to \$150 per month. KNOBLAUCH LAND

AGENTS WANTED! Liberal Commissions.

A. N. K.—A (1905—43) 2149.

TELEGRAPH

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THE REVIEW

Entered as Second-Class Matter.
W. T. LAMEY, Editor and Publisher.

Friday, October 26, 1906.

BIG CONVENTION

(Continued from First Page.)

pects of the Future," all referring to the work of the Christian Endeavor Society, were read by Dr. William of Petone and Mrs. Frank Gieseke of Barrington. The first subject here mentioned was opened up by Rev. F. W. Landwehr.

F. J. Flocke of Chicago gave an excellent and eloquent address on "The Church and the Boy."

Papers or addresses on "The Endeavor I Like," 1, "In the Pew," 2, "In the Pulpit," "In Every Day Life," 4, "In the Home," were passed by J. C. Plagge, Rev. A. Lata, C. Farnow, our blind Evangelist, and Mrs. Luella Gieseke.

On Thursday evening Rev. J. C. Elmer, of Chicago, addressed a large audience on "The Responsibility of the Endeavorist," and this was followed by Rev. F. W. Landwehr on "The Responsibility of the Endeavorist."

A conservatively series followed, and this most interesting convention came to a close.

Many pleasant meetings were made for a number of weeks here in Barrington, about the many fine improvements Barrington has been making of late years, and the public school building was admired by all.

Barrington Locals.

W. N. Landwehr spent Tuesday in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Gieseke visited Elgin relatives Sunday.

Don't forget the lecture at the M. E. church Monday evening.

Bernard Gieseke, who has been quite ill is slowly improving.

Miss Nelta Strickfaden of Edison Park is visiting here.

John Sweiitz of Osage, Wyo., is visiting friends here.

Miss Sadie Blocks spent a few days in Chicago this week.

Chas. Jahnke and Miss Minnie Gieseke spent Sunday in Elgin.

Heart Evangelist A. W. Miller at the M. E. church Monday night.

Miss Alma Strickfaden, returned home Wednesday after a six week's visit with friends.

Wm. Kishman and family have returned to Oklahomas after a few week's visit with relatives here.

Charles A. Goddard of Lexington, Ill., came Monday to visit a few days with his sister, Miss Ethel Goddard.

Mrs. Lewis Brockway of Waukegan visited Saturday and Sunday at the Brockway home on Cook street.

For SALE—Cheap, Kimball organ in good condition. For further information inquire at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gieseke went to Chicago Monday to see the latter's brother, Ben Heinrich off to Seattle, Wash.

FOR SALE—One full size white iron bed, nearly new with mattress and springs, \$7.00, one blue and white porcelain bedroom water set, \$2.00; one white dresser, \$4.00. Inquire at this office.

The best view of Barrington as a whole is seen from an E. & E. train which passes around the town from southwest to northeast, the village seems a large place from the first to the last glimpse of it and a "2" conductor said this week "Barrington is certainly growing."

A rich treat for lovers of the Bible is in store for those who attend the lecture by Evangelist A. W. Miller at the M. E. church next Monday evening. This lecture is given under the auspices of the church choir. No admission will be charged, but a silver offering will be taken, the net proceeds of which will go to the choir for the purchase of music. All are welcome.

Services at the Baptist Church, Saturday, 7:30 p. m., "Prayer and Praise Service"; Sunday, 10:30 a. m., subject "The Lord's Prayer"; Sunday school at 11:45 a. m. Evening preaching at 7:30, sermon, "The American Home"; Young People's Meeting at 6:45 and Junior Meeting at 3:30 p. m. You are cordially invited to all of these services.

V. V. PHILLIPS,
Pastor.

The original Friday Pleasure club held its first meeting this year Oct. 19, at the home of Mrs. F. O. Willmarth, Thomas Dolan, Geo. Spunner and Lawrence Doules substituted in the absence of three of the husbands of the members. A good game of checkers was enjoyed after which a light luncheon was served. Prizes were won by Mr. and Mrs. H. Doules, Mrs. R. Purcell and daughter Virginia, Fred Kirschner, and James McKay. The next meeting will be held Oct. 26th at the home of Mrs. Mansfield Bennett.

