

## THEY ALL DINED TOGETHER

Three Couple Celebrate Thirty-fifth Wedding Anniversary.

Last Friday was the thirty-fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. C. Hawley. Mr. and Mrs. Delos Church, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Hawley who formed a triple wedding party at that time and were married on the old George Waterman farm, southwest of town. The men were cousins and each year the six have met to dine together on their anniversary. This year the dinner was given at the Church home and in the evening Mr. C. Hawley gave a surprise party for his wife at their home on Fourth street where 35 people mostly relatives met and made the evening lively with games, cards and supper.

## HAD LARGE ATTENDANCE.

Barrington Hall Was Crowded With Masqueraders Wednesday Evening.

A crowd large enough to overflow Barrington hall responded to the invitation of Autumn Leaf, Rehearsal Lodge, No. 626 to attend their office Wednesday evening. The majority came costumed and masked, but all spectators seemed to enjoy the fun. All the familiar disguises were there and several new make-ups, namely two automobile girls in regulation coats, boots and goggles. Miss E. Wagner and M. Marchek, and the "gold-dust twins," two young ladies from Elgin, guests at the C. N. G. home. Mr. and Mrs. James McKay received prizes for the best waltzers, according to the idea of the judges. Miss M. Wagner for the prettiest gown, that of a Colonial lady and Otto Zimmerman as a "paladine" Soldier. Hill's orchestra played and the ladies of the lodge managed a lunch course in a side room. The lodge must have an increased bank account.

## Do Not Gossip.

The Waukegan papers of last Saturday aired a Barrington scandal which went through the Lake county courts. The facts are all true and the conditions deplorable. And there are current more gossiping remarks at present than in a long time. Why don't people try to head off these tales even if true, instead of spreading them farther into every home? The greater the activity of a family in church work, the greater the satisfaction apparent when a member of that family falls into sin, small or great. Then do tongues wag with pleasure in the disgrace. What has become of the "golden rule"? Haven't the majority of families their gruesome skeletons without forever opening the Skeleton Closet of some one else's family? A multitude of prayers are offered in this village every week "for grace" and "lead us not into temptation." The tongues repeating them seem to forget that to gossip, to scatter scandal, to be scornful of others' sins, is a temptation and a dreadful one. Let each housewife who runs with a shawl over her head to the neighbors "to bring a bone and take a bone" remember that she is really a wicked woman no matter how loud or often she prays. Let every man idling in the stores, livery stables and saloons rise above the troubles of his friends and find larger subjects of interest on which to think and talk.

## Had a Good Time

Mrs. M. Jukes and Miss Jukes received the Woman's club, gentlemen and lady guests at Mrs. C. Kendall's Thursday evening. The event was the most amusing given by the club this year and the contest games played particularly laughable and varied. A half dozen prizes in beautiful tissue paper work forming useful articles made by Miss Jukes herself were presented and a very fine and generous luncheon served. There will be no meeting on Feb. 7th but on the 14th Mrs. G. Arps will keep open house for the club from 3 to 12, with a welcome for all ladies of the club, and their gentlemen. Come at any hour you can.

## The Commemoration Question.

The Anti Saloon League Local Option Bill was up for consideration last Sunday in over 2,500 Protestant churches in the state of Illinois. All temperance people of all churches and all parties are urged to do what they can for the advancement of public sentiment in favor of the Anti Saloon League Local Option Bill which is now before the people of Illinois.

This bill does not close a single saloon, but gives the people of the different wards, precincts, townships and counties the opportunity of saying whether or not there shall be any saloons licensed in their respective wards, precincts, townships or counties.

The bill is in perfect harmony with two long established principles of the American government, namely:

1. It places the decision in the hands of the people themselves.
2. It provides for representation where there is taxation.

The people of Barrington live in the Seventh Congressional District and all citizens who are interested in the advancement of the temperance cause are asked to write to those who represent us at Springfield, urging them to vote for the Anti Saloon League Local Option Bill. Those who represent us at Springfield are Senator John R. Humphrey, and representatives Louis J. Pierson, Fred R. Ross and Walter A. Lantz.

Now is the time to write, let your representatives know that you desire the right of voting on this the greatest question before the people of Illinois.

Signed,  
REV. F. N. LAMPSON

## PALATINE LOCAL NEWS

George A. Tucker was born at North Hampton, Mass., Oct. 22, 1836. He came to Chicago Nov. 1842 and has made his home here ever since. He worked on the lake for five years and sailed for the C. B. & Q. for thirteen years as fireman and engineer. He served in the Civil War three years in Co. B, 10th Ill. Vol. under the famous Gen. Hooker. He marched through Georgia and went to Richmond and was mustered out of service and returned to Chicago. He worked as a watchman at the Stock Yards for thirty-three years. He leaves a wife and three children to survive him. He made his home with O. H. Devoe and wife since last year. He died Sunday evening the funeral was held at the Devoe home Wednesday afternoon Rev. George Young officiated and Miss Elmore Arps sang. The remains were laid to rest in Hillside cemetery.

The W. H. C. installed their officers last Friday afternoon. A light luncheon was served at the conclusion.

J. Coleman is on the sick list. The remains of Mrs. Meyer a sister of Geo. Baecher were brought here and Monday taken to Long Grove for burial.

Mrs. J. Williams of Chicago spent a few days with relatives. Miss S. Torgler and Alva Perry attended a concert in Chicago Wednesday.

Mrs. G. H. Arps spent Sunday with Elgin relatives. Mrs. Swick of Dundee is a guest of Mrs. H. Matthei.

C. H. Selp and family spent last week at the home of Joe Williams and wife at Racine, Wis.

## Honey Lake

Grandpa Gossel and little Alma have been quite ill.

Thursday evening there was a party at Mr. Kulman's in honor of his birthday.

Lena Maynard is ill again.

Misses Hayes, L. and K. Jacobson visited the Misses Hall Sunday.

Mrs. Reno has gone to Chicago for two weeks treatment.

Dr. Jordan expects to build a cottage this spring on Hyler's hill.

## Notice To Farmers.

The West McHenry Flour and Feed mill has been refitted with up-to-date machinery and will be ready for business on Monday, Feb. 4. Mr. John Spencer will be pleased to see his old customers and many new ones.

Let us figure on your job printing.

## LAKE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

To Gather and Preserve All Relics and Records of Historical Value.

Organized June 20, 1906. The Society

Already Has Many Articles of Historic Worth.

Add Yours to its Collection.

Barrington and vicinity are so replete with interesting landmarks of early days and early residents who were well known that the following article will interest people abound here and no doubt many will be anxious to join the association.

There are many families who have articles preserved that they would like to have honored with a place in the records of the society. People are urged to glean all the information possible on local history of those olden residents who are fast passing away, that points of interest may not be lost.

The society was started by the WAUKESHA DAILY SUN on June 11, 1906. The idea was taken up by LIBERTYVILLE INDEPENDENT and the WAUKESHA GAZETTE. It met with instant public favor and membership blanks were hurried into the different offices. On June 29 a meeting was held in the public library at which Hon. Chas. A. Partridge acted as chairman. The society was organized at this time. The officers elected who are now at the head of the society were William Hollowell, president; Chas. A. Partridge, vice president; Ed. P. DeWolf,



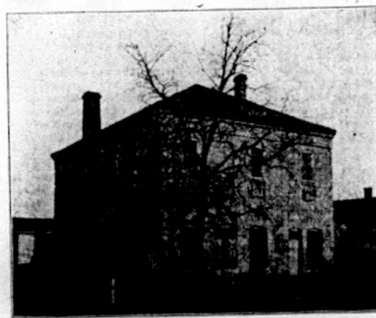
OLD LAKE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

The above is a picture of the old court house which was built in 1844 and destroyed by fire in 1853.

Any word may be sent to telephones 461 and 541.

To keep a record of all things that may later have historical value and to gather all data possible concerning

second vice president: Robt. M. Ingalls, secretary: W. H. Dodge, treasurer: B. T. Bower, librarian: William Hollowell, Robert Ingalls, B. T. Bower, F. T. Fowler, Chas. A. Partridge.



OLD WARREN MILL.—1870

the early history of Lake County and the state at large, such is the mission of the Lake County Historical Society.

The society has a room in the public library at Waukegan where its meetings are held and where the historical possessions of the society are placed.

The idea of founding an historical



Birthplace of Rear-Admiral Kimberly, deceased, in Cuba township, Lake County. Present summer home of Dr. C. O. Jordan of Chicago University.

worth. Among them are books and a fine collection of old views in the country and old inhabitants, now long dead. The collection was the property of H. M. Ingalls and was donated by him to the society.

The society is also working to obtain possession of a collection of old Indian relics that was in the possession of a Mr. Hains, now dead. If obtained it will be a big increase to its possessions. In the membership of the society are many of the prominent men and women of Waukegan and of the county and new ones are coming in.

One of the chief efforts of the society is to secure a complete history of the county and this it is slowly obtaining. To help in securing this history, pamphlets are being prepared which will be mailed to all parts of the county. In this pamphlet will be outlined a plan in which prizes will be offered to the school children of the county for essays on the certain school district in which they attend school.

In this way it is believed that a complete history of the county can be obtained.

Another plan of the society is to have a "Home Coming Week" each year during which time old residents who have moved away will visit their old home amid appropriate celebration. It is thought that the time will be the week during which "Waukegan Day" is held. To further the plan invitations will be sent to all old residents whose addresses can be learned and the county people will be invited into Waukegan also.

The society will gratefully appreciate donations to its library and museum and no book, manuscript, map or other object having historical interest is too small to be worthy of presentation and to add to value to the society's collection.

## WAUKESHA MENTION

Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Golding of Libertyville, a baby boy, Saturday morning. Mrs. Henry Golding is caring for Mrs. L. E. Golding.

L. A. Wentworth is visiting McHenry relatives.

L. Todd of Dundee was a Monday caller.

Mrs. Frank Taylor is sick with influenza.

The lecture Saturday evening was well attended. Mr. Sackett is an interesting talker and kept the audience in laughter.

Wilbur Cook, Dar Brown, Em Cook, Tom Geary and Wm. Toynton have recently had 'phones put in.

Miss Lora Harrison is able to be out again.

Fred Basely was a Libertyville caller Sunday.

H. Golding and Mrs. J. Neville were Libertyville visitors Tuesday. Mrs. Neville remaining for a short stay.

Miss Fern Hutchinson spent Tuesday and Wednesday with her mother at Barrington.

Mrs. Burkett who has been ill is recovering.

Ledia Turnbull spent Sunday evening at Barrington.

Mrs. Torrence visited Volo friends Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. D. H. Murphy is visiting her mother in Highland Park.

Mrs. Rich. Belt of Kansas City, Mo., returned home after a visit with her grand-parents. Mr. and Mrs. Morris Hill.

F. L. Car was a Chicago visitor Monday.

## GAVE GOOD ENTERTAINMENT

The Barrington Choral Union's

Entertainment Was a

Success.