For school books and tablets go to A. W. Meyer.

Washing, ironing and sewing wanted by Mrs. FRED MIELOW, Lamey Building, Barrington.

Arnold Schaeuble installed a 12-horse power "Bartington" gasoline engine on the Mr. & Mrs. D. B. Pomeroy farm and a 10-horse power on the farm of John Neuman of Elmhurst this week.

Lost—Friday, October 26th an Elk's license was mislaid in Barrington with inscription "02". Finder will receive a reward of one dollar on its return to this office.

Wanted to rent for cash—30 or 40 acres of land by March 1st. Inquire at this office.

Mrs. Emily Hawley, widow of the late Fred E. Hawley, received a draft Wednesday for \$2,000 in payment of her claim as beneficiary under a policy held by her husband in the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Clark of Colorado Springs, Colorado, returned yesterday from a trip through the southern states and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hicks at Patatine. Mr. Clark called on friends here and drove across country to Waukegan in company with Mr. Hicks.

Mrs. Edith Banswell of this vicinity and James Locke (fireman on the mid-night train) were united in marriage at Evanston on October 16th. Mr. and Mrs. Locke are making their home with the latter's sister, Mrs. August Scherf of Barrington.

The Department Commander of the G. A. R. and staff were expected to visit the village on the evening of Nov. 9. The Staff consists of fifteen gentlemen, which will be accompanied by a few ladies and the W. R. C. are all expected to be present and enjoy the entertainment.

The Thursday club met at the home of Mrs. Carrie Kendall. The subject "Snows" was discussed. Raymond, in charge of Mrs. Jessie Powers, was presented in an interesting and instructive manner. The club meets next week with Mrs. Shearer.

Fielding H. Wilhite, a former member of the Lake county board of supervisors, representing the 10th district, has embarked into the real estate and investment business, with offices at 1015 Association Bldg., 153 LaSalle street, Chicago. Mr. Wilhite is a thorough business man and popular friend among the board of supervisors, and will without doubt make a success of his new venture.

The Woodstock Republican, a live and up-to-date weekly, entered upon its 5th year last week and celebrated the event by moving into its new home which has been especially provided for it the past summer. It is one of the most wide-awake journals in this section, and deserves the success with which it is meeting. Fred B. Bennett, a former Barrington boy, is one of the owners, with C. A. and George W. Lemmons in active charge.

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WAUCONDA WANTS A MILL

A Liberal Bonus Will Be Given

Responsible Party Who Will

Locate There.

The citizens of Wauconda and vicinity want a mill, and they realize the importance of possessing one to such an extent that they are willing to pay a liberal bonus to any responsible party who will locate a first-class party who will locate a first-class mill in their midst. To this end a mass meeting was held on Monday evening, and ways and means were discussed to secure the location of such an industry.

It will be remembered that some months ago the fine roller mills of Mr. Spencer were razed to the ground, entailing a pecuniary loss to that gentleman of nearly \$20,000, as the excessive insurance rate on such property is nearly prohibitive; consequently he carried no insurance.

At that time there was talk of giving Mr. Spencer a lift, but it hung so long that that gentleman secured more advantageous inducements from another town, and he accepted.

Since that time the citizens, especially the business men, have seen business diverted to other towns that naturally belonged to them, hence the mass meeting. Every citizen who has the interests of Wauconda at heart should put their shoulder to the wheel and help secure another mill. It is a good investment.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Subscribe for THE REVIEW.

Miss Fern Hutchinson is visiting in Chicago this week.

L. E. Mainman is visiting friends and relatives at Waukegan this week.

Jas. Welch has moved to Waukegan where he will make his future home.

H. E. Mainman has been on the sick list for the past two weeks, but is on the gain now.

Band Boys will give a dance in Oakland Hall, Oct. 26th. Everybody come and have a good time. Tickets 50c, supper 35c each.

Mrs. Celia Freund was tendered a surprise party Tuesday evening. Sixteen young people present report an excellent social time. Refreshments were served.

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HALLOWE'EN NEXT WEEK

Wednesday Night the Small and

Big Boys and Girls Will

Be in Their Glory.

The Hallowe'en season, almost at hand, takes one back to the days when all made merriment on that occasion. Hallowe'en means All Hallow Even, and there was a time when it was one of the most widely observed of all holidays. After a time the observance of this day almost entirely disappeared and none but the children celebrated it. In these later days people have learned that Hallowe'en is a time for rejoicing. On this evening many parties and other entertainments are given.

The leading idea respecting Hallowe'en is that it is the time of all others when supernatural influences prevail. It is a night set apart for the universal walking abroad of spirits, both visible and invisible. This age, philosopher tell us, is drifting away from the deep and stupid into the realm of light and the sensible. "Never," says a noted magazine writer, "have there been so many delightful people as now. People have drifted away from the heavy and uninteresting, and consequently unprofitable, into the realm of the agreeable, the entertaining and the beneficial. The result is plainly seen in the changed demeanor of the human race."

In other words, people are beginning to discover that they are here to have a good time, not a bad time. So Hallowe'en is gradually coming to be celebrated more and more, and on this night the mischievous boys are in their glory.

There are so many customs that abound on this night. Everything is bewitched and everybody is supposed to believe in the potency of the fire, the efficacy of the cake and significance of the favorite customs. The apples are placed in a tub of water and the youngsters dive for them. If one succeeds in coming out dripping and triumphant, he is rewarded with honors on the part of the company.

Another old custom that originated in Ireland is, when the young women who know whether their lovers are faithful, to put three nuts on the bars of the grate, naming the nuts after the lovers. If a nut cracks or jumps, the lover will prove faithful. If it begins to blaze or burn he has a regard for the person making the trial. If the nuts named after the girl and her lover burn up together they will be married.

There are many weird practices also on this night, such as wailing downstairs backward with a candle in one hand and a looking glass in the other. The person whose face appears in the mirror as you reach the last step will be your betrayer.

There is perhaps no other night in the year when the popular imagination is given freer play than on this occasion. It is clearly a relic of paganism, for there is nothing in the church observance of the ensuing day of All Saints to have originated such extraordinary notions as are connected with this celebrated festival, or such remarkable practices as those by which it is distinguished.

Coming Auctions

Louis Gieseke,

Louis Gieseke will sell on the Wm. Stott farm, one and a half miles southeast of Barrington and seven miles northwest of Palatine, on Wednesday, Oct. 31st, commencing at 10 o'clock, the following: 13 cows, 3 yearling heifers, bull 6 months old, 12 acres corn, hay, chickens, 2 horses, milk cans, wagons and all kinds of farm implements, etc., etc. Wm. Peters is carrying the auctioneer.

Louis Gieseke

Having decided to quit milking, I will sell my entire dairy at auction on the 31st of October. I have a herd of 15 Holstein cattle, all springers and about 5 years old; 5 milkers, 4 Holstein bulls, 2 years old; one sulky plow, one stallion, one mare, one walking plow, milk wagon, harness, stores, corn, hay, etc. Plenty to eat and drink. Wm. Hobein & Co. will be the auctioneers.

HENRY HENNING.

Having decided to quit milking, I will sell at public auction on Thursday, Nov. 1st, at 10 o'clock sharp, on the Ernest Grever farm, one and a half miles northeast of Lake Zurich, three miles southwest of Gilmer and one-half mile southwest of Fairchild, the following: 11 cows, milkers and springers; 2 good working horses, 2 colts coming 2 and 3 years old; binders, mowers, oats, hay, corn, chickens, etc.

The articles are so varied and numerous that we are short of space to mention them all. Wm. Peters will be the auctioneer.

CARL GODLUCK.

Advertised Letters.

The following letters remain unanswered for at the Barrington postoffice October 26, 1906.

Mr. John Vileckos Mueller.

H. K. BROOKWAY, P. M.

Difices Cold Weather.

What is nice on a cold winter night than to be able to sit in a cozy home and telephone to your friends. Winter is coming. Order the telephone at once and be prepared. A few cents per day. CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY.

IN DEFENSE OF CHINA.

Mrs. Simister, Who Lived in the Chinese Empire for Years, Will Speak at the El. E. Church

Sunday.