The Choral Union of Barrington organized here in early December by Prof. Milton Harris of Kimball hall, Chicago, made its first public appearance at a concert Monday evening in the Baptist church where an audience of representative people filled the assembly room. Many of the good vocalists of the village are members of this organization and they have profited in voice culture and enjoyed their rehearsals from a social standpoint, while they have offered to our musically inclined people, a concert in many respects good.

The first part of the program was filled with choruses numbers and solo song by a Mr. Grosser, baritone, of Chicago and Miss Sadie Block, soprano, of Barrington. In the chorus work very praiseworthy results have been reached by these singers in a few weeks training and their first effort gives promise of future splendid singing. Prof. Harris feels justly proud of the volume of true tone developed and the time was very fair for amateur chorists, only a few slight interruptions being detected. The Union has well learned to move gracefully as a body and shows almost military discipline in the rising and resuming seats. The nature of the selections were of a classical order, not pleasing to some of its or musical education, but who while preferring music of a lighter vein with more melody, still appreciate the culture of others who can sing and play difficult selections with ease.

Mr. Grosser has a powerful voice that is distinct and his word enunciation is clear. He sings without mannerisms taking all tones without visible effort. He pleased his listeners and was recalled.

Miss Sadie Block, a miss of eighteen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Block, is rapidly developing into a soprano singer whose voice is gaining strength without sacrificing any of its natural sweetness. Her low tones are often beautiful and her high notes seem perfected each time she appears and when her girlish voice loses some of its shrillness she will be a singer known abroad as well as at home. Her abilities are numerous, she is a fine violinist, a good pianist plays a stare drum and a successful stenographer and book-keeper holding paying positions in town. Her charms of face and figure also tend to her popularity.

Miss Clara Wood, an accompanist from Chicago, is an artist in her work. Not once did she confuse the singers nor anticipate them a second in sounding the notes, while all her renditions were in sympathy with the nature of the selections.

After an intermission for conversation, Longfellow's poem "The Wreck of the Hesperus" was sung to music by Anderson. This was a difficult score with solo, duet and concert singing and given in a manner to surprise people at the training received in less than two months.

It was not too long to lose interest. Prof. Harris contemplates a permanent Choral Union here if he can secure patronage of 50 students, of which number he now has thirty one who are: Sopranos—Misses S. Block, Burrows, Freeman, Pomeroy, Banks, E. Kampert, N. Plagge and Collins. Altos—Misses Kingley, V. Lines, V. Ulrich, Gottschalk, Lombard, Sodi, M. Plagge, L. Boehmer and L. Brandt. Tenors—J. Rieke, F. Grabenkort, V. Hawley, E. Powers, Mrs. Shearer and Simmons. Basses—Dr. Dieberich, C. Plagge, Sodi, C. Page, W. Grunau, W. Canon, W. Abbott and H. Gottschalk. Dr. Simmons is the local manager.

## An Enjoyable Evening.

Mrs. Willard Abbott entertained the young ladies of the "Frolic Club" club Tuesday evening at the Comstock home on Main street. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Donles were also guests and during the evening flash-light pictures were taken of the young ladies. Mrs. Rose Frick and Miss Alta Powers were winners. Miss Mabel Gottschalk was a candidate for sympathy. Each guest was presented with a favor in the shape of candy-filled paper-mache lobsters, clams, potatoes and other products of the animal and vegetable worlds.

"A CONSTANT READER"

A bargain can be had in pianos by inquiring at Review office.



## Frock for School Girl

EXTREME SIMPLICITY IN SMALL MAIDS' ATTIRE.

Finery in Dress Now Frowned On by the Best People—Some Combinate—That Produce the Best Effects.

It is no longer the thing to make of children idols for the display of a mother's taste in dress. No child should ever be made uncomfortable or conspicuous by her clothes. The one is detrimental to the bodily development, as well as that tranquillity which comes from forgiveness of self, which is so necessary for the child's happy growth of mind. To make a child conspicuous panders to her vanity and spoils her manners and manners are so important a part of a girl's equipment in future years. Simple, practical materials are procurable at so little cost, and well fashioned, ready-to-wear things now



Costumes for School Girls.

solve the problem of attire for every buyer whose expenditures are limited, and other mothers who have the joy of decking out their offspring cannot go wrong, for there is now little unsuitable finery offered for

## HOW TO LIGHTEN A ROOM.

Little Touches That Will Do Much in Relieving Gloom.

No one wants a gloomy room, but what to do with such a room is a problem that has bothered more than one.

Many a woman has foregone inside curtains and even such curtains to allow all the light possible to come into the room, but still it looks dreary. It is not as much the light that is needed as the sunshine, and when this cannot be had one must make it, or rather get the effect of it.

A room with a northern aspect should not, of course, be papered in blue, or some such cold color, but rather in rich, warm tones of olive green, brown, red or yellow. If the room gets but little light and sunshine, yellow should be the choice.

## WAYS OF DRESSING THE HAIR.

Plumes, Jewels and Wreaths All Have Their Admirers.

The paradise plume is as popular in colliery decoration as in military and this soft, sweeping feather is more easily adjusted in the hair than are the little ostrich tips which rival the paradise feathers in general popularity.

The full straight aigret is much worn in Paris—not the fine small aigret for many seasons past used in association with knots of velvet or tulle or with jeweled ornaments, but such a big aggressive aigret as has appeared upon many a modish hat this winter.

Next to the jewel and feather ornaments the Parisian most favors a solid large rose or a cluster of smaller flowers.

A wreath of simple green leaves pointed in shape and arranged in Napoleonic fashion with the points meeting at the center forms an unpretentious affair, but has charming possibilities in association with the right coiffure.

Wreaths of small flowers are always charming and some exceedingly attractive things are shown in these floral wreaths in coronets.

A cluster of roses posed at the left side of the coiffure and holding a coronet wreath of mallow is a good design. Maidenhair of gold and silver, as well as roses of gold and silver, is much in evidence.

A wreath of exquisitely natural violets sprinkled with dewdrops is most attractive and wreaths made of tiny morning glories and three delicate morning glory colorings shot with silver are among the loveliest of the novelties.

In a very loose coiffure piled rather high a plain velvet ribbon run in and

sale. Fortunately well to do people of intelligence go in for simple things. Plaids in endless variety are among the better materials, and have great advantage for the home dressmaker since they almost "trim themselves." A touch of velvet ribbon or braid in the most decided of the dark colors that form the plaid, a few buttons to emphasize the design of the frock and it has exactly the air most desirable.

The simpler combinations are most practical. The green and blue, with lines of white, yellow or red that is an old and tried favorite. Gay Stuart tartans that seem just right for bright, dapper little maids, and are almost as pretty on fawn-haired youngsters. Then there are newer and rather more somber combinations of blues and browns and white grounds barred with other colors. Judiciously selected to brighten or subdue the effect as the materials demand.

Blue serge is the material chosen for some of the newest gowns and suits, both for the school girl and for the mother. This never goes out of style, but is this season reckoned particularly smart.

It demands the neatest cut and finish, and needs to be given an air by the use of a color contrast of some sort. Almost any tint may be selected that is liked and becoming to the wearer. A soft bright green all the fashionable reds, as well as scarlet, light grayish blue, and the various deeper hyacinth shades. Tawny browns and yellows are all excellent for this purpose.

Nearly all the schoolgirl frocks have washable cuffs. Many of them have also lingerie cuffs that are pretty, but sell very quickly. In most cases it will be most practical and altogether satisfactory to use regular gumpies that can be changed as frequently as necessary and that stay in place and look trim, however much the active little wearers may romp about.

## THE LATEST IN TOWELS.

Recently There Has Been Distinct Change in Styles.

While a few old-fashioned folk cling to the damask towel, the great majority demand the buck, bleached by natural processes out of doors. Many of these come in damask figures and fancy weaves, such as the fleur-de-lis or chrysanthemum woven in. Fringed towels are a thing of the past. The hemstitched borders are attractive, but not durable for everyday usage, hem and body being too apt to part company in the laundering process. There is a demand for hand embroidered towels, and it should be about two inches in size. While family pieces are better embroidered in white, individual towels for different members of the family are more quickly assorted after use if each individual has his own color. The mother of two boys who are often off on camping and yachting trips, where they carry their own towels, has one set of towels marked in blue and white. In the set that she takes but a moment to separate them.

For those who do not like huckaback for face towels, small lengths of diaper linen bunched on the ends makes a good face cloth.

## TRIO OF POTATO DISHES.

Directions for Preparing Rissoles, Cones and Canapés.

Potato Rissoles—Mash and season the potatoes nicely, then when cold enough to handle, shape them into small balls; dip in beaten egg, dredge with bread or cracker crumbs and fry them in deep hot fat. Drain in a colander and serve with a garnish of parsley.

Potato Cones—Prepare and season mashed potatoes that have been beaten very light. When cold enough, shape into small cones; brush over with beaten egg yolk, arrange on a flat pan and brown in a quick oven.

Potato Canapés—Shape cold, mashed potatoes into round cakes about one-fourth of an inch thick. Brush each with beaten yolk of egg, dip into flour and sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper, but with butter and brown in a rather quick oven. Arrange on small, hot plates, for individual service, and garnish with parsley. This makes a particularly acceptable lunch dish.

## German Apple Shortcake.

This is another form of shortcake we give for variety sake. Take a pound of fresh unsalted or well-washed butter and work it very well with the hands, into a pound of sifted flour. Add half a cup of sugar, a little ground cinnamon and nutmeg and the beaten yolks of two eggs. Knead well, then cut the paste in two. Line the bottom of a round cake tin with one half. Slice some apples, sweetened to taste, and when the apples are cold put them over the cake. Roll out the other half of dough and place over the apples. Bake for 30 minutes, then let stand until cold. Then turn out of the pan and cover with a soft icing, or meringue, or whipped cream. It may also be served hot with plain sweet cream.

## Scotch Haggis.

In a quart of water boil one pound of calf's liver until thoroughly done; chop it up finely with one pound of beef suet, free of skin and fibers, one pound of lean beef from the rump, one pound of onions; add an ounce of salt, an ounce of pepper, one pound of oatmeal and the water the liver was boiled in. With this preparation fill a well-cleaned sheep's paunch, sew it up with strong thread, and wrap it in a buttered cloth, plunge it into boiling water and cook gently for four hours; prick it several times while cooking with a trussing needle, drain, unwrap a few moments later, and turn on to a hot dish.

## Best Cooked Pie.

One quart of cold cooked meat, two slices of breakfast bacon, one tablespoonful of butter, half dozen potatoes, pepper, bay-leaf and parsley. Salt, pepper and cayenne to taste.