Mrs. Winifred Smack Sinister, the wife of the late Rev. James Sinister, who was president of the Baldwin Theological Seminary in Foychow, China, has spoken at the Ohio and Central Ohio conferences, and in many important churches in Ohio. She has also been East and addressed a number of the churches in the Wilmington conference. Having been in the work with her husband in China, for eight years, her heart is aglow with love for the people of the Celestial Empire. She claims that the Chinese character when purified by the Christian Faith, is as stalwart and noble as may be found anywhere. We bespeak for Mrs. Sinister a large audience on Sunday evening. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the president, Mrs. Walker, presiding.

Dread Pneumonia.

Symptoms—Headache, tired feeling, congested lungs, fever.

Cause—Wet feet, cold.

Cure—A telephone—then stay indoors on a wet day.

One doctor bill will pay your telephone rental for months. CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Board of Local Improvements of the Village of Barrington.

Errington Special No. 4.

Notice for Letting Contract.

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received for the furnishing and laying of the connected system of six inch cast iron water supply pipes, together with hydrants, valves and valve boxes on West Main Street from Cemetery street to the corporate limits of said Village, including excavating and back-filling, laying pipes in lead, hemp, and all necessary labor and material to complete the work, as well as to pay all expenses connected therewith. Said bids will be opened on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1906, at the hour of 7:30 P. M., at the office of the Board of Local Improvements of the Village of Barrington.

The specifications for such improvement and blank proposals will be furnished in the office of Miles T. Lamey, President of the Board of Local Improvements of the Village of Barrington, on some responsible Bank, located in and doing business within the County of Cook or Lake, for a sum not less than one cent of the amount of the proposal.

All proposals or bids must be made upon blank forms furnished by the Board of Local Improvements, and must be accompanied by cash or, as herein provided, by a certified check payable to the order of the President of the Board of Local Improvements of the Village of Barrington, on some responsible Bank, located in and doing business within the County of Cook or Lake, for a sum not less than one cent of the amount of the proposal.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond equal to twenty-five per cent of the contract price by some prominent Surety Company guaranteeing said improvements against defects arising from poor material or workmanship for a period of five years from the date of completion and acceptance thereof.

MILES T. LAMEY, President of the Board of Local Improvements of the Village of Barrington. Dated October 26th, A. D. 1906.

Better Than Insurance.

It is wise to provide for your family after your death. Why not have a telephone? Many people die suddenly. With a telephone in your home you can call the doctor instantly. His prompt arrival may save your life.

His protection costs only a few cents a day. Insurance costs more—and you must die to get it. Order a phone now, and live.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Investigate This.

If there is any time during the year when a telephone is valuable it is in winter. Why not invest now and be prepared for cold weather. The rental is but a few cents per day. CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY.

CARL GODLUCK.

Cement Sidewalks

are our special line of business and those parties for whom we have

done work can testify as to the dur-

ability of the sidewalks, while our

competitors are wondering how on

earth we can quote such low prices

and yet furnish the best material.

If you need a sidewalk let us figure

with you.

BRAHAN & HOMUTH
BARRINGTON, ILL.

MAPLE CITY
MAPLE CITY
WASHING SOAP
MONMOUTH ILLINOIS

You've no idea the amount of work it will save you. Try it.

SHAME ON YOU

If you let your women folk sizzle over a coal

range or wood stove these hot summer

days.

We will connect free

Your gas range or water heater if you will put

in your application for service and meter.

NOW....IT'S UP TO YOU

Northwestern Gas Light & Coke Co.

EVANSTON, ILL.

ISAAC B. FOX, J. P.

Real Estate and Insurance.

Farm Lands and Village Lots.

PHONE—Office 423. Residence 504.

BARRINGTON, ILL.

WINDOW GLASS
in all sizes, at

LAMEY & CO'S, Barrington

CEMENT BLOCKS

Make an excellent and substantial foundation for buildings, and if used throughout the whole building makes an artistic appearance.

CARL GODLUCK

IDEAL CEMENT BLOCKS

both in rough and smooth face, and I invite you to call and

let me show you the advantages of using cement blocks for

building purposes.

E. F. WISEMAN, - BARRINGTON, ILL.

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 85 cent gas was procured for the city of Chicago.

A municipal court bill for Chicago which abolishes all justice shops.