Make a nice pie crust. Line a baking pan with this and bake in the oven. Cut the meat very fine into dice and season well, rubbing with the minced thyme, parsley, bay-leaf and salt and pepper. Let the meat steam in a saucepan for a few minutes, then place the pie pan with the potatoes, which, in the meantime, have been peeled and boiled. Place over all the slices of bacon and lay the pie crust on top. Bake to a nice brown.

## How to Clean Cloth Coat.

A lawn cloth coat or waistcoat can be cleaned satisfactorily at home by rubbing the garment over with pulverized fuller's earth, using a small dry sponge or rubber skin brush for the purpose. When every inch has been gone over carefully the garment should be put away in a box, taking care to leave the powder in it, and should be left untouched for three or four days. At the end of that time it should be taken out and well brushed and beaten.

## To Renew Mirrors.

When old looking glasses need renewing paint them on the back with the following mixture: Half an ounce of tin, half an ounce of lead and three ounces of bluish mastic. Melt together. When slightly cool, add three ounces of mercury and apply with a hare's foot.

## LABOR'S BIG REWARD

GREATEST ADVANCE IN WAGES KNOWN IN HISTORY.

As a Result of Unparalleled Prosperity the Increase of Pay to Workers in Mills, Factories and on Railroads Will Amount to \$1,000,000,000 for 1907.

January first just passed and the months preceding saw the greatest advance in wages known in this country. The advance is so remarkable because it was based on the highest rate known in this or any other land. A ten per cent. increase to the wages of the laborer under the free trade tariff of 1846 would mean a daily gain of from five to ten cents, if he had gotten it. A ten per cent. increase under the Dingley tariff in 1907 means a gain of 20 to 50 cents a day, or from \$60 to \$150 a year; the gain itself being more than the entire wage of some foreign competitors.

The Dingley tariff has brought most wonderful changes to our industrial life. Under it our foreign trade has doubled; the value of our farm products has doubled; the volume of exports has changed from the idle millions to a veritable labor famine in all parts of the country. Our manufacturers are unable to supply the demands of our prosperous people, and we are buying over \$1,200,000,000 worth of foreign products.

Remarkable as are all these results, they do not equal in importance the increased rewards to labor.

The secretary of the Railroad General Managers' association says the railroad employees will this year receive over \$1,000,000,000 in wages, more than double what the railroad employees of 1896 received. Here is a gain of over 100 per cent. in the past ten years. These are so-called "protected" workers, and yet they are among the greatest recipients of the reward of a protective tariff.

The condition of street and elevated railroad employees is similar. The next largest increase has been given to the metal workers. Bradstreet's estimates that the annual pay roll in the Pittsburgh district alone exceeds \$250,000,000, an increase over two years ago of \$100,000,000.

The textile workers of New England and elsewhere have had their share too in the increase of wages, the gain amounting to many millions of dollars. The express companies' employees, coal and iron and copper miners, hore and shoe operators, and the laborers in thousands of mills and factories have had an increase during the past year over the increases of the years preceding under the Dingley tariff.

The laborers of the United States have been trebly benefited, first by continuous employment; second, by higher wages; third, by shorter hours; and we might add, fourth, by an increase in interest in saving banks where they have over \$2,000,000,000 on deposit at four per cent. now, in most cases, instead of three and three and one-half per cent. formerly. And still the labor demand is not equal to the supply, and we are easily absorbing half a million new wage earners annually from abroad, who, with their families, add over a million new consumers to our country, and create a demand for American agricultural and manufactured products.

In the light of the above facts it would seem foolish, yes, criminal, to change a tariff policy which has given such unprecedented rewards to the workers of the country.

## Would Wreck the Prosperity Train.

This is the conclusion reached in view of threats by Germany and France to mark up their tariffs on American exports while looking for "generous concessions" from our tariff on German and French exports in order to secure fair treatment! We are to take the bread out of the mouths of American wage earners and their families merely because some European nation threatens to treat us unfairly if we don't!

Is that the Express? Idea of the proposition is to let Americans, not Germans or Frenchmen, under it we are buying \$700,000,000 a year of competitive goods from foreign producers. Shall we be scared into buying more? If so, how much more?

## Foreign Trade, \$1,250,000,000.

What will the advocates of tariff reduction as a promoter of foreign trade have to say about the November trade returns? In the first 11 months of 1906 our imports have been \$1,181,322,222, an increase of \$118,132,961 over the corresponding period in 1905, while our exports have amounted to \$1,607,712,842, this being \$184,460,567 more for the first 11 months of 1906. The grand total for 11 months is \$2,789,035,064. At this rate our foreign trade for 1906 will reach the \$3,250,000,000 mark. Is not our foreign trade fairly well under the Dingley tariff? It is doubtless what it was ten years ago under a tariff revised downward with particular reference to promoting foreign trade. Taking the average of the last ten years, with the congress of commercial organizations which is to meet two weeks hence in Washington is likely to advise another experiment in foreign trade reduction, like that of 1894-97? We should think not.

## TARIFF REVISION PROGRAM.

Postponement Until 1909 Should Meet Views of All Sensible Republicans.

It comes more or less authoritatively from Washington that there will be no further talk of tariff revision at this time. That decision is in accordance with some common sense. The country is at the present time at the height of prosperity and it would be folly to undertake to revise the tariff schedules which might be changed and which ought to be changed may be admitted and is admitted by all. No one can be so foolish as to contend that any taxation scheme is perfect. The tariff is in its very nature one of the most complicated compromises in our national enactment. And it is because of these complications and compromises that with the people have honestly opposed any tariff changes or tinkering at this time, fearing that more harm than good would come from such a procedure.

Gov. Cummings, however, began this agitation even before President Roosevelt was inaugurated. He tried to force it into the national platform of this year and he went to Detroit and told an audience about that time that he was for revision now, immediately, by this congress (meaning the congress then in session) and he kept telling him said finally, and we believed that with the people, unwittingly, that all the insurance graft of all the insurance companies of all time did not equal one-fifth of the tariff graft in one year. That was the other extreme. We do not believe that the governor meant what he said. He could not have meant it, but he was carried away with the facility of utterance that has been given him, and he was annoyed at the delay in a matter for which he had been a special advocate. It was in utterances like these that many Republicans found the animus of their opposition to the present governor.

The postponement of tariff revision until 1909, that is until after the presidential election of 1908, will meet, we believe, with the approval of nearly all Republicans. Even the governor of Iowa, who has been so insistent on this question, cannot but acquiesce in the decision of the wisest leadership in congress, with the advice and consent of the president.

To undertake tariff revision now would be a most disastrous proceeding, not merely from a party standpoint, but because it is not important, but from a financial and industrial standpoint. It will be easier and create less disturbance if done immediately after the next presidential election. What is at stake is that time the new tariff cannot be made an immediate and bitter political issue, but the new schedules can be put into effect with the least disturbance. The conditions of the country in the meantime may undergo serious changes and this program on the tariff will have to be varied accordingly, but the fact that there is to be no revision itself will in itself be an important factor in the continuance of our present high prosperity. The agreement reached in Washington is one of the best assets in our continuance in prosperity.

It is to be hoped that there will be no Republican dissent to this program, and we feel certain that it will not come from the governor of Iowa, who has been so insistent on this question, and the politicians ought to see it in that way—Cedar Rapids Republican.

## To Secure Fair Treatment.

"We have reached the day when we must be willing to make generous concessions if we are to receive fair treatment in Europe."—Buffalo Express.

This is the conclusion reached in view of threats by Germany and France to mark up their tariffs on American exports while looking for "generous concessions" from our tariff on German and French exports in order to secure fair treatment! We are to take the bread out of the mouths of American wage earners and their families merely because some European nation threatens to treat us unfairly if we don't!

Our tariff is our own. It suits us. It was made for Americans, not for Germans or Frenchmen. Under it we are buying \$700,000,000 a year of competitive goods from foreign producers. Shall we be scared into buying more? If so, how much more? If we show the white feather now when and where will the big stick bluff game stop? Are we always to be at the mercy of foreign blackmailers? For shame! The Express needs to take a few stitches in its patriotism and its common sense. Both are getting the worse for wear when it talks about making generous concessions in order to secure fair treatment! There is a better way to secure fair treatment, and the weapons are in our own hands.

## The Rise in Price of Labor.

"Some idea of the amount of this tariff trust graft may be obtained by considering the difference between the rise of prices in this country and in England."—N.Y. Herald.

The rise in price of labor, for instance. Prices of commodities have risen the world over during the past few years, but nowhere has the price of labor risen as it has in the United States.

## WINTER TIME IN KABUL.

More Pleasant Places Than the Capital of Afghanistan.

The cold is intense, the snow lies deep in the streets and the winds are freezing. Winter, beginning early in October, is a long and dreary season, renders life in Kabul difficult and uncomfortable. Charcoal is the chief fuel, and as the houses, owing to numerous doors and windows, are very draughty, the supply of wood very limited, and coal unobtainable, it is necessary to wear, even in the house, treble thicknesses of clothing, and the longest, warmest and thickest of fur coats outside the doors.

Meal times under such rigorous conditions are a distinct misfortune, writes Angus Hamilton in the *Lady's Realm*. All foodstuffs freeze solid, bread has to be chopped with an ax, the drinking water broken with a hammer. Pickles, sauces, jams and ink are better put away until the spring.

Joists must be served piping hot from the fire and lying over a pan of glowing charcoal—even then the center will probably be unthawed, while the material of the joints will be gulped rigidly if it is not to freeze before it is swallowed. There are but few compensations, even in Kabul, for the severity of the climate. If one ventures out it is most necessary to keep out of the cold winds.

## Invigorate the Digestion.

To invigorate the digestion, and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels there is nothing so good as that old remedy, Dr. Brandreth's Pills, which has been in use for over a century. They cleanse the blood and impart new vigor to the body. One or two every night for a week will usually be all that is required. For Constipation or Dyspepsia, one or two taken every night will afford great relief.

Brandreth's Pills are the same fine laxative tonic pill your grandparents used and being a vegetable are adapted to every system.

Sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

## In the Matter of Tips.

The man who tips the highest gets the best service and the most ostentatious deference. "Give this to the cook," said a Louis parvane, handing one dollar to the waiter with his order, "and tell him to cook it my way." "Give this to the cook," said a scotch at the next table, handing a two dollar bill to the waiter with his order, "and tell him to cook it my own way." He will be a better cook than I am. We will not be outdone. We will not shrink in any man's shadow. At the same time the pace is too hot and fast for most of us.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Health of New York City.

Statistics of the board of health show that the general death rate in New York city is decreasing in all diseases excepting the four groups of acute respiratory troubles, cancer, diseases of the heart and diseases of the kidneys.

## Record of Forty Years.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale has been attending White House receptions since 1862. On the latest occasion he presented one of his grandchildren.

## MAYOR OF SUNBURY

Says Pe-ru-na Is a Good Medicine.