An act providing for straight vote in electing county 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 waterway.

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 places 2,068 positions under civil service. Commission organized Nov. 1, 1905, has made 1,023 appointments; held 114 examinations and received 2,747 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 forty-five counties.

State board of prison industries has disposed of \$145,432 worth of products since organization, July 1, 1904. Prisoners are manufacturing clothing and overalls, brooms, brushes, school and office furniture, mattresses, bed springing, crushing stone and doing state printing.

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

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

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

Demand upon former state auditors for \$151,193 fees, believed to be due state.

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

Internal improvement commission investigated deep waterway, 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 to frame through its own charter. It passed the resolution of a compulsory primary election law, 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 legislature, the city of Chicago has been seeking for years to be provided for. That convention has framed a charter and will present it at the next legislative session 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 finding Governor Deneen called an extraordinary session of the legislature and as a result of that session a second law was passed, which was identical with the first, all parties were held, Aug. 4th, 1904. This law makes the election precinct 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 at state offices and United States senatorates.

The civil service law, passed by the Forty-Fourth General Assembly, covers seventeen state charitable institutions, including 2,300 employees. The law has been enforced since Nov. 1, 1903 and all appointments, 1,023 in number, have been made under the direction of the commission. It has abstained the assessment of employees and 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 of 1903 the party declared for the right of the civil service, and it is expected that the next legislature will amend the present act to include the penal and reformatory institutions, which will place about 200 more employees under civil service.

The administration of Governor Deneen has been marked by its economy, business-like methods and the appointment of some of the highest officials who have given their services 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 railroads, the shippers being given the advantage of the reductions immediately following the agreement instead of being held 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 9 per cent. It is expected that further reduction will be made in December.

The administration is responsible for investigations conducted by Auditor Frank D. Whipple into the accounts of former state treasurers and former state auditors. The investigations resulted in claims being made against former state treasurers for \$287,915 and against former state auditors for \$154,103. Former State Treasurer Fred A. Russ paid into the state treasury \$8,575.46 Dec. 20, 1905. A suit was brought against former State Treasurer Henry Wolf and his bondsmen, Dec. 20, 1905. An opinion has been rendered by the circuit court by Judge Eckhart 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 between five and fifteen men have constantly been at work upon the books of the Illinois Central, preparing a report of funds paid to the state during the year.

The 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-four counties and the commission is giving active advice to local organizations on the construction of bridges, more than \$7,000 having been saved to local communities on four bridges upon which the commission was consulted.

The state geological survey was appointed, this survey and state highway commission having been provided for by an amendment passed by the Forty-Fourth General Assembly. The geological survey oil and gas fields have been studied, the elevation of 24,414 points have been determined, surveying having been started in twenty-two counties. One map has been printed and five others are now being engraved. The federal government is bearing half of the expense 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 reformatories and to raise the institution to the highest efficiency. He has kept his first pledge by offering practical training to the inmates of 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 December. The training school will be established then and the 200 boys that institution will enjoy the advantages of the best of the expensive of this commission.

Governor Deneen has sought the best men he could find in the state—men of broad experience. Directors 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 members of this board are: Miss Julia Lathrop, Chicago; Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago; Mrs. Clara T. Bourard, Peoria.

The geological survey commission consists of Dr. Edmund J. James, 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. Ford Bain, of Champaign, director of the commission.

The internal improvement committee

which has charge of the formation of plans for the deep waterway for the Mississippi river, consists of Isham Randolph, engineer of the Sanitary Canal of Chicago and consulting engineer of the Indiana canal; Henry M. Schmidlein of Beardstown; E. C. 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 R. Henderson, professor of geology at the University of Chicago; C. W. H. Hulbert, president of the Plaza Water Company; Dr. Arthur T. Jones, Adolph E. Adeloff, of Chicago; Professor David Kinney, professor of political economy at the University of Illinois.

At the head of the board of trustees of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kankakee \$45,000; Central Hospital for Insane, Jacksonville \$10,000; Southern Hospital for Insane, Anna \$6,000; Hospital for Incurable Insane, Peoria \$20,000; Water Works and Sewerage \$20,000; State Hospital for Insane, Elgin \$10,000.