Hon. C. C. Brooks, Mayor of Sunbury, Ohio, also Attorney for Farmers' Bank and Sunbury Building and Loan Co., writes:

"I have the utmost confidence in the virtue of Peru-na. It is a great medicine. I have used it and I have known many of my friends who have obtained beneficial results from its use. I cannot praise Peru-na too highly."

HON. C. C. BROOKS.

## THERE are a host of petty ailments

which are the direct result of the weather.

This is more true of the excessive heat of summer and the intense cold of winter, but is partly true of all seasons of the year.

Whether it be a cold or a cough, catarrh of the head or bow complaint, whether the liver be affected or the kidneys, the cause is very liable to be the same.

The weather slightly deranges the mucous membranes of the organs and the result is some functional disorder. Peru-na has become a standby in thousands of homes for minor ailments of this sort.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peru-na

Almanac for 1907.















It is said when our friends depart, but it is worse when our virtues die.

Until the sultan engaged a European artillery expert, Halls didn't know that the imperial forces were firing at him.

Bombthrowing seems to be on the increase in this country. Funny that it isn't applauded as it is when it happens away off in Russia.

Philologists have found that originally the word chauffeur meant murderous brigand. Now in the world could the meaning of it ever have been so changed?

There is reassurance for Mr. Atwood in the words from Berlin that surgery can now attach a beheaded man's head to the trunk again, that is unless the man has lost his head entirely.

Parlans, who like to have a designating epithet for everything and everybody, call the actresses who ride in touring cars, wrapped up in automobile coats, "the little bears of the boulevards."

We are having the kind of a winter in which a shrewd husband can make a big hit with his wife and at the same time experience no personal discomfort by getting up to light the kitchen fire.

The burning of the bride's toys is part of the wedding ceremony in Japan. The bride lights a torch which she hands to the bridegroom, who with it lights a fire in which the toys are destroyed.

When the United States gets that biggest battleship in the world the secretary of the navy wants, her saucy ship will be a beauty that will attract the admiration of the globe. She will, in fact, be the belle of the seas.

The biggest gain in numbers of immigrants last year was from Italy, Russia, Greece, Turkey and the orient. It should not be rashly said that this is not cause for congratulation. It may be in the places they came from.

John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service, is one of the best amateur magicians in the country. He performs wonders with a deck of cards and his sleight-of-hand maneuvers with coin, handkerchiefs and other objects are a source of constant wonder to his friends.

An invention of Fraa Antonette Arizson and exhibited at the recent musical exposition in Berlin consists of a method of increasing the resonance of the voice by inserting a film under the roof of the mouth, making a sort of sounding board. The apparatus is intended for the use of orators, officers, sea captains, etc., as well as for singers.

A new company capitalized at \$5,000,000 has been formed by John D. Spreckles, Jr., William Clayton and Harry L. Titus, with the avowed purpose of building a railroad from San Diego, Cal., to Yuma, Ariz., and of the Imperial valley. The articles of incorporation have been filed in San Diego, and the official title of the corporation is the San Diego & Arizona Railway company.

In commemoration of the rare foresight and wisdom of the indomitable courage which led William H. Sewall, then secretary of state, to induce an unwilling congress to purchase Alaska for his country the citizens of Seattle will erect a monument to commemorate the act which has secured the grand old statesman to the people of the northwest. It is planned to complete the monument in time for the Alaska-Yukon Pacific exposition, which is to be held in the summer of 1909.

The New Zealand International exhibition, now in progress, is the most important one ever held in Australasia. It covers 14 acres, and the cost of the main buildings is estimated at \$500,000, though the entire expenditures before opening were probably three times that sum. All nations were invited to exhibit, and it is regretted that American Manufacturers did not respond. The Standard Oil company, through its New Zealand representative, is the only American concern with an exhibit.

Work seems to be waiting for the person who can do it. In Detroit the employment agencies are said to be practically idle because there are few out of work. In Boston a free state employment bureau, opened on December 3, announced that it advertised printed on the Saturday before, that it had on its books demand for more than 400 workers at wages varying from five dollars a month and board for a boy, to \$50 a week for workers in an electrical shop.

A Philadelphia minister claims Adam was a negro, but the claim doesn't seem well founded. If he had been, no doubt he would have claimed he was kicked out of the garden on account of his color.

An Indiana boy who was impelled to lick every kid he met, but found too many, must have thought that he was destined to become a captain of industry.

Although it rejected simplified spelling, the house was afraid to go back on simplified salaries.

**PERSONAGES OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE THAW TRIAL NOW ON IN NEW YORK CITY.**



**STANDARD OIL COMBINE IS SEVERELY ARRAIGNED**

**INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, IN REPORT TO CONGRESS, DECLARES IT IS WORST OF ALL TRUSTS—CHARGED WITH MANY CRIMES.**

Washington.—The most terrific arraignment of the Standard Oil company yet made by either private or public investigator was that filed with congress Monday by the Interstate commerce commission.

Every conceivable corporate crime, from discrimination and false pretenses to bribery, corruption of the press and of public officials, is contained in the catalogue of charges.

After a long and painstaking investigation ordered by congress, in which hundreds of witnesses were examined in various cities of the country, and ample opportunity was given the oil octopus to defend itself, the commission makes a report that completely overshadows the sensational disclosures revealed in the report of Commissioner of Corporations Garfield on the same subject last May.

**Monopoly and Its Methods.**  
Garfield's report was based largely to the relations of the Standard Oil company to the railroads of the country; the interstate commerce commission's report goes into the whole subject of monopolistic control of the oil market, and details of the oil magnates' various methods of crushing competition.

Some of these methods are outlined by the commission as follows:  
"The Standard has sold 'different' grades of oil at different prices for the same barrel."

**Bribery and Vandal Press.**

"It has paid employees of independent oil companies for information as to the business of those competitors, and has paid employees of industrial companies to secure the adoption of its oil in preference to that of its competitors."

"It has followed every barrel of in-

dependent oil to its destination. Its agents are instructed to secure customers at any sacrifice."

"It has tampered with the oil inspectors in different states. The laws of several states concerning the inspection of oil are singularly defective, and this has been turned to profit by the Standard."

"The Standard buys advertising space in many newspapers which it fills, not with advertisements, but with reading matter prepared by agents kept for that purpose and paid for at advertising rates, as ordinary news. The assumption is that this literature furnishes many of the ideas touching the great benefits conferred upon the public by the Standard Oil company."

"It has used such purchased or independently organized companies to kill off competitors by such companies reducing prices."

"The operation of such fake independent concerns has been one of its most effective means of destroying competition."

"The Standard has habitually reduced the price against its competitors in a particular locality while maintaining its prices at other places. When competition was destroyed, it restored or advanced former prices."

**Time for Government to Act.**  
"It is becoming necessary," says the report, "for the uprooting of established wrongs and the prevention of others, that the government should fix in the first instance the rates and regulations for the transportation of oil. This method has been adopted by the legislature of one state."

"It will probably be found necessary to do this in the case of oil, as in that of other commodities, the function of transportation from that of production and transportation."

The investigation by the commission failed to disclose any instance where a railway company has been interested directly in oil lands or in petroleum production, only one instance was discovered where officials of a railway company were interested in the production and sale of oil.

**SUPPLIES STALLED IN SNOW.**

**Coal and Groceries for Northwest Blocked by New Storm.**

Minneapolis, Minn.—The snow blockade and fuel famine in the north west continues and relief seems about as remote as ever.

During the past 24 hours another snowstorm has swept North Dakota and Minnesota. From points along the Soo, Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads come information about stalled trains and deserted engines and snow plows. Hundreds of cars of coal and groceries, started outward during the past few days in the wake of the rotaries, may not now reach their destination for days or weeks.

**McKinley's Birthday Celebrated.**

Washington.—The anniversary of the birth of William McKinley, late president of the United States, was celebrated Tuesday night at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, where Maj. McKinley worshiped while serving in congress and later when he was elevated to the presidency. A large and representative audience attended. The meeting was held under the auspices of the United States Historical society, and Harry A. Colman, president of that organization, presided.

**Missing Mayor Returns.**

Bloomington, Ill.—Mayor A. O. Erickson, who disappeared on Saturday, returned Tuesday night, having been to New York. He says: "I had an impulse to go some place, and I went."

**Powder Mill Explosion Kills Two.**

Fountain, Ind.—The powder mill of the Laffin & Rand Powder company, near here, was destroyed by an explosion Tuesday. Jack Garner and Max Burdett, the only employees in the mill at the time, were blown to atoms.

**Illinois Centennial Dies.**

Rockford, Ill.—Otis Eddy, aged 102 years, died at his home here Tuesday. He was believed to be the oldest man in this country in years of memory, having been initiated into the order May 20, 1826.

**FIELD'S SECURITY HOLDINGS.**

**Par Value About \$40,000,000, Real Worth Much More.**

Chicago.—Details of the late Marshall Field have been made public. His real estate was conservatively estimated at \$75,000,000 as the total value of the Field estate the personal property is placed at \$50,000,000. The executors of the estate, who are in the probate court late in the afternoon their inventory of the property.

The par value of the stocks and bonds is shown, but no statement is made giving the present cash value of these securities. For this reason it becomes difficult to give an accurate estimate of the present worth of the property. The investments are generally among those classed as "gilt edged," and the securities generally have today a far higher market value than the par figures would indicate.

The listed value of these personal holdings of the late Marshall Field is a sum in the neighborhood of \$40,000,000, but in some cases the market value of stocks is five times as great as the par value. Actual cash in Chicago banks is over \$4,000,000.

**Explosion in Serbian Palace.**

Belgrade, Servia.—A mysterious explosion occurred at the palace Saturday evening, which shattered many windows of the building. It was stated that the explosion resulted from leaving a quantity of gunpowder and cartridges too near a stove in the private apartments of the crown prince. No body was injured.

**Three Firemen Perish.**

Buffalo, N. Y.—Buried under tons of ice-coated debris of the Seneca building at 101-109 Seneca street, destroyed by fire Monday, three firemen are probably dead or so badly injured that they will die before aid can reach them.

**Suicide in a Sanitarium.**

Battle Creek, Mich.—Charles W. Schell, aged 52, a capitalist and banker of Memphis, Tenn., committed suicide here Monday at the Battle Creek sanitarium, where he was being treated for a nervous trouble.

**Illinois State News**  
Recent Happenings of Interest in the Various Cities and Towns.

**FIND MORE DOUGHERTY SCRIP.**

**Peoria School Board Now Has Hopes of Recovering Money.**

Peoria.—With the finding of a bundle of forged scrip, executed by Newton C. Dougherty, ex-superintendent of public schools, in a box of rubbish at the public library building, hope has been restored to the minds of the members of the school board in the outcome of suits to recover the amount of the shortages.

The scrip will be kept locked tightly in a safety deposit box in one of the banks of the city until offered in evidence against the treasurers and their bondsmen.

When the school board safe was blown open several weeks ago and what was thought to be all of the Dougherty forged scrip stolen, there was consternation in the camp of the school board. The prosecution had been based largely upon the signatures of the former superintendent of schools. It was expected to prove his signature in court, and in this manner gain judgment against him.

With success in such proceedings the school board is able to proceed with the prosecution of the other members of the Dougherty family and his relatives.

It is asserted that Dougherty gave a large amount of his property to his sons and daughter and members of his wife's family. It was first necessary to get judgment against him before they could do anything to recover the property which he had transferred.

**JUROR TELLS OF BRIDE OFFER.**

**Attempt to Stop Investigation of Alleged Graft at Peoria.**

Peoria.—Further attempts to suppress the investigation of graft among the county officials were disclosed when one of the grand jurors admitted that he had been approached by a friend of one of the former judges. Cash was offered if the juror would promise to try and stop the prosecution.

It is probable that it will require a full week to complete the investigation. The jurors are going over the itemized accounts of former Sheriff Potter and admit that some of the charges will be startling. Sheriff Potter, who is now in the city, left his office, purchased a \$15,000 farm and Deputy Ed Peters bought a drug store. Their free spending of money is to be a subject of investigation by the grand jury.

**Mad from Grip Siege; Suicide.**

Elgin.—Driven insane by a long siege of grip in her family, Mrs. Fred Merritt, residing near Elgin, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid. The three eldest children and the husband are just recovering from serious illness from the grip, and the youngest child, aged six months, is now suffering with pneumonia. Mrs. Merritt lost her reason through ceaseless watching by the bedides.

**Man Struck by Engine.**

Pana.—George L. Thomas, who has been employed at the new water wheel, which the Illinois Central Railway company is installing near Elgin, was seriously injured. He was near the track when he slipped and fell on the ice just as an engine was passing. He fell face downward and was struck in the stomach by the engine, resulting in a fracture of the skull. He died in the hospital.

**Will Send Pauper to Hospital.**

Taylorville.—Christian county supervisors have decided to send all pauper patients to the hospital in this city for treatment. The hospital manager has asked the supervisors to give them, giving them medical treatment and board for \$3.50 a week, and the superintendent thinks this cheaper than pauper care can be cared for in their homes.

**Suit to Recover Reinsurance.**

Freeport.—The Chicago Title and Trust company, receiver for the Germania Insurance company, has filed suit in the circuit court against the Royal Insurance company to recover \$3,100,000 paid for reinsurance. It is contended that the Germania company was not a bona fide insurer, and the case will be heard during the March term.

**State Cup to Bunker Hill Man.**

Carlinville.—Theodore Benner, of Bunker Hill, in this county, captured the state cup, a beautiful silver trophy, which is annually awarded by the Ray Ymcaur Rock club, of Matteson. Mr. Benner has on exhibition 29 of his best birds. His birds scored more points than those of any other exhibitor.

**Fall from His Engine.**

Auburn.—F. E. Ashberry, of Bloomington, an engineer on a northbound Chicago & Alton freight train, fell from his engine at Thayer, a small station a few miles south of this city, and suffered a dislocated shoulder.

**Sheep Froze to Death.**

Sterling.—One of the most pitiable sights attending the devastation of the recent Rock club, of Matteson, was a field near Prophetstown, where 50 sheep stood, frozen in their tracks.

**BATTLE OVER WATER POWER.**

**Sanitary District in Fight for Land Worth Millions.**

Joliet.—The battle over the right to water powers, the value of which runs into millions, began in the Will county circuit court, when the sanitary district of Chicago filed an amended bill to condemn the property owned now by the Economy Light and Power company below South street in Joliet.

The district made the claim that the Desplaines river bed in section 21 belongs to the state of Illinois, and that the riparian rights of the banks of the river in that section also belong to the state of Illinois.

The Economy company maintained that the same contention had been settled by the supreme court of Illinois in a large number of previous condemnation cases.

Col. Thompson in a strong address to the court on the motion to dismiss the condemnation suit of the sanitary district declared that the district was trying to work a fraud and a delusion. He claimed that the real object was to secure immense water power rights which the Economy company owns, and he insisted that the district was using a mere subterfuge in attempting to make out that it required this new land for drainage purposes.

The bill on file by the district states that \$53,000,000 has been spent by the district thus far on the channel, and that the Economy company is seeking to get back that rightfully belong to the district.

**SON'S ENGINE KILLS FATHER.**

**Victim Worked Thirty-six Hours and Dropped on Tracks.**

Norris City.—A. D. Salsbury, aged 51 years, was run over and killed by a construction engine on the new portion of the Big Four tracks here. He was working on the dirt preparer and having been on duty 36 hours without rest he is thought to have fallen off. His body was mangled. His son was firing on the engine which ran over him.

**Wabash Train Strikes Hand-Car.**

Illopolis.—Three section men on the Wabash railroad were saved from instant death and a disastrous wreck to the train was averted near here by what seems to be the hand of Providence. The men were loading a hand-car with a switch stand and their tools, when a passenger train rounded a curve, at full speed. The men started to take the hand-car off the track when the switch stand fell off the car, lighting across the rails. Seeing that they could not save the car and switch stand and not be injured, the men ran away from the spot. The engine plowed into the obstruction and the car and switch stand were utterly destroyed. The pilot of the engine was also badly broken.

**Editor Charged with Falsifying.**

Peoria.—James H. McCartney, of Hilledale, Ill., editor of the Post, and Frank A. Walker of the same place, were arrested by United States officers for falsifying to rural free delivery examiners papers. Walker is a veteran of the Spanish-American war and was wounded in the service, but possessed insufficient education to enable him to pass the examination. He and McCartney signed side during the examination, and McCartney's papers were passed to the examiner bearing Walker's signature. The men were released on bonds of \$1,000 each.

**Dying Woman Seeks Revenge.**

Kewanee.—Leaving as her last request that her husband, who deserted her and five small children one year ago, might not be permitted to see her body, Mrs. William Hillman died. A few hours before she had learned Hillman had returned from Aurora, this state, and wished to be forgiven. She denied him admittance to the house.

Four children, as well as Mrs. Hillman, have died in the last few months. The home was poverty stricken, but the facts did not become known in time for assistance to reach the suffering family.

**Is Arrested for Grand Larceny.**

Deatur.—Joe Ruck, of Bloomington, was arrested by Capt. Myers on a state warrant sworn out by Riley Jewell, charging Ruck with grand larceny. Jewell claims that Ruck went to Deatur, Ill., and got a letter in which was a money order for \$28.48 to which he forged Jewell's name and then got it cashed.

**Miner Caught by Falling Wall.**

Pana.—Frank Hacke, a miner, was seriously injured in the Springfield mine by a falling wall. He sustained a broken rib and also a dislocated shoulder. He was also otherwise injured internally.

**Baby Killed in Folding Bed.**

Arco.—While in the one-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. El Collins, was sleeping in a folding bed an older sister climbed on the bed, and before it was discovered the child had smothered.

**TRY TO LYNCH NEGRO**

**MOB IN PITTSBURGH SEEKS TO KILL COLORED MAN.**

**HIS FRIENDS ATTACKED**

**Wild Chase Through Business District Is Stopped Finally by the Police and Firemen.**

Pittsburg, Pa.—C. A. Jackson, a negro, bleeding from many wounds on the head, is locked up in the central police station, following an exciting and almost successful attempt to lynch him Wednesday night by a crowd of several hundred persons on Fifth avenue, between Wood and Market streets, in the heart of the business district.

A number of unknown negroes who tried to protect Jackson were roughly by the mob and quickly disappeared.

A mobway asked the negro to buy a paper. Jackson obeyed him roughly into the street. The boy threw a stone that struck Jackson on the head. The mob then jumped the street and began choking the boy.

Some one cried "Lynch the nigger!" and hundreds of men and boys rushed upon Jackson. Cane, stones, rolled-up newspapers and closed fists were the chief weapons used by the mob.

Backed up against a building, Jackson trembling with fear, shielded his face with his arms while the crowd hit him and tore his clothes. About this time several other negroes took in the situation and endeavored to protect Jackson. Immediately there were cries of "Lynch them!" and "Kill the niggers!"

The mob then turned its attention to Jackson's protectors and soon there were several rough-and-tumble battles.

The mob, crying all the while, "Kill all the negroes!" caught several other negroes and proceeded to bump their heads against the stone buildings.

Jackson, bleeding, and his clothes almost torn off, was temporarily forgotten and he lay on the ground. Somebody cried, "The nigger is escaping!" and several hundred persons took up the chase.

Just below Fifth street Jackson ran into the arms of several policemen. They took him into the alley and attempted to hold back the crowd with their night sticks. They were fast losing ground, however, when a large force of city firemen from a nearby engine house came to their aid. The police and firemen guarded the entrance to the alley until the patrol wagon, loaded with officers, responded to a riot call.

Within a few minutes the crowd was scattered. The same application of night sticks and Jackson was locked up.

**COAST MEN ARE PACIFIED.**

**Conference at White House on Japanese School Question.**

Washington.—After two hours' conference at the White House Wednesday night, regarding the Japanese question on the Pacific coast, the California delegation in congress authorized the following statement:

"The California delegation had a very full and harmonious discussion with the president, the secretary of state and the secretary of the navy on the serious questions relating to the Japanese on the Pacific coast. The character of the discussion leaves us to feel confident that a solution will be reached satisfactory to all concerned."

"The result of the meeting is that the delegation has telegraphed to the president of the San Francisco board of education and the superintendent of schools to come to Washington at once for a conference with the president and secretary of state."

**SIXTY DEAD IN STUART MINE.**

**Late Advice Reduce Number of Victims of the Disaster.**

Charleston, W. Va.—Late advice received from the scene of the disaster at the Stuart company's mine at Stuart, Fayette county, is that the number of victims will be about 60, instead of 75 or 80 as was first estimated. The San Francisco board of education and the superintendent of schools to come to Washington at once for a conference with the president and secretary of state.

**Wyoming Senator Dies.**

Cheyenne, Wyo.—State Senator Stephen A. D. Kelster, of Lander, Wyo., died of appendicitis Wednesday at Chadron, Neb. He became sick three weeks ago when coming to Cheyenne to attend the legislature.

**Fifth Attempt to Wreck Train.**

Springfield, Mo.—A fifth attempt to wreck trains on the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield railway was made one mile south of Osceola Tuesday night. A section foreman found eight railroad spikes between rails.

**Engine Explodes, Two Killed.**

Fort Wayne.—A Pennsylvania railroad engine pulling a freight exploded 12 miles west of here Wednesday morning, seriously injuring and killing two men, and practically demolishing the entire train of 20 empty cars.