Robert Rew, of Rockford, and Dr. F. A. Woodworth, of Chicago, were appointed trustees of the Northern Hospital for 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. Blackwell, secretary of the Chicago Bureau of Associated Charities, and Mrs. W. H. Heffernan, of Chicago, were appointed trustees of the State Training School for Girls, Glenview.

Charles G. Eckhart, of Tuscola, was made a member of the board of pardons and Lawrence B. Stringer, of Lincoln, Democratic nominee for governor in 1904, was appointed a member of the court of claims.

Changes in Institutions.

W. Carley 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, now are making specific examination of the various institutions for the purpose of increasing the insulation, heating, lighting, heating and replacing 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 R. Swift, John T. Wilson, Walter L. Fisher, Professor Graham Taylor, John G. Shedd, Frank G. Hoyne, Colonel Edward C. Young, Frank C. Higgin, Charles E. Merritt, Alexander H. Bell, Lessing Rosenthal, George E. Cole, George J. Thompson, B. E. S. Sunny.

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 in bonds for the construction of the system and \$100,000 bonds for the establishment and maintenance of small parks. This work has been underway 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 gas regulation law under which the city could fix the price of gas and a reduction in the price of its gas from \$1.00 per thousand to 55 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 organize a court with a chief justice, and twenty-seven associate judges. This act abolishes the evils of the justice courts, and is to be a great benefit to the citizens of Chicago from vicious legal actions in future. It passed an act changing the cumulative voting system in vogue in the election of trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago, to a straight vote for each candidate. Under this system, the Republican party elected nine trustees and assumed the responsibility for the district, which, in time past, had been divided between the two parties.

Governor Deneen's message at the opening of the general assembly recommended that the legislature pass a law providing for the creation of a state geological survey, and a state highway, or hard-roads commission. His recommendation was carried out, and both the commissions created, although the \$100,000 bill was not as extensive as had been recommended. The only measure, which the administration supported, that the legislature failed to pass, was a bill providing for the reform of the court practice act. While this measure failed of passage, it is the purpose of the governor to press again his message to the Forty-Fifth General Assembly.

The Forty-Fifth General Assembly will be called a compulsory primary election law which was later declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. The day following the finding Governor Deneen called an extraordinary session of the legislature and as a result of that session a second law was passed, which was identical with the first, all parties were held, Aug. 4th, 1904. This law makes the election precinct 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 at state offices and United States senatorates.

The civil service law, passed by the Forty-Fifth General Assembly, covers seventeen state charitable institutions, including 2,300 employees. The law

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

Appropriations Vetoed.

Governor Deneen found it necessary to veto several bills carrying more than \$100,000 of the state funds. These appropriations were found in even appropriation bills. Portions of the bills disapproved were for the following amounts:

Northern Hospital for Insane, Eight \$20,500; Eastern Hospital for Insane, Kankakee \$45,000; Central Hospital for Insane, Jacksonville \$10,000; Southern Hospital for Insane, Anna \$6,000; Hospital for Incurable Insane, Peoria \$20,000; Water Works and Sewerage \$20,000; State Hospital for Insane, Elgin \$10,000.

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 little boys rose to his feet and, after attracting the attention of the school master, gave this unexpected answer: "Mash the potatoes, sir."

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Of the 747 employees who have resigned a few are expected to try to re-enter the service.

A Young Father 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 tinctures, which have completely cured her and restored the strength and activity she had in the prime of life," writes Mrs. L. L. G. of Elgin.

Green restorative medicine, globe, Sets stomach, liver and kidneys right, purifies blood, and cures malaria, biliousness and weakness, wonderful nerve tonic. Price, Guaranteed by Barrington Pharmacy.

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THE ENDS OF THE EARTH.