# THE ELUGE

By DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS, Author of "THE COAST" and "THE ELUGE"

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

But my vanity was not done to me. Led on by it, I proceeded to have one of those ridiculous "generous impulses"—I persuaded myself that there must be some decency in this liberty, in addition to the prudence which I flattered myself was the chief cause. "I have been unjust to Roebuck," I thought. "I have been misjudging his character." And incredibly though it seems, I said to him with a good deal of genuine emotion: "I don't know how to thank you, Mr. Roebuck. And, instead of trying, I want to apologize to you. I have thought many hard things against you; have spoken some of them. I had better have been attending to my own conscience, instead of criticizing yours."

"Thank you, Blacklock," said he, in a voice that made me feel as if I were a little boy in the crossroads church, believing I could just see the angels floating above the heads of the singers in the choir behind the preacher. "Thank you. I am not surprised that you have misjudged me. God has given me a great work to do, and those who do His will in this wicked world must expect martyrdom. I should never have had the courage to do what I have done, what He has done through me, had He not guided my every step."

On my first day in long trousers I may have been more ill at ease than I was that Sunday evening at the Ellerslys, but I doubt it.

When I came into their big drawing-room and took a look around at the assembled guests, I never felt more at home in my life. "Yes," said I to myself, as Mrs. Ellersly was greeting me and as I noted the friendly interest in the glances of the women, "this is where I belong. I'm beginning to come into my own."

As I look back on it now, I can't refrain from smiling at my own simplicity—and snobbishness. For, so determined was I to believe what I was working for was worth while, that I actually fancied there were upon these in reality ordinary people, ordinary in looks, ordinary in intelligence, some subtle marks of superiority, that made them at a glance superior to the common run. This ecstasy of snobbishness deluded me as to the women only—for, as I looked at the men, I at once felt myself their superior. They were an inconsequential, patterned lot. I even was better dressed than any of them, except possibly Mowbray Langdon, and if he showed to more advantage than I, it was because of his manner, which, as I have probably said before, is superior to that of any human being I've ever seen—man or woman.

"You are to take Anita in," said Mrs. Ellersly. With a laughable smile that I was doing myself proud, I crossed the room easily and took my stand in front of her. She shook hands with me politely enough. Langdon was sitting beside her; I had interrupted their conversation.

"Hello, Blacklock!" said Langdon, with a quizzical, satirical smile with the eyes only. "It seems strange to see you at such peaceful pariahs." His glance traveled over me critically—and that was the beginning of my trouble. Presently he rose, left me alone with her.

"You know Mr. Langdon?" she said, obviously because she felt she must say something.

"Oh, yes," I replied. "We are old friends. What a tremendous swell he is—really a swell." This with enthusiasm.

She made no comment. I debated with myself whether to go on talking to Langdon. I decided against it because all I knew of him had to do with matters down town—and Mowbray had impressed it upon me that down town was taboo in the drawing-room.

I rummaged my brain in vain for another and suitable topic.

She sat, and I stood—she tranquil and beautiful and cold, I every instant more miserably self-conscious. When the start for the dining-room was made I offered her my left arm, though I had carefully planned beforehand just what I would do. She—without hesitation and, as I know now, in sympathy for me in my suffering—was taking my wrong arm, when it flashed on me like a blinding light in the face that I ought to be on the other side of her. I got red, tripped in the far-sprawling train of Mrs. Langdon, tore it slightly, tried to get to the other side of Miss Ellersly by walking in front of her, recovered myself somehow, stumbled round behind her, walked on her train and finally arrived at her left side, conscious in every red-hot atom of me that I was making a spectacle of myself and that the whole company was enjoying it. I must have seemed to them an ignorant boor; in fact, I had been about a great deal among people who knew how to behave, and had I never given the matter of how

to conduct myself on that particular occasion an instant's thought, I should have got on without the least trouble.

It was with a sigh of profound relief that I sank upon the chair between Miss Ellersly and Mrs. Langdon, safe from danger of making "breaks," so I hoped, for the rest of the evening. But within a very few minutes I realized that my little misadventure had unnerved me. My hands were trembling so that I could scarcely lift the soup spoon to my lips, and my throat had got so far beyond control that I had difficulty in swallowing. Miss Ellersly and Mrs. Langdon were each busy with the man on the other side of her; I was left to my own reflections, and I was not sure whether this made me more or less uncomfortable. To add to my torment, I grew angry, with myself. I looked up and down and cross the big table, noted all these self-satisfied people perfectly at their ease; and I said to myself: "What's the matter with you, Matt? They're only men and women, and by no means the best specimen of the breed. You've got more brains than all of 'em put together, probably; is there one of the lot that could get a job at good wages if thrown on the world? What do you



care what they think of you? It's a damn sight more important when you think of them, as it won't be many years before you'll hold everything they value, everything that makes them of consequence, in the hollow of your hand."

When the ladies withdrew, the other men drew together, talking of people I did not know and of things I did not care about—I thought then that they were avoiding me deliberately as the others have gone. "They're the sort of men who avoid a wild one that some wind has accidentally blown down among them. I know now that my forbidding aspect must have been responsible for my isolation. However, I sat alone, sullenly resisting old Ellersly's constrained efforts to get me into the conversation, and angrily suspicious that Langdon was enjoying my discomfort more than the cigarette he was apparently absorbed in.

Old Ellersly's growing more and more nervous before my dark and sullen look, finally seated himself beside me. "I hope you'll stay after the others have gone," said he. "They'll leave early, and we can have a quiet smoke and talk."

All unstrung though I was, I yet had the desperate courage to resolve that I'd not leave, defeated in the eyes of the one person whose opinion I really cared about. "Very well," said I, in reply to him.

He and I did not follow the others to the drawing-room, but turned into the library adjoining. From where I seated myself I could see from the drawing-room—saw the others leaving, saw Langdon lingering, ignoring

the impatient glances of his wife, while he talked on and on with Miss Ellersly.

At last Langdon arose. It irritated me to see her color under that indifferent, fascinating smile of his. It irritated me to note that he held her hand all the time he was saying good-by, and the fact that he held it as if he'd as lief not be holding it hardly lessened my longing to rush in and knock him down. What he did was all in the way of perfect good manners, and would have jarred no one not superstitious, like me—and like his wife. I saw that she, too, was frowning.

In an aimless sort of way Miss Ellersly, after the Langdons had disappeared, left the drawing-room by the same door. Still aimlessly wandering, she drifted into the library by the hall door. As I rose, she lifted her eyes, saw me, and drove away the frown of annoyance which came over her face like the faintest haze. In fact, it may have existed only in my imagination. She opened a large, square silver box on the table, took out a cigarette, lit it and holding it, with the smoke lazily curling up from it, between the long slender first and second fingers of her white hand, stood idly turning the leaves of a magazine. I threw my cigar into the fireplace. The slight sound as it struck made her jump, and I saw that, underneath her surface of perfect calm, she was in a nervous state full as tense as my own.

"You smoke?" said I.

"Sometimes," she replied. "It is soothing and distracting. I don't know how it is with others, but when I smoke my mind is quite empty."

"It's a nasty habit—smoking," said I.

"Do you think so?" said she, with the slightest lift to her tone and her eyebrows.

"Especially for a woman," I went on, because I could think of nothing else to say, and would not, at any cost,

thing she probably wished me to think vaguely pleasant.

"You are the first woman I ever knew," I went on, "with whom it was hard for me to get on any sort of terms. I suppose it's my fault. I don't know this game yet. But I'll learn it, if you'll be a little patient; and when I do, I think I'll be able to keep up my end."

She looked at me—just looked. I couldn't begin to guess what was going on in that gracefully-poised head of hers.

"Will you try to be friends with me?" said I, with directed eyes. She continued to look at me in that same steady, puzzling way.

"Will you?" I repeated.

"I have no choice," said she slowly. "I fished. 'What does that mean?' I demanded."

She threw a hurried and, it seemed to me, frightened glance toward the drawing-room. "I didn't intend to offend you," she said in a low voice. "I have been such a good friend to papa—I've no right to feel anything but friendship for you."

"I'm glad to hear you say that," said I. And I was; for those words of hers were the first expression of appreciation and gratitude I had ever got from any member of that family which I was holding up from ruin. I got up my hand, and she laid hers in it.

"There isn't anything I wouldn't do to earn your friendship, Miss Anita," I said, holding her hand tightly, feeling her lifeline to my own. There were, too, as if a flaming torch were being borne through me, were lighting a fire in every vein.

The scarlet poured into her face and neck, and I was, until I thought it would never cease to come. She snatched her hand away and from her face streamed proud resentment. God, how I loved her at that moment!

"Anita, Mr. Blacklock," came from the other room, in her mother's voice. "Come in here and save us old people from boring each other to sleep."

She turned swiftly and went into the other room, I following her. There were a few minutes of conversation—a monologue by her mother. Then I ceased to disregard Ellersly's less and less covert yawns, and rose to take leave. I could not get directly at Anita, but I was seeing that her eyes were fixed on me, as if by some compulsion, some sinister compulsion. I left in high spirits. "No matter why or how she looks at me," said I to myself. "All that is necessary is to get yourself noticed. After that the rest is easy. You must keep cool enough always to remember that under this glamour that intoxicates you, she's a woman, just a woman, waiting for a man."

XII.

"UNTIL TO-MORROW."

A week passed and, just as I was within sight of my limit of patience, Brownell Ellersly appeared at my office. "I can't put my hand on the necessary cash, Mr. Blacklock—at least, not for a few days. Can I count on your further indulgence?" This in his best exhibit of old-fashioned courtesies—the "gentleman" through and through, ignorant of anything useful.

"Don't let that matter worry you, Ellersly," said I, for I wanted to be on a somewhat less business-like basis with that family. "The market's steady, and will go up before it goes down."

"Good!" said he. "By the way, you haven't kept your promise to call."

"I'm a busy man," said I. "You must make my excuses to your wife. But—in the evenings. Couldn't we get up a little theater party—Mrs. Ellersly and your daughter and you and I—Sam, too, if he cares to come?"

"Delightful!" cried he.

"Whenever one of the next five evenings you say," I said. "Let me know by tomorrow morning, will you?" And we talked no more of the neglected margins; we understood each other. When he left he had negotiated a three months' loan of twenty thousand dollars.

They were so surprised that they couldn't conceal it, when they were ushered into my apartment on the Wednesday evening they had fixed upon. If my taste in dress was somewhat less pronounced, my taste in my surroundings was not. I suppose the same instinct that made me like the music and the pictures and the books that were the products of superior minds had guided me right in architecture, decoration and furniture.

I was pleased out of all proportion to its value by what Ellersly and his wife looked and said. But, though I watched Mrs. Ellersly closely, though I tried to draw from her some comment on my belongings—on my pictures, on my superb tapestries, on the beautiful carving of my furniture—I got nothing from her beyond that first look of surprise and pleasure. Her face resumed its staid, calm; her eyes did not wander, her lips, like a crimson bow painted upon her clear, white skin, remained closed. She spoke only when she was spoken to, and then as briefly as possible. The dinner—and a mighty good dinner it was—would have been memorable for strain and silence had not Mrs. Ellersly kept up her incessant chatter. I can't recall a word she said, but I admired her for being able to talk at all I knew she was in the same state as the rest of us, yet she acted perfectly at her ease, and as I thought it if her afterward did I realize that she had done all the talking except answers to her occasional and cleverly sprinkled direct questions.