Oh hit your feet and follow away
To the hills of the dark and the ends of
the day!
Hiehoh! hiehoh! The Red Winds blow,
And a flame of a leaf down the road doth
go.
A cool a spark that daeth away
Luring and leading you out of the day.
To the hill that's black and the sky that's
gray.
And a white star set low overhead,
And a little white moon like a twisted
strand.
Athrill in the web of the well-wrought red.
Oh hit your feet and follow away!
The Red Winds over your shoulder say:
"The Ends of the Earth lie far, far—
But close as the hills to the great wide star;
The Red Winds blow, the Red sun doth go
So red with sunset and keen with wind;
And the spark of a leaf feels but before,
Hiehoh! hiehoh! The Red, red, red—oh, a sharp-blowin' fire!
And huring you on like your heart's desire!
Oh hit your feet and follow away!
To the hills of the dark and the ends of
the day;
Hiehoh! hiehoh! The Red Winds blow,
And the rush of a race to your feet doth go,
And the Red sun doth go.
You must follow and follow the chasing
cry—
Follow the spark to the still white star,
To the Ends of the Earth—oh, far, far,
At the bounds of the dark and the ends of
the day!
Oh hit 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 aversion by one who sits down with the right reverence for sheets of clean paper. To bewail is to groan. To say nothing of the other hand, would, in this age, savor of inanity, 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 it as small as a single leaf and wind-borne, until it resembles a billion white stars frozen motionless. The wind blows half 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 frozen globe with lustrous pink crescents encircling it.

One day the wind backs and shifts. A half-change occurs. The herd of half-freeze ranges back again, until it resembles a billion white stars frozen motionless. The wind blows half 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 frozen globe with lustrous pink crescents encircling it.

Twelve hours afterward the snow, three feet deep on a level, had melted. The Chinook had brought it everywhere to the bottom, and the mains were flooded with water. The Chinook has come and gone. In this manner suddenly went the Blues fortune.

April 30, Consolidated Copper closed at \$1. 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 same ill-fated stock closed at \$1—a of importance in the country came tales more or less tragic of holdings wiped out, or ruined, by the fall of options and dividends. The losses in New York city alone were said to be \$50,000,000. A few large holders, reputed 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 the speculations with regard to the cause of the Spanish flu epidemic, for control of the Spanish flu 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 so that they might absorb it. The immediate cause were less recitable.

The Consolidated company, so far from controlling the output, was suddenly shown to control actually less than one per cent. Its efforts to amend the situation had only met with the indifference that has marked all such efforts since the first attempted corner in stone hatchets, or mastodon tusks, 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 lines of self-destruction. 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 comment was pat. It had been suddenly disclosed, not only that the company owned the Western Trolley and the European mines, but that the Consolidated company had an unodd surplus of 150,000,000 pounds 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 price.

As if fearing that these adverse conditions did not sufficiently insure the stock's safety, the Shepler group of Federal Oil operators had gone further with what was veritably a golden sledge. That is, they expected gold at a loss. At a time when obligations could have been met more cheaply with bough bills, they sent out many golden cartages at an actual loss of \$300 on the half million. As money was already dear, and thus became the test of the transaction, the means of holding copper stocks in spite of all the 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 \$100,000,000, and Union Cordage had fallen 35 points through sensational disclosures as to its mercantile value. Into this maelstrom of a panic market, the Blues fortune had been sucked 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 a turn of a card or left ten on the chance of a horse.

Then he began to see his seemingly built foundations, rested upon with hopes so high for three months, melt away like snow when the blistering Chinook comes.

It had 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 going to happen in Consolidated to-day."

He had hurried downtown, flushed with confidence. He knew there was but one thing could happen. He had reached the office and was seated in his chair, when the click of the telephone—that beating heart of the stock exchanges—as it began the unemotional story of what men bought and sold over on the floor. Its inventor died in the poorhouse, but capital would fare badly without his machine. Consolidated was down three points.

The crowd about the ticker grew absorbed at once. Reports came in over the telephone.

The blues had made a set for the Chinook. It began to siffling rapidly.

As the stock was gulfed down, point by point, the crowd of traders waded more excited.

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

positions.

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

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

"Shepler's all right about the One Girl. He'll take a mortgage on it for two hundred thousand if you'll recommend it—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 hair of the dog—what's the matter—Uncle Peter?"

The old man had reeled, and was 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. Percival quickly hopped into a chair, where he began to 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 soon'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—not when I'm down! I can't stand it!"

"I'm all right, your own money, no, that wasn't enough—take your poor pa's share and your sister's, and take what little I had to keep me in my old age—robbed us all—that's what comes of thinkin' a damned tea-drinkin' fool could have a thumbful of brains!"