(To be continued.)

"I could tell you what I think of you in a very few words."

"True, you could, Maria," responded Mr. Meekman. "But you won't, Maria, you won't."

"I could tell you what I think of you in a very few words."

"True, you could, Maria," responded Mr. Meekman. "But you won't, Maria, you won't."

## Compulsory Arbitration a Menace to Organized Labor

By ARTHUR M. WATSON,  
Secretary Carpenters' District Council, Boston.

CERTAIN organizations of employers who have been unsuccessful in their efforts to discredit labor organizations, to curtail their power, and to nullify their efforts to secure better conditions for the toiling masses; who have failed in their campaign of constant litigation and persecution in the courts to disrupt one single international union, are now seeking to create a sentiment in favor of compulsory arbitration.

Our rights as labor unions proceed from our rights as individuals, and we contend that our legal rights to act collectively should go as far as our individual rights. Confronted as we are to-day by immigration unprecedented in history, and by the constant army of unemployed, we realize that it is folly for individuals to make terms with the great corporations who conduct the most of the business of the country.

Collectively we can in some instances successfully combat them. Under present conditions we are not very liable to extract anything unreasonable from society. Very few who work for wages in the cities of the land will ever own their own homes, ride in their own carriages, or properly educate their children. We want all these things which go to make life pleasant.

From whence shall the power to compel arbitration proceed. From the courts? Had we the workers, the same influence in appointments to the bench as those who in this connection we must consider as our adversaries, we might consent. There are so few decisions on record from the courts favoring our contentions that we do not wish to add to their power; the gag is being drawn tighter daily to prohibit the collective action which is our constitutional right. True, labor disputes are some times vexatious to the general public, but without strife it is impossible to secure better conditions, and we do not wish to lose one atom of the rights still accorded us.

To sum up the matter: Compulsory arbitration might reduce the membership of labor unions to a state which might be called involuntary servitude. I can conceive of no practical plan whereby this can come to pass without giving undue advantage to the property-owning and privileged classes of the community.

We must admit that labor is a necessity; employers may be considered as a necessary evil. We, in our desire for better living; they, in their desire for profits, must necessarily clash at times. Out of all these things comes good in the end.

Arthur M. Watson

## That Fortunate American Girl

By PAUL BOURGET,  
Famous French Novelist and Academician.

and unattended, is not the whole cause of the confusion.

The similarity goes much farther. They wear the same jewels and the same toilets; they enjoy the same liberty of laughing and talking; they read the same books; they have the same gestures, the same full-blown beauty and, thanks to the invention of the chaperon, there is not a theater or restaurant party or tea to which they do not go alone and at the invitation of any man of their acquaintances.

The younger the chaperon is the better she is liked. The young widow or the "grass widow," that is, the young wife separated, divorced or simply living away from her husband, fills the conditions of the role to perfection.

That is to say, three young girls, sitting in company with three young men and the said chaperon at Delmonico's, or taking tea with another young man, are as free as if they had no one to answer for them except themselves. This habit of governing themselves without control is responsible for their remarkable self-assurance.

The divorce suits which the newspapers publish in full prove that this young person had as much good sense as she had beauty. For my part, and after having studied human conditions closely, I believe that for a young man of 20 or 25 the best chances of happiness are to be born of a good English family and to study at Oxford, for a young girl it is to be born an American, with a father who made his fortune in mines, railways or land speculation, and enter New York or Washington society under the wing of excellent sponsors.

## Plea for New National Church

By JOHN AUGUSTUS WALL,  
President National Church.

Can a church or party be organized in New York city out of the millions who have neglected or forsaken the paths of their fathers' religion?—a church so vital in all respects that it will attract those who have never entered a church door?

Many people will have many different beliefs, and this state of affairs will always exist; but why can we not respect these petty differences when they stand in the way of progress, and at the same time organize for mutual inspiration and helpfulness? Are honest atheists, infidels, moralists, Spiritualists, Jews, Christians and Ethical Cultivists always to remain at odds with each other?

I would like a church or party broad enough to interest and hold all intelligent thinkers whether orthodox or unorthodox, so long as they believed in being kind and helpful. I want to take the hand of the believer in Darwin, Huxley, Emerson, Paine and Ingels along with the hand of the noble mother whose only faith is in Christianity. I want to cement all these various shades of opinion by the divine power of love—to have them all join in singing the songs of a common brotherhood.

I want a plain, common-sense church—a people's church free of all superstition, hypocrisy and dead-deadly rules—an institutional-industrial society that shall stand for the greater advancement of civic and ethical knowledge—a militant, twentieth-century organization that should by the power of intelligent co-operation drive out the rule of gold and bring in the Golden Rule.



## Barrington Local Happenings Told in Short Paragraphs

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bauman Friday, a girl.

A birthday party was given Thursday for Mr. R. Purcell.

Dr. Shaefer went to Clarence, Ia. this morning.

Mrs. Wm. Howarth is quite ill.

Mrs. Meyer, of Chicago, formerly Anna Buecher, sister of Nico's Buecher, was buried at Palatine this week.

C. H. Horn, of Chicago, was here Thursday and sold his property on Cemetery street just south of Main to Henry Holstein for \$2,000.

It is believed that Anton Broemmelkamp is the oldest man in town, he being 97 years old. His home is on Grove avenue.

Yesterday afternoon a musicale was given by the Thursday club at Mrs. C. F. Hawley's in which only club members took part with solos, piano selections and readings. During the evening gentlemen attended and the time was passed in playing chess. Mrs. E. Alverson and E. Prouty won the prizes.

Mrs. Emily Hawley visited Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Smith in Austin Friday.

Mrs. Geo. Carmichael entertained on Wednesday her brother Frank Southwick and bride of Iowa.

Kalamazoo is the cleanest and best finish for walls. Sold in 4 pound packages at Alcott & Co's.

Mrs. Amy Olcott entertained Miss Ida Leason of Chicago this week at her home on Grove avenue.

Ray Palatiz continues to be very poorly and unable to move about the house.

Prof. Harris reports that there is a prospect of vocal music instruction being added to our school course. This would be a good movement as all standard schools of the times have a vocal teacher.

Lloyd Robertson of Carlisle, Ark., arrived home Sunday night for a short visit at the old home on Lake street.

Prof. C. S. Horn of Chicago will here Tuesday at the Girls' Band meeting in the afternoon and the Boys' in evening, for the first time since before Christmas. Both the Professor and Mrs. Horn have been ill and they leave Sunday for a Southern trip.

The Primary room enjoyed visit from three of the parents last week, the Mesdames Brockway, Kline and Boyer.

Conrad Lipofsky was kept at home for several days by a severe wound in head, but has returned to his school-room.

John Snyder returned to school Monday after an illness of two weeks.

Miss Robertson was ill Monday and was unable to teach.

Rev. D. D. Vaughn of Chicago will speak on next Sunday morning on the "City Mission Work in Chicago." Everyone is invited to come and hear about what is being done for the Italians, Bohemians, etc., of the great city of Chicago.

On Saturday evening Mrs. George Comstock entertained the twelve ladies of the church club and their husbands.

Miss Pearl Tremble went to Cary Tuesday to live.

Rev. and Mrs. F. N. Lapham were guests last Tuesday and Friday of the David Cook family in Elgin.

Mrs. McCarthy and daughter Rose of Chicago visited Sunday with their relatives, the Donleaves and Kirshys here.

Raymond Jensen of Elia street celebrated his sixth birthday Monday evening with a party to eight little friends who played games and had a fine supper.

Miss Dawn Silverman niece of Mr. and Mrs. Henry White who makes her home here, returned Tuesday from a visit in Peru, Ind., where she has been about five weeks.

Sam Schaefer, the nine years old son of Henry Schaefer, who lives south of town, is getting along nicely after his accident but will be unable to walk for weeks to come. A week ago Sunday his leg was crushed by a fall or kick from a horse, he not being able to tell which as he slipped and fell just before the horse kicked him.

Valentine thoughts are possessing the children and valentine ads and articles are appearing in the stores for Feb. 14 isn't very far off.

FOR SALE—Lot 4 by 8 rods on east side of Harrison street just north of Main street. C. H. Horn, 927 41st court, Chicago.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Groff Wednesday, Jan. 30, a son.

The Y. M. C. A. basket social attracted a goodly crowd to Barrington hall last night with its fair play. Forty-six dollars were accumulated so one can judge of the good time current. A full "dinner-pull" of Miss Alma Stiefenhofer sold for nearly five dollars. A program of songs and readings with a talk by Prof. Fulton was given.

FOR SALE—Fine young laying chickens. THOMAS MAHER, Randall's Lake, Ill.

### Home-made Cooking.

Do not forget the sale of home-made cooking under the auspices of the Aid Society which will be held in the Methodist church parlors, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 9th from one to five o'clock. This makes a fine opportunity for the ladies to have a rest from doing their own cooking, and also to try some good cooking of other ladies. It would be wise to plan not to do your usual baking and cooking Saturday, Feb. 9th, but go to the sale of home-made things.

There will be white and brown bread, biscuits, pork and beans, pies, cakes, etc. All these will be made fresh Saturday morning.

There will also be for sale, kitchen and fancy aprons, sweeping caps and a new "taking" kind of sunbonnet and comforters. Come to see and buy.

Will Observe Lincoln's Birthday.

General Sweeney Post, No. 275 G. A. R. will observe Lincoln's birthday, Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, in their hall. The members of the G. A. R. of the W. R. C. of the Y. M. C. A. and all friends for whom there is room are invited to attend. Superintendent Fulton will give an address on Lincoln and there will be readings and music.

### Notice.

Barrington, Ill., Jan. 28 1907.

I, Aug. Haak, have made a mistake. I had a little talk with Mr. Holstein and I told him if he found the hog in the pen to ship it which he did. But I had also sold it to Wm. Peters and accepted a check from him. Therefore do not accuse Mr. Holstein or anyone else of stealing this hog.

Aug. Haak

### LAKE ZURICH.

Cattle thrive on Smith Bros. Stock Foods.

Mrs. E. A. Plick is visiting in Chicago.

Fred Fisher of Iowa is visiting his sisters, Mesdames H. L. Pehm, Tank and Helmut.

The ladies have organized a bowling club which will meet every Thursday afternoon. All are invited to join.

Mr. Padlock of Palatine transacted business here Tuesday.

Call on Smith Bros. when your coal bin is empty.

Mrs. John Dickson has returned home from Nevada, Ia.

Misses T. and L. Hokenmeyer spent Sunday with their sister, Mrs. Otto Frank.

Quite a number of the young folks attended the masquerade at Long Grove last Saturday.

Bert Selp returned Tuesday from a visit with Libertyville relatives.

In securing that pleasing comedy "Was his Marriage a Failure?" for two nights stand in Lake Zurich Opera House Mr. Rickman, proprietor, has again shown his wish to please the public and has given them the opportunity to enjoy at a very low price one of the best comedies paying outside the large cities. Remember the date, evenings of Feb. 2nd and 3rd. Admission 25c. reserved seats 35c. children 15c.

### Think This Over.

Wisdom is the science of happiness. Get a telephone to make your home both pleasant and safe. It is not costly. Other people are already enjoying the service. Why not you?

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY.

### Advertised Letters.

The following letters remain un-called for at the Barrington postoffice Wm. Braford  
Hattie Daniel

H. K. Brockway, P. M.

## South Barrington.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore and son Howard went to Chicago to attend a wedding Monday of their son Claude to a Miss Dolly Hartman, which took place at 5 o'clock Tuesday evening at the home of the bride.

Miss Jessie Mangle went to Glenview last Monday to visit her grandmother and uncles for a week.

J. E. Heise, inspector for the Bowman Dairy Co., made an inspection in regard to health among the dairy men last Monday.

Every school district should have a health inspector so as to report at once any sickness that may occur, so as to stamp out diseases.

Mrs. Fred Rieck visited Mrs. Geo. Popp last Sunday.

Alvina Thieling visited at the Humphrey home last Saturday.

Samuel Billings returned from the County hospital last Sunday where he recently underwent an operation for a depression of the skull bone and is well on the way to a speedy recovery.

### Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction on the premises on Thursday, February 21, 1907, at one o'clock, the F. E. Hawley farm situated one and one half miles west of Barrington, consisting of 190 acres of land.

Good house and barn. Fences well kept up. The barn is 30x100 ft. with 20 foot posts, built 8 years ago. Go to look over this property before you buy. Terms of sale: Cash.

C. P. Hawley, Administrator.  
Estate of Frederick E. Hawley.  
Wm. Peters, Auctioneer.

### Getting a Bill Before Parliament.

In congress, in the house or senate, any member can introduce a bill without formality. In the house a member merely drops the bill in the box, and it then automatically goes to the appropriate committee; in the senate the bill can be presented at any time in open session. In the house of commons, explains A. Maurice Law, in Appleton's, the procedure is more elaborate. No bill can be introduced, not even by the government, unless the house has by motion given its permission or a member has given notice of his intention to bring in a bill, but the introduction of a bill may, and sometimes is, opposed. No "money bill" (that is, a bill imposing a charge upon the public revenues or on the people, or making any appropriation of money), can be introduced unless it has been authorized by a committee of the whole house, and then only by a minister. The scope, therefore, permitted the private members in the introduction of bills is very limited, and the opportunity afforded him to enact his bill into law is even more circumscribed. In fact, it is only by the very best chance that a private member's bill becomes a law.

### Beauty or Brains?

Four literary women, not one of whom was remarkable for beauty of face or symmetry of form, were interviewed on a subject of vital importance, says the New York Weekly. Each woman, in her own particular line, had achieved reputation, and could afford to answer truthfully the question put to her. The question was this: "Which would you rather be—clever or beautiful?" No. 1 said: "Beautiful—because by the mere lifting of the eyes a beautiful woman can order all the world to her feet. No. 2 said: "Beautiful—because beauty's mantle is larger than charity's. It covers social gaucheries, ignorance, and any amount of stupidity." No. 3 said: "Beautiful, because fame, fortune, adulation, lovely gifts, social prominence, all come to the woman who is fair of face. No. 4 said: "Beautiful—for beauty is gold to a woman. A clever woman's fame may not come to her until she is dead, but beauty gets a tribute now; even heads that have won the laurel of fame turn from the clever woman to do reverence to one who is beautiful."

### Ireland's Trade.

Ireland is a very good buyer, thanks to the comparative prosperity of the country at the present time. The imports in 1901 were worth \$268,375,723 and the exports \$226,810,195. The figures suggest that Ireland is a creditor country, having income from investments abroad—income paid in commodities imported. No doubt part of the excess of imports over exports, says the Baltimore Sun, is due to the habit of her patriotic sons abroad of sending their earnings back to the old country. Last year Ireland exported \$15,000,000 worth of butter. Her total exports of live stock, meat and fish were worth \$11,000,000; whisky, etc., \$29,500,000; crops, fruit, flour, etc., \$3,375,000. Her exports of manufactures were worth \$43,244,000, but her imports of such goods were worth \$12,000,000.

## Y. M. C. A. Notes

Y. M. C. A.

### POPULAR EVENINGS

Monday, Feb. 11 at 8 P. M. Debate: resolved that a man's character is influenced more by heredity than by conditions about him.

APPROPRIATE NEGATIVE  
James Prochman R. D. Wells  
Earl Powers Elmer Gleason  
Victor Rieck D. Schneider  
Ben Schneider Verne Hawley

Monday, Feb. 11 at 8 P. M. Demonstration by Physical Director from Central Y. M. C. A. of Chicago.

Monday, Feb. 11 at 8 P. M. Instrumental and vocal music. Games, etc.

Monday, Feb. 11 at 8 P. M. Billiard experiences by various members. All welcome.

Sunday Meetings at 2:30 P. M.

Feb. 2 Rev. Hirsch, Arlington Heights. For women and men.

Feb. 11 Elder Morlock. 745 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill. For men.

Feb. 12 W. A. Wells, Park Ridge, Ill. For women and men.

Feb. 14 Rev. G. H. Shaefer, Barrington, Ill. For men.

ALL FREE ALL INVITED

Services at the Baptist church next Sunday will be conducted by W. L. Runyon of Chicago. A library of recent good books will be in this church during Feb. for the free use of the people of Barrington.

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

### Spring Dress Goods, Suitings, Waistings

Novelty mixtures in greys, tans and greens, yard wide goods, in newest spring colors, per yd., 39, 25, 40c. Latest waistings, new Gingham in checks, embroidered dots, etc. per yd., 13, 15c 25c

### Confirmation Dress Goods.

Elegant assortment of sheer white goods, Allantoss, silk finished Mohairs, Cashmere, Voles, etc. Special prices, beginning this week. 39, 45, 40c

### Dress Trimmings.

Newest Dress Trimmings in Braids, Medallions, Oriental Laces with Insertions to match, All-Over Laces, Embroideries, etc.

### Ribbons.

\$300.00 worth of Ribbons. Bargain values in unrolled Ribbons, plain and fancy, per yd., 3, 9, 15c

### Final Cloak Sale.

Last and FINAL cut in prices on all our Cloaks, Furs and Capes. Children's Cloaks to close out. Lot 1. 98c. Lot 2. \$1.49. Lot 3. \$1.08. Our best \$1.18 Ladies' Broadcloth 50c. Cloak 85c. Our \$1.69 Bargain Cloak, 50 in. long now.....\$4.73 Misses' \$6.78 Cloak reduced to.....\$4.98 \$3.00 Cloaks reduced to.....\$3.63 Misses' best \$7.57 Cloaks for.....\$5.26 Girls' 3.69 long, loose cut Cloaks, for.....\$2.48 Infants' best \$3.98 Crushed Plush Cloaks.....\$2.98 Every Cloak in stock reduced.

### Muslin Underwear.

Our regular January Sale. Fine, well made, full cut garments. Under Muslin made for wear and service, not merely to have a low price quoted on them.

Nyeclans in Corset Covers.....25, 37, 49c Petticoats, deep bouffants, lace and embroidery trimmed.....69, 98c, \$1.18 The best values from 3 of America's largest factories.

TRADE \$10 AND SHOW ROUND TRIP TICKET AND WE REPAIR YOUR CAR FREE. Show Tickets or Horse Tickets if you drive.

## D. F. Lamey

## SHOES AND RUBBERS

We have a big stock of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Rubbers. We are still selling at the old low price on Rubbers.

Men's Fine \$2.50 Shoes, only \$1.90 a pair.

Ladies' Fine \$3.00 Shoes, only \$2.00 a pair.

Childrens Shoes, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 \$1.50 a pair.

## UNDERWEAR

Big stock of UNDERWEAR—But we are making very low prices on it.

## D. F. Lamey

## UP-TO-DATE MILLINERY

All the Leading Styles and Shapes in Silks, Velvets, Felts, Etc.

Fine line of Braids, Chiffon and Ribbons, Ostrich Feathers, Tips, Bows and Wings. My Hats are all hand made, and I will trim to order ladies' own material, made up to suit. Compare my prices with those charged elsewhere and see if I am not as reasonable as any place.

## HETTIE R. JUKES

Phone 272 Main Street, Opposite Depot

## "The Barrington" GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE

Best Use of Gasoline Engine in the garden.

Simple Construction. Guaranteed. Lowest Prices.

Made in all states from 2 to Horse Power, by

A. SCHAUBLE & CO.

Barrington, Ill.

Manufacturers of

Shelling, Pulleys and Belting, Cisterns and Tanks.

Repairing of All Kinds Machinery a Specialty.

An Illinois farmer who wanted his daughter to marry a "railroad" discovered that her sense of domestic happiness was better developed. She preferred a short-order cook.

A Calcutta trade journal calls attention to the demand for crocodile skins in America, and from time to time has urged the natives to engage extensively in the business of killing this creature for his skin, guaranteeing that they will be able to sell to American buyers at remunerative prices all the skin they can take.

There are thousands of crocodile in the lagoons and tidalwater streams of India, easily accessible, and there are Indians in plenty to hunt them and take their skins. Consequently there is no reason why a big trade in crocodile skins should not be built up between the United States and India.

And now they are complaining of a lack of transportation facilities in Brazil, where they find it difficult to get their crops to market. Bountiful harvests are hardly a blessing if they cannot be disposed profitably. Perhaps when the albatross come the troubles of farmers may be somewhat lessened, though the "pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with slithering tales," see yet far distant.

The Worship of Diamonds. A McGill professor, lecturing on the diamond the other night, demonstrated dramatically the well-known fact that a diamond is merely crystallized carbon, by burning a couple of small stones in an electric arc. Flakes of graphite fell from the sides, and the whole became a mass of coke. Yet what has not been bought and sold for diamonds? It requires an expert to tell the difference between some of the imitations and the real stones. Paste diamonds are worn to great assemblies by great ladies while their genuine jewels repose safely in the vaults at home. Still, says the Montreal Herald, this does not induce other ladies, who cannot afford the genuine, to be quite so content with the paste. If some one were to discover a "mine" of diamonds and do the world with them—if a scientist should learn how to make them—if, it is said, the present diamond miners were to put on the market all they could—the value would go down. In the two former cases it would well-nigh disappear. Yet to-day people will coin the toll of many men for long years into diamonds and wear them as symbols of wealth. This is a curious world in some ways. Yet, perhaps, not so curious. We generally want chiefly to have what other people cannot have.