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

"And here I come to want in my last days when I'm too feeble to take care of myself. I'm a old fool, and trusted a young fool."

"Please don't, Uncle Peter!"

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

"Uncle Peter went with him to the office next morning, serenely, interested in the prospects.

"I'm on your pa's way of taking hold of big propositions. That's all I need to know," he reassured the young Uncle Peter, he decided all at once, was a fatuous, doddering old man, unable to realize that the whole fortune was gravely endangered. And with the gambler's inveterate hope that luck must change, he forebore to undeceive the old man.

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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' Sando. Punctures-proof. Hose,
heaviest weight cotton, 3 pairs for
50c, or 1 pair, 19c
114 Extra weight Blankets are... 88c
Golf Gloves, all wool, all sizes 10c, 15c
Children's Corduroy Velvet Cloaks,
fancy cuffs and collar, sizes 2 to 6,
..... 61c
Ladies' Suits, specials, odd sizes to
close out, good quality, serviceable
Suits, worth \$8.00, for..... \$1.98
Girls' mixed wool Dress Shirts... 65c
60-in. Electric Seal Boats, 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, \$6.50, \$5.49, \$5.00
Lace Blue, Tan, Brown and Black
Heavy Kersey Coats, 20 in. long, cut
very full and handsomely trimmed
..... 57.87

Men's Fine Suits.

\$4.00 to \$60.00 Materials for
\$13.95 and \$14.25

Two months ago we bought from a
merchant tailor in a nearby city the
needed the money and needed it quickly a large quantity of his finest imported
Sutlings. In Suit patterns, at least
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
..... \$12.25, \$13.45, \$13.95, \$14.25
Over 80 Suits, no tails. 24 all.
Sizes 37 to 41.

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 Subscribers, administrators of the
estate of Andrew H. Bennett, deceased,
will attend the County Court of Cook
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 the
persons having claims against said estate
are notified and requested to present
the same to said Court for adjudication.

EDSON F. HARNDEN,
Administrator,
Barrington, Ill., Oct. 5, 1906.

M. C. McINTOSH,

LAWYER.

Suite 420 Ashland Bld., Chicago
Residence, Barrington.

CENTRAL 683
BARRINGTON 211.

Barrington Local Happenings Told in Short Paragraphs

Willard 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 Ravencroft
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 Flarity 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. Hub-
bard'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 "rage," 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 Peter-
son 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. Kendicot, and a resident
of Irving Park, was a guest of the
Hubards last Saturday and Sunday.

A number from here will leave to-
day (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 deci-
sion recently given by Attorney Gen-
eral Stead 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 sub-
urb.

George Foreman's pony does not
like Lake Zurich's night air, conse-
quently 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 a 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
\$18 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. & F.
railroad crossing to Mrs. Kampert's
property. Several boards are missing.
Remember the adage: "A stitch in
time, saves nine." Later Street Commis-
sioner 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 automobiles,
but the latest and most unique
invention in the automobile line was
left to Wistler Cannon and Wm. Grun-
man, Jr., who have constructed an auto-
mobile 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 contem-
plating challenging Mr. Hahn, Mr. Geo.
Spanner 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.
Within your reach—why not reach it.
Telephone the Manager for information.
CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY.

18 acres farm for rent to good party
for 5 years, one and a half miles to
Barrington, Ill. Part of farm now
being tiled. Cash rent only. Will
make necessary improvements.

SIMON STOFFEL,
West McHenry, Ill.

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 Sodt Building
BARRINGTON, ILL.

MATH. PECAK

Successor to Flatt Hurter

MERCHANT TAILOR

BARRINGTON, ILL.

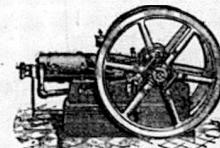
Special attention given to REPAIRING and CLEANING
Ladies' and Gents' Garments

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, costs.

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—6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 horse power.

Portable—6, 9, 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 Wagons, 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



Sole Agent Klenzona Cleaner.

MISS HETTIE R. JUKES

Phone 272

Up-to-Date Millinery Store

Main St., Opposite Depot

Phone Office 493, Residence 2044
BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS