

BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 23. NO. 17.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1907

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE NEW COURTHOUSE

It is the Largest County Building in the United States.

When the county officials move into the new Courthouse they will occupy offices in the largest County building in the United States. They will conduct the County's business in the first public building constructed on the lines of an office building in which utility is made paramount to beauty, though architectural adornment has not been neglected. They will enter a building designed to accommodate a fifty years group of population and the business of 4,000,000 people. Internally the building is magnificent in design. The first four stories constitute the base of the monument, the next six the column section, and the two top floors the capital. The interior design is that of an office building, the rooms being arranged with a view to the rapid transaction of business and the accommodation of the public. Special attention has been paid to lighting, heating, ventilation and cleanliness and President Busse of the County Board has declared his intention of keeping the new Courthouse in as good condition as that of any up-to-date office building in Chicago.

Two large light shafts above the first floor divide the building into sections resembling the letter E. On each floor a corridor runs through the center of the stem and each branch of the letter gives ready access to the various rooms and makes it possible to obtain outside light in every room. The new building will contain 12,000,000 cubic feet which is greater than that of the First National Bank building and two and a half times as much as the old Courthouse. It took 11,000 tons of steel, 14,000 tons of granite, 150,000 cubic feet of concrete and 2,000,000 brick to construct the new building. There is nearly as much of it below as above the ground. The caisson foundations go to 115 feet below the street level. There are 139 of these concrete caissons from four feet to ten and one half feet in diameter. Below the basement floor which is below the street surface the engine room in the northwest corner of the building will occupy an underground space 35 feet below the first floor. The highest point of the building is 218 feet above street grade. From the floor of the engine room to the sky light on the roof is a distance of 250 feet. The granite columns which are the architecture feature of the building are nine feet in diameter and ninety-four feet high, the highest in the world, even higher than those of St. Peter's at Rome.

The building fronts 374 feet on Clark street and 137 each on Washington and Randolph streets. It contains fourteen acres of floor space. The first floor will be occupied by the Treasurer's and Recorder's offices each of which will cover half an acre of space. The basement and fourth floors will be used for vaults and will occupy two acres.

Besides the rooms for the various County departments there are thirty courtrooms. Each courtroom is provided with a private room for the Judge and a room for the jury. Ventilation will be provided by a system which washes and dries and then heats or cools the air before it enters a room. Bad air is pumped out of the room through the same system that introduces fresh air.

Entrance to the building is obtained through a vestibule from Clark street through a vestibule from Clark street wide 40 feet wide and a corridor 20 feet wide running north and south, from Washington to Clark street through the west side of the structure.

Fourteen elevators and four stairs will furnish access between floors. The building will cost considerably less than \$5,000,000, the amount the people voted to be expended in its construction.

The County Judge will begin to hold Court Monday, July 8th, and other deputations will soon follow.

William Busse, President Cook County Board of Commissioners.

Services at Baptist Church.

Saturday evening 7:30, prayer and praise service.

Sunday, 10:30 a. m., subject: "God Cares." 7:30 p. m., "Know Thyself."

Sunday School and U. X. U. at 11:45 a. m. Subject of U. X. U. will be: "How to Help the Criminal."

Young People's Meeting at 8:45 p. m. You are all cordially invited to worship with us.

V. V. PHELPS, Pastor.

The Staunton Flag.

The National Anti-Saloon league with the co-operation of the ministers of the country desire that one day shall be observed in the year as a temperance day when services shall be held in churches upon the subject of "The Staunton Flag." The sale of alcohol by legal sanction is regarded by the league as being one of the darkest blots on the American flag. The Sunday preceding the Fourth of July is the day chosen. Dr. E. S. Chapman, of Chicago, instituted the idea, and in a convention last fall at St. Louis the following ideas were adopted:

1-To conduct their church services on June 30th, 1907, along the lines of temperance reform and as fully as may be in harmony with the "Staunton Flag" movement.

2-To preach on that day upon some phase of the claim that the civil government cannot by license or otherwise rightfully give legal standing to the liquor traffic, because the traffic is inherently evil and seriously harmful to all the interests of the community, which civil government is instituted and maintained to protect and promote.

3-To commend, if they can do so, Dr. Chapman's address and cause to be distributed to those present copies of the address.

In Barrington the Salem, Zion and M. E. churches joined in union service Sunday evening at the Salem church and followed a program along the line of these resolutions. The pastors of the churches and men prominent in the temperance cause here appeared as speakers on subjects all opposing the liquor traffic. The church was filled and the meeting reported as one full of interest and productive of good. It is said that Prof. Fulton's resume of Dr. Chapman's address was very fine.

Was a Quiet Fourth.

The glorious Fourth of July in Barrington was gloriously quiet. The usual noise at midnight wakened the holiday but during the day even the center of the stem and each branch of the letter gives ready access to the various rooms and makes it possible to obtain outside light in every room.

The new building will contain 12,000,000 cubic feet which is greater than that of the First National Bank building and two and a half times as much as the old Courthouse. It took 11,000 tons of steel, 14,000 tons of granite, 150,000 cubic feet of concrete and 2,000,000 brick to construct the new building. There is nearly as much of it below as above the ground. The caisson foundations go to 115 feet below the street level. There are 139 of these concrete caissons from four feet to ten and one half feet in diameter. Below the basement floor which is below the street surface the engine room in the northwest corner of the building will occupy an underground space 35 feet below the first floor. The highest point of the building is 218 feet above street grade. From the floor of the engine room to the sky light on the roof is a distance of 250 feet. The granite columns which are the architecture feature of the building are nine feet in diameter and ninety-four feet high, the highest in the world, even higher than those of St. Peter's at Rome.

The building fronts 374 feet on Clark street and 137 each on Washington and Randolph streets. It contains fourteen acres of floor space. The first floor will be occupied by the Treasurer's and Recorder's offices each of which will cover half an acre of space. The basement and fourth floors will be used for vaults and will occupy two acres.

Besides the rooms for the various County departments there are thirty courtrooms. Each courtroom is provided with a private room for the Judge and a room for the jury. Ventilation will be provided by a system which washes and dries and then heats or cools the air before it enters a room. Bad air is pumped out of the room through the same system that introduces fresh air.

The baseball game played last Sunday afternoon between a Carpenterville team and the team of the Barrington Base Ball club was won by the club by a score of 4 to 1. This was a very conspicuous game and much talk was had as to whether it would be played or not, contrary to the order against Sunday ball games. The game was played and the village fatherhood action. Strict enforcement of all ordinances was a task almost beyond a few men, even if vested with local power. Popular opinion is as strong as laws in many cases.

Notice.

If the party who took packages of the dried fruit case in A. W. Meyer's store last Saturday afternoon, June 29th, one of which contained a gold chain and locket which did not belong to the store, will please return the same at once to my store or Review office, further trouble will be saved.

A. W. Meyer.

The Anchovy.

The little anchovy, a dab of no small importance, being very largely used in various sauces, besides the numbers that are preserved in pickle. It is common in the Mediterranean and is also found on our coasts. The upper jaw of this fish is longer than the lower one. The entire length of the fish is usually from four to five inches but it has been seen measuring upward of seven inches.

A Little Printer's Ink Makes Millions Think—Think—Think!

More truth than poetry. A Little Printer's Ink prints a little advertisement in a little "magazine" that circulates at a little price and goes into a million little homes, chiefly in the little cities and towns and country places.

The millions of people in these homes are caused by the Printer's Ink to think that they can get big bargains for their money by sending it away by mail, ordering the things advertised by the little pinch of Printer's Ink.

Sometimes when they receive the stuff they order by mail they have another Think coming. They think, "What fools we mortals be," and apply the Think to themselves.

And sometimes some of them think something like this:

"Wonder why Mister Man, our local dealer in many things we need, doesn't advertise these things in our local paper? Maybe if he did we wouldn't be tempted to send to the big city for these same things. If we were sure we could buy them at home for about the same price and have a chance to see the goods before taking, we think we'd prefer to buy them at home."

Now, Mister Man, what do you think—think—think?

CONCLUSION: THERE'S PLENTY OF PRINTER'S INK IN THIS NEWSPAPER SHOP.



Board of Trade.

Nearly every town that has its eyes open has a board of trade. It may be called a commercial club or a business men's league or something of that sort; but, whatever its name may be, the purposes of the organization are to boom the town. The board of trade is a modern idea. It grew out of modern conditions. Rome was pretty near a town in those days and didn't need a continental club to push it along. It had no competition to speak of. But that was Rome, Italy—at any rate, what is now called Italy.

As to Rome, Ga., and Paris, Tex., and New London, Mo., the case is quite different. These towns and all other towns on the map have competitors to boom. The towns are in it and the bakers, the bakers and the cigar and stick maker. The merchants and professional men are in it. The preacher ought to be in it. Everybody ought to be in it that has the interests of the community at heart.

During the past few years the town of the board of trade has been growing rapidly. Nowhere else in the country are there so many towns of less than a thousand and a half population, particularly in the middle west and the far west, which have active boards of trade. There can be no denial of the good these organizations do. When properly conducted, as most of them are, they not only help to keep the town up, but help to bring the people together and friendly feelings among the members themselves, which always helps a town, but they reach out and draw others into the fold. They are really boards of public promotion.

The most important officer in the board of trade is not necessarily the president. Usually it is the secretary, and the man who is in charge of the trade selects a man still young enough to be enthusiastic for progress and lively enough to jump at a chance when he sees it coming up the road. In addition to this, he should have enough life in him to chase around the bend in the road and look for opportunities that may be lurking around the corner. He should want to have somebody turn them up for the benefit of the town.

But it is by no means wise to depend altogether upon your secretary or president. The officials can do little with out general cooperation. If a few men back and pull back, the team can't pull forward as it should. One or two individuals can do a great deal for a board of trade or a commercial club, but a dozen or more can do more harm than a whole nest of hornets. Harmony and activity are the prime essentials.

Every town should have its board of trade. There are many ways in which the commercial interests may be advanced. Let the men agree upon some definite plan of campaign whether it be the locating of a saw factory or the promotion of a residence section, and then get down to solid work. You can do anything worth doing if you dig in and hustle. You can do anything worth doing unless you are a dead weight.

The great western and southern towns know the value of the local board of trade as a town-boostering organization. Many eastern towns might profit by their example, and there are older towns in the west and south which could shuck off a lot of their dirt by getting a board of trade and making it work to help organize the business and professional men for mutual defense and advancement.

A lively board of trade or club for town promotion is one of the surest signs that a town is alive.

World's Record Broken.

The sixth big week at the new Riverview began Sunday last with Pat Conway and his splendid Ithaca band as the musical feature. Conway easily stands the biggest and best of things in the park way, and has more amusement features by double, than even the big Coney Island parks. The Great Train Robbery is still the feature show, being the largest and most exciting out-door spectacle that has ever been seen in Chicago or elsewhere.

Holler's Animal Show leads the domestic animal outfit, and Big Otto's wild animal show caters to the lovers of the forest animal. The Skating Rink which is one of the glittering features of the park is crowded nightly with enthusiastic skaters who have seen races run and world's records broken since the park's opening.

The big riding devices of which there are many are all doing a land-office business, for the trend of the public is toward Riverview and it looks as if nothing could stop them. Everything at Riverview is on a scale larger than any other park and the attendance is proportionately great. The record of the world in park attendance where an admission is charged has been broken many times since the park opened and new records are established weekly.

GONE TO HIS REWARD

Henry Sandman Died Sunday

Evening. Apoplexy was the cause.

After a brief illness, Henry Chris Phillip Sandman died Sunday evening at six o'clock at his home, corner of Ela and Chestnut streets on the north side. Although a man seventy-seven years old, he was in good health, never having known a sick day beyond an attack of small-pox for over forty years. About nine o'clock Saturday night, he was seized with a sudden stroke of apoplexy, during the day he had seemed very quiet, not caring to talk but apparently feeling well. He lay unconscious, breathing heavily, until death came and the end was like a peaceful falling asleep.

Mr. Sandman's death takes from our village life another man who was active in business affairs in and around Barrington for many years. He saw the village grow from a group of a few houses to its present size and his name will always be included in the list of men who assisted in the development of the town. Although a director of our local bank, he had been retired from business affairs a good many years.

Henry C. P. Sandman was born in Solingen, Province of Hesse, Germany, June 13th, 1830. At the age of fourteen he came to America with his father's family, and located in Chicago for a short time, they lived in DuPage county one year and afterwards lived at Long Grove five years, engaged in farming. Later he passed three years in Chicago. In 1853 he was married to Miss Anna Sophia Harmonie of Solingen, Germany. They settled on a farm on the Lake Zurich road which is now the Pomery estate. Mr. Sandman prospered and became the owner of many acres of land in Ela and Ela townships. Thirty-one years ago, he came to Barrington to conduct for eight years the saloon in the building where the Schlupp hotel is located. He erected the building and lived in it. They then moved to their present Ela street home and have resided there twenty-three years.

There were eight children born of whom five are living and these are Mrs. George Froehlich and Fred Sandman of Ela street, Mrs. Caroline Helmick of Ela, Chicago, Wm. Sandman of Lake Zurich, and Louis who lives at home. They are also four grandchildren.

Mr. Sandman is the owner of a local business enterprises and was one of the original local business which is now conducted under the name of Plage and Company. A warehouse which he owned formerly stood on the site of the present Fermann property, and he also owned a half interest in the rolling mill here. During his residence in Ela he was for a time Highway Commissioner, Collector, and also a director of the Pomery school. The present local banking company is incorporated under the name of The Barrington Bank of H. C. P. Sandman and company of which Mr. Sandman had been a director since the organization in 1894.

The funeral was held Wednesday at St. Paul's church with the Rev. Stanger officiating. It was a large gathering of relatives and friends. Burial was in the church cemetery on Main street.

Home Trade Hints.

A dollar spent around home stays around home and may return to you after a few days.

If you have a small town property, you will spend your money in your own town in preference to some bigger burg a long way off.

"I don't propose to sit around and listen to people knocking this town," remarked Uncle Si Summers, "so long as I know they spend half their money with the mail order houses and let the local men sit on the fence."

"The way to start a wagon outfit of the mire is for all the horses to pull together. The same rule applies to a town and its people. One way to pull together is for everybody to patronize home industry whenever possible.

Money in circulation around the town you live in is much better for your interest than money in circulation in a city hundreds of miles away. Your town is home in a big city, but it has friends around home and therefore is more useful.

Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Wythe says she thinks that it is wrong to play what Mrs. Black—it is the way she plays it—Somerville Journal.

Subscribe for THE REVIEW.

Let us figure on your job printing.

Barrington Review.

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

Taylor, the negro, is one of the best sprinters in America. He is married and has a black.

Norway's seaweed, used as fuel, yields a greater revenue than do the fisheries of that country.

If women would rather do the proposing than the supposing, why, the men ought to be agreeable.

With famine, rebellion and earthquakes, China isn't missing many of the big things going this year.

A Chicago girl refused to marry a man, who at once justified her lack of confidence by killing himself.

Dr. Emil Reich says music is dead. Perhaps they have a piano in the flat above the one Dr. Emil occupied.

The doctor who collected 1,000 skulls ought to be an Greek-letter member of all the Greek-letter fraternities.

Says an Alabama poet, "I said in my haunts all daemons are lame." Haste? After due refection you mean, man.

Are we not to be permitted to retain a single old belief? A Washington expert now says that it is beautiful to eat green fruit.

Prof. Bell says we shall soon be dying. Others have thought that, too, professor, but the law of gravitation has been in the way.

Once in a while some girl who has never been in a chorus succeeds in getting a rich husband, then showing that there are exceptions to all rules.

A Paris paper says Emperor William looks and acts like a Frenchman. It is evident that the Prussian editors are bound to keep Germany and France from becoming friendly.

The former office boy of a St. Louis clock company has been made its temporary manager. The moral of this brief story is uncertain. Which pays better to be an office boy or to keep one's eye on the clock?

A St. Louis university has established a chair for chauffeurs. Doubtless it will be much pleasanter to be run over by a college graduate than by some rude person who knows nothing about the classics.

Holler skating parties in a rink erected on a lawn are the latest fad. If this roller skating craze gets much worse we shall have to pass all the streets with asphalt and warn automobiles and wagons off.

Chinese laundrymen in Chicago are organizing a military company in anticipation of an upheaval at the death of the dowager empress. We should think they could do damage enough by going home and doing washing for their enemies.

It is said that anyone wishing to dilute wine with water can be sure the wine will kill the microbes which may lurk in the water within six hours after the mixture is made. But how long does it take the water to kill the germs of "brain storms" in the wine?

After she has secured him and has safely put him away where she knows she can get him at any time doubles the girl who won a husband by hitting him with a snowball will confess to him that she was aiming at a cow on the opposite side of the street from him.

The most unique method of delivering mail doubtless is that employed by steamers passing the islands of the Tonga group in the Pacific. On account of many reefs landing is extremely dangerous, and the few letters to be delivered are attached to large skyrockets, which are fired and reach the shore in safety.

The historic plains of Abraham will be dedicated as a national park at the celebration next year of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Quebec provided those most prominent in the Canadian government are able to have their way. At present the plains are marred by a rifle factory, and instead of listening to the demand that they remove to another site, the owners of the plant demand more room.

The Exchange Mall, of New York, goes completely if not profoundly into the question of what makes or breaks a hotel. It talks pleasantly about the old-time bonfires of rubicund countenance and warm jollity at the tap, tells how he is succeeded by the modern clerk and upon these premises places the unassailable conclusion that the hotels that get the money are made and that the failure to get it are broken. It only took a little over half a column, says the Detroit Free Press, to work out the syllogism.

Underneath the reassuring reports as to Mr. Chamberlain's health given out by his family there circulate persistent stories of his failing health and of his malady. One statement, very strongly made in England, in private circles, is that Mr. Chamberlain is dying from cancer.

One woman who applied for a divorce says that her husband took her home on their wedding day and that he forced her to sign a paper which he wouldn't let her in, but took back her husband. Some men are so careless about doing things of that sort.

oil King Must Obey

JUDGE LANDIS INSISTS THAT ROCKEFELLER TESTIFY.

WEALTH AND AGE IGNORED

Attorney Miller Pleads in Vain to Have Subpoenas Recalled—jury Disagrees in Ohio Case Against the Standard Company.

Chicago.—Efforts to thwart the serving of a subpoena on John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard Oil company, were halted Friday when Judge Landis in the federal court warned Attorney John S. Miller to the oil trust that the head of the great combine would have to appear personally and that no excuses would be accepted.

Mr. Miller appealed to Judge Landis in a conference with the United States District Attorney Sims and Assistant District Attorney Wilkerson, to allow others to appear in Mr. Rockfeller's stead.

"He is an old man," said Mr. Rockfeller's attorney, speaking of his multimillionaire client, the richest man in the world. "He has little to do with the affairs of the company."

"Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

"Mr. Rockfeller's wealth and his great interests make no difference to this court," said Judge Landis.

"The subpoena will have to be served on him," said the judge.

Before he comes to Chicago he has a great many interests that would be jeopardized were he forced to leave them and come to Chicago to appear before your honor person before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

Subpoenas Reach New York.

New York.—Subpoenas requiring the presence of John D. Rockfeller, president of the Standard oil company, will have to be served on him, and Rockfeller will have to come into court and answer the questions which must be answered before we can get at the bottom of this question of fixing a fine upon his company."

The Castle of Lies

BY ARTHUR HENRY VESEY
COURTESY, EDITION OF LEEFERTON & COMPANY

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

"Like the others, you think I have forfeited the right to one word of sympathy."

"More than all the others, I should think," she answered calmly, without hesitation.

"Yes," I said, wearily, "you have placed a placard on my back, as they used to put a high paper cap on the boys in school. On the cap the school masters used to write the word 'Dunce'; on the placard you have written the word 'Coward.' And yet I am not quite a coward. Do you refuse to see that I am a simple one, that those who were fair to it have tried to the uttermost? Forgive me; I am appealing to your sympathy after all. You resent that. It is quite natural. It was a moment of weakness. Again I pushed back my chair.

She regarded me half curiously.

Perhaps she noticed I was haggard and pale. Perhaps in spite of herself, she was a little sorry for me.

"On," she said, smiling a little, very greatly, "that there is something to be said in the defense of everyone. By and by I may feel less bitter toward you, Mr. Haddon. I shall remember that you did not spare yourself—that you might not have told me"—her voice fell to a whisper—"everything."

"Thank you for saying so much. If there was any reparation I would make it. You should know that."

"Reparation?" Her eyes flashed. "How can you speak of reparation?"

"And is there no atonement possible, even for the most wretched?"

She looked down at me almost sternly, for she had risen at the question. Then, as if this well had been drawn from her face, as if a gentle ray of sympathy reflected there, a new sweetness came into her voice as she spoke slowly, almost unwillingly. It was a mystical message of comfort she was bringing to me. She was suggesting a way of hope after all.

"Because of you a life has been lost to the world. I leave out the personal loss to myself. Because of your weakness, to call it by the most charitable name, there is the power for one strong soul."

"Yes," I said, humbly, "yes."

"But it," she spoke more eagerly, "if through you a life were saved for the world—if it were to be a life for a life—"

A moment I stared at her, uncomprehending. She had suggested a way to save a life, a route to salvation living in this twentieth century! It may seem absurd. But the very absurdity of the suggestion appealed to me.

"Yes," I cried, passionately, "I understand. It is to be a life for a life! In some way, no matter how, I am to save a life for the life that has been lost through me."

"At least that should restore your self-respect," she said almost coldly. She wished me to understand that whatever I might or might not do was no concern of hers. But I was not to be discouraged.

"And if I am so fortunate as to accomplish this—"I held her eyes steadily—"will you, I should say rather, will the world, your world, remember that? Shall I then stand on the same plane as other men in your respect?"

"Touch nothing for the world, and certainly not," she added, haughtily, "for myself."

I felt an emotion that was very near that of triumph. It is extraordinary how in the most sacred of moments the passion to conquer, to subdue, obtrudes itself. Henceforth, whether this man should live or die, or not, there was a bond between us. I had suggested a way of escape! I accepted it with passionate gratitude. I swore to myself, as I stood before her, that I would not rest until I had accomplished the sacred task she had set me. I answered with a boldness that surprised even myself:

"From this day my one object in life shall be to make the reparation you have demanded. I rest when that is done you will know it."

I saw her hand tremble as she lightly touched her hair. It was not so much embarrassment that brought the slow blush to her cheek as anger. She turned from me without a word. I watched her disappear with a strange exultation.

CHAPTER VI.

The Other Woman.

There is no enemy that the average man must crush more ruthlessly beneath the iron heel than his imagination. The ties of home, of society, the necessity of earning his daily bread—these are barriers that hem him in the narrow rut of routine and duty. He may not like the rut, but he likes it all the same. Or, if he does, he must throw prudence and sometimes conscience to the wind.

But occasionally a cataclysm, both physical and mental, thrusts one out from the familiar landmarks. The habits of a lifetime are forgotten then. It is then that one dares the impossible, and refuses to see what the extremes of human experience are recklessly piling up.

From dreams to action is but a

moment, as it aids most adventurous souls. I would seek her out, though I searched the wide world for her, and then—

I crushed in my hand the programme of music that lay on the table. Pshaw, it was the woman, then, that gave to this fantastic mission its vague thrill; not the idea of the mission itself! It was the woman whom I had wronged, and who hated me, that called. She sat in the lists; in her hands was the laurel wreath; for her I would endure the shock of battle.

I sat quietly, still staring out into the night. The lights of green and red and blue had burned away long ago. The lake, rocked in its cradle of shadowy mountains, stirred gently under the moon. The terrace was almost deserted, and still I lingered. Discontent must come too soon, and it is too late to draw back; there is nothing for it but to be borne onward with the morrow inevitable depression.

Suddenly I became ill at ease. I turned slowly in my seat. I looked furiously about me. It was as if I had spoken a secret thought aloud, and one were listening, watching.

I was watched, and with a curious intentness that was almost savage. A woman was seated at the window of the terrace, looking down. Her hands held the English journal which my photograph had appeared.

Our eyes met. I gazed at her standing perfectly still. It was not embarrassment or anger that held me; it was rather wonder. For on the face of this woman was the same instant, curious surprise that had astonished me so much earlier in the evening, when I first met Mrs. Brett and her daughter.

A measure of surprise is natural enough, when the original of a photograph unexpectedly appears before one. But I knew that this fact alone did not explain the strained look of

doe. Again her light laughter pursued me.

"Pardon, monsieur," she called, still mocking.

I turned and looked silently at my tormentress.

Mischievously she pointed a jeweled finger to a placard on the wall. "Guests are forbidden to carry away the papers from the hotel reading room!" I read.

To assume a tragic mien at this delicious bit of badinage would have been absurd. I could not help laughing. "I am an old hand with some photo-graphs in the hotel reading room! That is a new rule I shall have placed upon the walls tomorrow."

She clapped her hands delightedly.

"A beautiful and much-needed rule," she murmured, her eyes sparkling. Then she came toward me a few steps, and stood, smiling and fascinating again. The tall light was gone; eye to eye she gazed with offensive photographs in the hotel reading room.

"That is a new rule I shall have placed upon the walls tomorrow."

"Forgive me. It was to catch her. But when I catch you, like a naughty child—ah, that is too dull!"

"On the contrary, madam, it was my first laugh for weeks."

"Monsieur!" She came a step still nearer, her dress gleaming and glittering as she moved. She looked at me intently.

But her sympathy was too easily awakened to be convincing. I understood perfectly that she had been destined to speak to me when I first entered the room.

"Madam," I said cynically, "it is you who are breaking a rule now—a rule of society."

"For example?" she demanded, her eyes darkening. "I am forbidden to show sympathy to one who has been unfortunate."

She sighed her relief. Evidently she has expected from me a banality to the effect that society does not sanction a woman's speaking to a strange man.

"But—"she made a gesture of contempt—"the canard of a newspaper! Who believes that?"

"At the world, apparently." I answered, amused at the vigor of her denial.

"Well, I for one, do not."

I regarded her, still critical, and yet I was moved. Hers was the first sympathy shown to me. I felt instinctively that it was the cheap and insincere sympathy of an adventures, who offered it for her own ends. She would demand its price presently. And yet I was not ungrateful for her interest. As for the price—well, it is anything quite gratuitous. Whether the payment be in gold or gratitude or love or obedience—we all have our price.

"And why do you not believe the account of this newspaper?"

"You are a race of warriors. One with such blood in one's veins does not play the coward." No! She struck her hand together to emphasize her conviction.

"A race of warriors?" I repeated wonderingly.

"Not has every English gentleman the blood of warriors in his veins?" she protested.

"But I am an American," I said quietly.

"Impossible!" She looked at me, really bowdlerized now. "An American! But the ladies that you spoke to half an hour ago?"

"And can an American not speak to Englishwomen?" I demanded coldly. That she should mention them at all annoyed me.

"Then you are not"—she twisted a bracelet about her arm, then looked up swiftly—"you are not even a warrior?"

"I am not even a friend," I said, still more coldly. "Good night, madam."

"Good night, monsieur."

She sank into a faint, as one who is too astonished to make even the physical effort of standing. For the first time since she had spoken she was not acting. As I walked toward the door she stared after me, frowning in her perplexity.

CHAPTER VII.

It Was the Woman Again.

the woman at the open window. Defiance (or was it sheer anxiety?) flashed from the burning depths of those eyes that held me fascinated.

She snarled. I saw her toss the paper lightly to the table. Then she snarled again.

I entered the hotel. I paused uncertainly in the hall, then walked swiftly into the reading room. Apparently it was deserted.

I reached for the paper: I tore out

the page in which my photograph appeared; I crushed it savagely in my hand.

I snatched a light, mocking laugh.

I looked up startled. It was the woman again.

She stood almost in shadow. One bare arm was placed lightly on her hips; the other stretched its white length on the low mantel and supported her.

There was something oriental in her magnificent costume. The dress was black velvet. About her neck hung a narrow stole of Eastern embroidery, studded with little stones and turquoise.

In one hand she held a small, ornate, shimmering gold thred. About the left arm, both at the wrist and above the elbow, were several bracelets of bizarre design. The corse, too, was fastened with geish as she breathed slowly and deeply. Her pose, as her costume, had something almost barbaric in its sensuous extravagance.

The small head, exquisitely coiffured, had a slightly crooked back so that her white throat gleamed from the shadow. The lips were pale, still smiling; and more sensuous, more brilliant, more devouring than the gleam of the jewels about her person, was the flame that burned in her eyes.

She laughed again. It was impossible not to know that she was challenging me. The pose, the look, the laugh—all were a challenge. But I was in no mind to smile. I had gazed fixedly at the papers on the table. Presently I walked toward the

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Illinois State News

Recent Happenings of Interest in the Various Cities and Towns.

CARNEGIE TO AID AUGUSTANA.

Offers \$20,000 Provided the College Raises \$80,000 Additional.

Moline.—Andrew Carnegie has offered Augustana College \$20,000 to apply to its endowment fund, provided the college raises \$80,000 additional.

Peoria.—The grand jury is angry. Peoria legislators blame Governor Peoria for failure.

Peoria.—Because, as they claim, Gov. Denen did not lend the assistance and they thought he should have done in furnishing them witnesses, the grand jury has returned a verdict of indictment against the officers alleged to have been implicated in the breaking up of the school board sites and the theft of the Dougherty forged

GRAND JURY IS ANGRY.

Peoria legislators blame Governor

Peoria for failure.

Peoria.—Because, as they claim, Gov. Denen did not lend the assistance and they thought he should have done in furnishing them witnesses, the grand jury has returned a verdict of indictment against the officers alleged to have been implicated in the breaking up of the school board sites and the theft of the Dougherty forged

script.

The grand jury did not mention the name of Gov. Denen in their final report, but did say: "We, the grand jury, have been hampered owing to the fact that the parties have not had proper assistance we were led to expect at the proper time."

After their discharge they explained that they meant the governor. The state's attorney and Chief of Police Wilson told them that Deputy Warden Simms of the Joliet penitentiary promised them to tell the whole story of the plotting of Dougherty and Eddie Tamm if given to Gov. Denen.

Simms was one of the last witnesses, but the jurors seemed to believe he might have told more, and were, consequently, angry at the governor and wanted to summon him before them, but this attempt was balked by the state's attorney.

Thomas M. Logan Dead.

Brother of Famous Soldier Passes Away Suddenly.

Murphysboro.—Thomas M. Logan, aged 80 years, dropped dead at his home here. He was a brother of Gen. John A. Logan, and a son of John Logan, a pioneer who founded the city for the founding of Murphysboro.

Thomas M. Logan was instrumental in the upbuilding of Murphysboro, owned a great deal of property here, and was associated with Vice President Clarke of the Missouri Pacific in the real estate business in Murphysboro years ago.

Mr. Logan owned one of the best stables of race horses in the middle west and was well known throughout this section of the country.

Body Found in Old Cistern.

Benion.—The decomposed body of Thomas Pritchard was found in a cistern in the rear of an old house building in Sesser, a village in Franklin county, located on the new extension of the Burlington road. Pritchard had been missing since June 8. Coroner Adams held an inquest and returned a verdict that Pritchard had been murdered. The skull was found crushed and the neck broken.

Company Declared Bankrupt.

Decatur.—Felix B. Tait, president and principal owner of the Tait Manufacturing company of this city, has failed, his liabilities being estimated at \$250,000. He is out of the city in the west, when the bankruptcy proceedings were started, and has not been heard from since.

Illinois Politician Wed.

Freeport.—Homer F. Aspinwall, former state senator and Republican leader, was married to Miss Jessie Clinton, the daughter of his late wife, a Dakota village. Mr. Aspinwall recently was the candidate for the Republican nomination for state treasurer.

Victim of Premature Fourth.

Emmington.—Walter Margworth, a young man, died yesterday, the victim here of those who celebrate a noisy Fourth. He was wounded in the hand by a toy pistol and lockjaw followed.

Stomach Tied to Dead Man.

Carmi.—Bearing evidence of murder, the body of T. A. French was found in the Wahash river. Tied to his neck was a heavy rock. French had been missing a week.

Wife Slayer Is Suicide.

Kankakee.—Edgar L. Linn and Thomas Horan, feed buyers for the city under the Tolson administration, and Fred Peter, weighmaster, were indicted for conspiracy by the grand jury which completed its work. Another indictment was returned against Frank Watson, former superintendent of the poor farm, who is now a fugitive from justice and a result of which the court disbanded Kankakee.

Find Three True Bills.

Peoria.—Edgar Linn and Thomas Horan, feed buyers for the city under the Tolson administration, and Fred Peter, weighmaster, were indicted for conspiracy by the grand jury which completed its work. Another indictment was returned against Frank Watson, former superintendent of the poor farm, who is now a fugitive from justice and a result of which the court disbanded Kankakee.

Boys Meet Death on Excursion.

Springfield.—John Krus, 17 years old, was killed when he fell from the rear platform of a picnic train as it rounded a curve just outside the city.

Big Damages Asked.

Peoria.—In the principal court of Peoria County Attorney Arthur Kelley filed a suit against E. F. Baldwin, the Peoria Star, John S. Stevens, Joseph W. Bell, F. H. Tichenor and William E. Hull for damages to the amount of \$100,000. The action grows out of an unusual finding which existed between the editor and Arthur, and as a result of which the court disbanded Kankakee.

Find Three True Bills.

Peoria.—Edgar Linn and Thomas Horan, feed buyers for the city under the Tolson administration, and Fred Peter, weighmaster, were indicted for conspiracy by the grand jury which completed its work. Another indictment was returned against Frank Watson, former superintendent of the poor farm, who is now a fugitive from justice and a result of which the court disbanded Kankakee.

Killed by Horse at 107.

Quincy.—John C. Chandler, born in Kentucky 107 years ago, died at Hulls, near here, as a result of being thrown from a buggy. He was driving a frances horse.

Accepted Call to Chicago.

Blow.—Samuel S. Blawie, 60, of Milwaukee, of the Jewish synagogue has accepted a call to Emanuel congregation, Chicago, and will take charge on September 1.

Gerald Minister Dead.

Gerald.—Rev. M. V. Mitzmiller, the founder of the First Baptist church of Gerald, and for years its pastor, is dead. For 40 years he was active in the ministry. At the time of his death he was 81 years old.

Paying Good Price for Oats.

Arthur.—Arthur dealers have contracts for large deliveries of new oats at \$3 cents per bushel, which seems to be considered above the prices paid in other towns. The present crop promises to be a bumper.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. KILLIS

The International American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Gathering Material for the American Missionary from a Party Unconscious, Secular and Non-Secular Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

Patriotism and Religion are one with the Japanese

Yamada, Ise, Japan.—How much religion have the Japanese and what is it? A sweeping answer to that question would be that Japan's attitude towards its religions is pretty much that of the small boy in the country toward the eel skin which he ate around his ankles to keep away from it when he goes to the sea. He doesn't mind it, but it is there. He thinks about it, but still tradition awards it virtue, so he keeps on the safe side.

It would be easy to write learnedly of Buddhism and Shintoism as elaborate and beautiful religious systems. If I did so few readers would finish this article, and what is more to the point, we would not have come in this article to the actual situation as it exists here to-day. After three months spent amid shrines and temples and idols, and largely within sound of temple bells and drums (one of the latter is booming as I write), I am prepared to say that the Japanese as a whole are indifferent to all religions; while of the few who do care, most regard religion as a sort

of sport to it; by law they are required to save it first in case of fire, and nothing may be hung above it on the wall.

Yamada, in the province of Ise, may be called the religious and patriotic center of Japan. Here the emperor came to worship at the shrine of his ancestor, the first emperor, after the victorious conclusion of the recent war. Hither also hundreds of thousands of pilgrims come annually from all parts of the empire. On ordinary days the number is from 70,000 to 1,000; on special occasions it mounts to 15,000 a day. Of course, when the emperor was here there came also a multitude which no man could number.

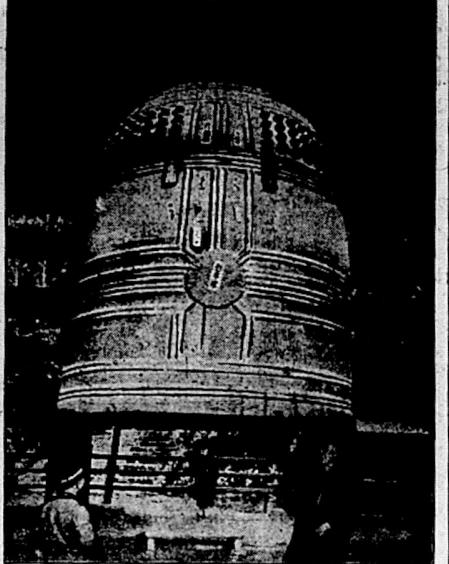
These two shrines are the most impressive in Japan—far more so than the ornate Buddhist temples at Nikko, Kyoto, Tokio and elsewhere. He who expects display will be disappointed.

A traveler exclaimed: "There is

nothing to see; and besides they won't let you see it."

The simplicity of the shrines is real-

ly grand; plain, unpainted timbers for



The Largest Bell in the World.

of charm to keep away evil or to procure certain tangible benefits.

There are two religious systems, aside from Christianity, which claim the worship of the Japanese. Buddhism and Shintoism. Of these the latter scarcely aspires to be a religion; since its most intelligent adherents declare that it is only an ancestor and nature worship. As for Buddhism, the Buddha himself would never recognize this converted system, with its pantheon of more than a million gods, and its innumerable concessions to Shintoism. In fact, the common religion is a mixture, which nobody but a few of the learned priests profess to be able to understand, of both Buddhism and Shintoism. Practically one must agree with the statement that "Pantheism is the religion of Japan."

A Diet by Noda.

The emperor himself is a Shintoist; yet I have been in no less than three Buddhist temples which have apartments reserved for him, which he has occupied, when he has gone to the temples to worship. He seems to be beautifully impartial in the matter of religion, favoring Christianity by large gifts, and I have heard it whispered in many parts of the empire that he favorite diet is one which would not be treason to speak such a thing out loud in Japan, although foreigners have a very simple explanation for the drowsiness which often besets his majesty on the occasion of his public appearances.

Undoubtedly the common people worship the emperor himself. The educated classes give another explanation, which is that the Japanese, while stoically laughing, repeat the gossip that somehow manages to pass the two walls and double moats of the imperial palace. I have even found a company of college-bred Japanese willing to discuss the possible future of the monarchy, in the light of the democratic tendency of the times. Nevertheless, the great bulk of the Japanese, who are really worshippers of the emperor. His picture is in every public school and the pupils bow down to it daily. Mission schools also display the portrait and pay all possible re-

beyond an expectation of material benefit to the living and safety to the dead.

At the temple at Yamada, for instance, there is one idol who is the particular friend of women. The screen about his pedestal is covered with hundreds of wisps of twisted paper. The idea is that if one will write the name of the person whom he or she wishes to marry on a slip of paper and then tie it with one hand to the screen, the prayer will be granted. If the intended friend can be performed, then the couple may not be attained. The sight is more pathetic than curious when one remembers what little part either the affections or desires of the individuals most concerned play in a Japanese marriage.

Split-Ball Prayers.

Akin to this is the practice of writing out prayers and throwing them at the idols. If they adhere, the prayer is answered. One rather handsome idol that I recently noticed had a large split ball in his eye, seriously impairing his good looks. It is common to throw stones into the laps of the idols, or into the big stone lanterns at temples, and if they land safely, the noise is heard. At Nikko is a small shrine in which a child is covered with the broken point of a wooden slate on which are written prayers for an easy childbirth. Shrines especially devoted to wives desiring children are abundant and popular all over the islands. And, judging from the number of children that swarm in every village and city, these prayers are fully answered.

One of the most pathetic temples I have visited is the children's temple which contains the bodies and bones of dead children, given as votive offerings by bereaved parents. The humdrum, mechanical manner in which the attendant priest droned out prayers and rang the bell in behalf of two parents who brought one want to lay hands on him. Nearly is a peculiar device for offering prayers for the dead. The name is written on a piece of wood and then placed in a large stone cistern in the form of a turbin, into which sacred water is constantly running. Devotees take great pains to have the wood thoroughly drenched, for that the prayer is born to the god.

The Largest Bell in the World.

At the Tennoji temple at Osaka are a number of interesting sights. In the first place, the temple courts are a regular bazaar, filled with a display of second-hand goods. Scores of dealers have their wares spread about and a lively business is done with pilgrims and others.

The largest whole bell in the world is being hung in this temple area. It was cast at the time of the Osaka exposition, two years ago, and 10,000 Buddhist priests were present, which is about one-tenth of the total number in the empire. Report went forth that, following an ancient custom, a young maiden was wanted to propitiate the gods by throwing herself into the molten metal; and a young woman really did this, but it was an offering, but of course the authorities would not permit the sacrifice. This bell, which is second to the broken bell at Moscow in size, was made of gifts of swords and ornaments and money, and has a tone of more than ordinary richness. All Buddhist temples contain large bells and their sound is soft, deep and musical.

One other phase of worship at this temple is the pond full of sacred turtles. It is a pious act to feed these turtles, which are the sacred symbols. So I enjoyed the sensation of being an Andrew Carnegie, for the purchase of half a nickel's worth of the food (about a quarter of a peck) caused the wondering natives to exclaim, "Oh, see! He is a very rich man!" The hundreds of turtles race and fight for the buoyant balls and then beg for more. This feeding of the living creatures that are called turtles is a natural form of religious devotion. I have fed the pigeons to sacred cranes (the ears were not sacred, and had no rights), beans to sacred horses, rice to sacred fishes; and have paid a few cents to see a dancing priestess go through her slow, graceful posturing and gesturing, without moving her feet. Certainly worship at a popular shrine or temple can scarcely be called monotonous with these diversions, and the various booths for the sale of souvenirs besides.

My candid opinion is that, while the sincerity of many Buddhists and Shintoists may not be questioned, the vital and increasing religious force in Japan is Christianity. While visiting Ia I attended a missionary preaching service, and among more than 100 persons present was an old woman, who had been 18 years a Christian. She told how the missionary had formerly been a Hindu, then a Taoist, then a Buddhist, then a Christian, and now she herself had been bitterly and recently converted.

Now all is changed. At the seat of the imperial shrines Christianity is listened to respectfully and accepted by an increasing number. That same sort of thing is going on all over Japan. Priests and priests' families are becoming Christians and even preachers. The religious propaganda carried on at the big temple festivals. Hundreds of school teachers and other government officials have come Christians. The student class seems to be giving more attention to Christianity than to any other religion. The native believers whom I have met manifest a happiness and earnestness which are conspicuously lacking in the case of adherents of the other creeds.

There is a cult of Buddhism and Shintoism that do not show.

A Shrine for Lovers.

Among the numerous charms which I have gathered up at Japanese temples, each guaranteeing safety in body and good fortune in estate, are three from the Imperial Shrine at Ise, which a half cent for the three. These adjuncts of Japanese worship are of interest and of importance as well, for they illustrate the statement, often made, that religion here seldom rises

in the Sooths' Friend.

Sixty thousand sailors look to H. A. Hansen for advice and for protection. Mr. Hansen is the United States shipping commissioner for the port of New York. He is the salient judge and jury. The men who sign on foreign craft now must appear before him for their papers instead of going to the consuls of the various countries. He decides all disputed questions between the men and their masters, and many of the abuses of these men that formerly were common, such as compelling them to buy their outfit from the ship owners or captains, have been done away with under Mr. Hansen's rule. His office is in the Battery park, New York, where he easily can reach all the ships leaving that port.

INSURANCE INVESTMENTS.

How One Company's Assets Are Distributed in the South and West.

In connection with its withdrawal from Texas, along with many other companies, rather than to submit to the new law which requires that 75% of the new law, it was decided to be invested in property in the South, in which securities shall be distributed in the state and subjected to heavy taxation, in addition to the large tax now imposed on life insurance premiums. The Equitable Life Assurance Society has made public the distribution of its assets, at the end of the second year of the new management. The Equitable now has \$10,958,000 invested in Texas, while twice as much as the new law requires, the management decided that to submit to additional taxation would be an injustice to its policyholders in other states, which impose no such penalty on the shift of their citizens.

The Equitable's report shows that more than 37% of its total reserves are now invested in the southern and western states, while only 35% of its total insurance is carried in these states. While twice as much as the new law requires, the management decided that to submit to additional taxation would be an injustice to its policyholders in other states, which impose no such penalty on the shift of their citizens.

The Equitable's report shows that more than 37% of its total reserves are now invested in the southern and western states, while only 35% of its total insurance is carried in these states. While twice as much as the new law requires, the management decided that to submit to additional taxation would be an injustice to its policyholders in other states, which impose no such penalty on the shift of their citizens.

SIGNS FOR PAST SHOWS.

Mark Twain Regrets Vanished Joys of Other Days.

Where now is Billy Rice? He was a joy to me, and so were the other stars of the nigger-show—Billy Birch, David Wambold, Backus and a delightful dozen of their brethren who made life a pleasure to me 40 years ago and later. Birch, Wambold and Backus are gone years ago, and will I think, be gone forever more; ever, I suppose, the real nigger-show—the genuine nigger-show, the extravagant nigger-show—the show which to me had no peer and whose peer has not yet arrived, in my experience. We have the grand operas; and I have witnessed, and greatly enjoyed, the first act of everything which Wagner created, but the effect on my mind was great. I have seen that act many times, and it is still perfect; whenever I have witnessed two acts I have gone away physically exhausted, and whenever I have ventured an entire opera the result has been the next thing to suicide. But if I could have the nigger-show back again, in its pristine purity and perfection, I should have but little further use for opera. It seems to me that the effect of Wagner's music and the nigger-show, the hand-organ and the nigger-show are a standard and a summit to whose rarefied altitude the other forms of musical art may not hope to reach.

Mark Twain, in North American Review, has had as fine a complexion as one could ask for.

COFFEE COMPLEXION.

Many Ladies Have Poor Complexions from Coffees.

"Coffee caused dark colored blotches on my face and body. I had been drinking it for a long while and these blotches gradually appeared, until finally they became permanent and were always there, even after I stopped drinking it." My complexion is now as fair and good as it was years ago. It is very plain that coffee caused the trouble.

"I am thankful to say I am not drinking coffee any more, as I used to do. I used to drink coffee and my complexion is now as fair and good as it was years ago. It is very plain that coffee caused the trouble."

Most bad complexions are caused by some disturbance of the stomach and coffee is the greatest disturber of digestion known. Almost any woman can have a fair complexion if she will leave off coffee and drink Postum Coffee as a nutritious health food in place of quantity Postum furnishes certain elements from the natural grains from the field that Nature uses to rebuild the nervous system and when that is in good condition, one depends upon a good complexion as well as a good healthy body. "There's a Reason," Read, "The Road to Wellness," in pgs.

Two-Fold Purpose of Science and the Higher Education

By HON. JAMES BRYCE,
British Ambassador to United States.

RODUCTION and transportation, fill over the world, have been transformed by science, and the effect of science is also strongly felt in education.

Sixty years ago science was not given a prominent part in the curriculum of schools and universities, and now it is trying to relegate the study of language and literature to a secondary place. In some parts of the world it is becoming necessary to insist upon the importance of the human, as opposed to the natural or scientific subjects.

I ask you to join me in considering the value and helpfulness to the individual man of scientific studies and of literary studies, respectively, not for success in any occupation or profession, nor for any other gainful purpose, but for what may be called the enjoyment of life after university education has ended.

All education has two sides. It is meant to impart the knowledge, the skill, the habits of diligence and concentration, which are to insure practical success. It is also meant to form the character, to impart taste, to cultivate the imagination and the emotions, to prepare a man to enjoy those delights which belong to hours of leisure, and to the inner life which goes on, or ought to go on, all the time within his own heart.

Every one of us ought to have a second or inner life, over and above that life which he leads among others for the purpose of his avocation, be it to gain money or power, or fame, or be it to serve his country or his neighbors. He ought to have some pursuit or taste to which he can turn from the daily routine. Whatever the taste or pursuit may be, whether of a higher or common type, it is good for him, but of course, the more wholesome and elevating the taste or pursuit is, so much the better for him.

What can be done by instruction in natural science and what can be done by the man of literary pursuits, to instill such tastes or suggest pursuits? The human subjects are best fitted to nourish and illumine the inner or personal life. Poetry and the imaginative treatment of human themes are potent in this direction.

The practical lessons are that the ardor with which the study of the physical sciences is now pursued for practical purposes must not make us forget that education has to do with a great deal more than turn out a man to succeed in business. Students must remember that in the study of languages and history they must beware of giving exclusive attention to the technical philological work and to purely critical inquiries. Nowhere in the world does there seem to be so large a proportion of the people that receives a university education as here in America. The effect of this will doubtless be felt in the next generation. Let us hope that they will be felt not only in the complete equipment of your citizens for public life, and in their warmer zeal for civic progress, but also in a true perception of the essential elements of happiness, a larger capacity for enjoying those simple pleasures which the cultivation of taste and imagination opens to us all.

The Devil of Evil Speech

By REV. DR. POLEMUS H. SWIFT,
Chicago.

There is the devil of falsehood. Every lie is of the devil. There is no bright future for the man who cannot be trusted. How many forms this devil takes on! Now he is the commercial liar, who sells goods for one thing when he knows they are something else. Now he is the social liar, who indulges in "white squids." Now he is the slander-monger who delights in circulating false reports because the circulation will injure some one whom he hates. Now he is the conscienceless politician, who persists in repeating reports that have been nailed as lies days and days ago, because if the report can be kept in circulation it will make votes for his candidate.

Then there is the devil of gossip. How many demons of that type there are in our day. How persistently they keep at work. How diabolical their business. The gossip goes about repeating an ill-founded tale or personal remark in half confidence which exerts a diabolical influence that cannot be taken back or contradicted. It is oftentimes just a half criticism. A slight fling, a suspicious word, a deprecating sentence, a whispered suspicion, a half truth or a whole truth that ought not to be spoken, an innuendo that ought not to have amounted to anything.

There is also the devil of unknd speech. How common that demon is. You will find him in good homes. You will meet him in your office. He is not a stranger at your club. His face is not unknown in your church. There are a great many people who would scorn to tell a lie, who would spurn slander, who could not be charged with gossip, to whom falsehood is an utter stranger, who are yet guilty of making a place for the devil of unknd speech in their hearts.

I believe that woman now has an influence in the community as a non-partisan that she would entirely lose if she were to obtain the ballot. That subtle, unnamed atmosphere which surrounds her is of more value to humanity than her vote could possibly be to the state. She is now free from those corruptions, from those stratagies, of which men know so much and women so little. Is it not well to have at least one-half the community to which these "graft" is more or less an unknown quantity, and "pull" merely the word that men use in after-dinner conversation, when the ladies have left the room?

I think that women as teachers as well as mothers, do their full share in shaping the country's future, by shaping its citizens. A more or less direct method would be the lessening of this influence.

Men now respect the opinions of their wives and mothers, because they know them to be uninfluenced by any but the broad principles of right and wrong. Of the petty personalities of politics they know nothing, and that is the secret of their influence.





The HOLSMAN Automobile

PERFECT in CONSTRUCTION, CHEAP in PRICE and COST of OPERATING

When you see the HOLSMAN machine it will make you its friend at once for these reasons:

1. Solid tires, admitting of no punctures.
2. Air cooled. No water to contend with, or broken jackets which occur in frosty weather.
3. No live axles.
4. No transmission gears.
5. No drive gears.
6. No speed gears, in fact, not any gears to contend with. No clutches. The machine rides as easy as the best made carriage and is controlled by a few simple hand levers. Is started, stopped, speeded, reversed and fully controlled by these two simple levers.

Should you have a breakdown, repairs are quickly secured. However, the chances of a breakdown are slim in a Holman.

Write me for catalog and descriptive matter.

J. W. Burkitt, Arlington Heights, Ill.

N. B. I'll be pleased to give you a spin in my car and show you the advantages of a Holman. It won't cost you anything. I also have the agency for the Rotary Shuttle Standard Sewing Machine, the best thing in this line on the market. Let the isolates come in my place and let me show them.

NEWS OF WAUCONDA

Personal Paragraphs Submitted

By Our Very Able Correspondents.

Miss Lois Bowles of Waukegan visited her home here Saturday and Sunday.

Dr. Orion Hubbard returned to his position as Parsons, Kansas, Sunday after a two week's vacation spent at his home here.

Miss Kathryn Nichols is enjoying a month's visit with relatives at Hamilton, Canada.

Messrs. James and Howard Hutchinson of Barrington, visited with local relatives Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. Thomas Hasler and Elmer Duers, of Chicago, spent Saturday and Sunday at their houses here.

Jas. Murray drove to Barrington with his four cylinder Ford machine Monday afternoon to meet his daughter, Miss Nettie, who has completed her year's teaching in the city, and will spend a few months recuperating in the country.

Mrs. M. Hudson spent a few days of last week with city relatives.

P. A. Nimegan is enjoying a two week's visit with relatives at Rock Island, Illinois, and Lansing, Iowa.

Walter J. Martin returned from Chicago, where he has been attending school the past year.

Miss Vera Jenkins was a Chicago visitor last Friday.

Roy Mann of Mayfair, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Stroker and family Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Price and daughter, Ethie of Waukegan, called on relatives and friends here Saturday and Sunday.

The play "Female Masonry" given by local talent in the Oakland hall last Friday evening was well attended and enjoyed by all. The receipts were about \$20.00.

Mrs. P. Dian is spending the week with relatives in the city.

Messrs. Harry Gilberston and Chester Purcell of Chicago attended the dance in the Oakland hall last Saturday evening.

Motion of Planets and Satellites.

All the planets travel the same way round. This is true not only of the eight primary planets, but of the satellites. Again, all the secondary planets or satellites travel the same way round, this direction of revolution being the same as that in which the planets revolve around the sun, except the satellites of Uranus, which, however, can hardly be said to have any direction of motion with reference to the general motion of the solar system or its satellites, for they travel in planes nearly square to that level. Lastly, as respects direction of motion, all the planets whose rotation has been observed, including our earth and moon and the sun, also rotate on their axes in the same direction. It must be understood that this direction is one and the same for all these motions—the revolutions of the planets around the sun and of the satellites around their planets and the rotation of the sun on its axis. It is natural to infer that the uniformity is the result of some general attraction affecting the whole scheme from the beginning—Richard A. Proctor.

A Poor Start.

There was a gloom on Mr. Fowler's countenance which nothing save the lack of some desired article of food had ever been known to produce.

"What's the matter, Ezra?" queried Mr. Fowler's nearest neighbor, after a glance at his lugubrious face. "Flap-jack evening never you give?"

"Worse," that's what grimed the distressed one. "You know 'twasn't apple year, and we've got so low already we wife sars we can't have any more apple pie for breakfast."

"Can't you make out if you have it noon an' night?" asked the neighbor without a smile.

"Can, because I've got to," said Mr. Fowler testily. "But I tell ye it upsets me, starting in the day wrong like that!"—Yours' Companion.

Not a ready reckoner, Tess—Belle is a queer girl. You know she took first prize for mathematics at Vassar.

Jess—Well?

Tess—Well, when her mother asked Belle how often Mr. Hugard had kissed her the other night she said she couldn't tell—Philadelphia Press.

The Beauty of an Heiress.

"You are very pretty," he said to the heiress.

She was a wise girl and realized her own plainness.

"I fancy," she replied, "that my prettiness was inherited along with my grandfather's money."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Frightened Actor—The leading lady is tearing her hair! Stage Manager—Well, what of it? It isn't her hair!—Detroit Free Press.

ANCIENT ATHENS.

Banqueting in the Greatest City in the Time of Plato.

In Professor T. G. Tucker's "Life in Ancient Athens" the author gives this as a picture of a typical banquet in that city in the time of Plato: "When all are seated, the tables are round, round with a vessel, from which they pour water over the hands of the guests. There are brought in small tables, light and ornamental, one of which is set down before each couch for two persons, and on these are placed the several dishes as they come in order. The tables are lower than the couches, so that the right hand can reach down easily to the dishes and forks there are none. The food is taken up with the fingers. It is true that in dining with very soft foods or gravies or in extracting things from shells spoons were not unknown, but usually the fingers were assisted by pieces of bread hollowed out for the purpose. It is clear that there was plenty of room for neatness and daintiness in eating food, and it was no small advantage to have fingers not so sensitive."

"There were no napkins. Portions of soft bread, often especially prepared for the purpose, were used for wiping the fingers and were afterward thrown to the dogs which might be present to catch them; but, apart from the dogs, it may be something of a shock to learn that the dish which was, or was not, wiped with a napkin, was the napkin for shells, bones, peeling and other fragments, which were, however, swept out at a given stage of the proceedings. Conversation meanwhile must be general. The first half of dinner consists of substantial, particularly fish and birds, either they could be got, comparatively little meat (such as beef, lamb and pork) and vegetables dressed to a degree of which we should hardly approve with oil, vinegar, honey and sausages."

"During this part of the meal wine is not drunk. The Athenians kept their drinking as separate as possible from their eating. Water is then brought round again, hands are washed, the tables are carried out, the door is swept, a chant is sung to the accompaniment of the flutes, a libation of wine is poured out to the words to the gods, and then the second part of the banquet begins. The tables are brought back again, and what we call dessert was for this reason called for the Athenians the second table." On these are placed fruits, fresh and dried; salted almonds, sweet meats, cheese and salt."

THE HOME DOCTOR.

To cure nose bleeding, tie a string tightly around the small part of the thumb below the knuckle.

Half a teaspoonful of table salt dissolved in a half glassful of cold water will give instant relief in case of heartburn.

People with poor digestion should drink no water with meals, but take a glassful half an hour before and drink plentifully an hour or so after each meal.

To inhale steam from a bowl of boiling water is very good for a sore throat. The sufferer should lean over the steam, drawing it in both throat and nostrils.

Many cases of indigestion, headache, neuralgia, cold hands and feet can be quickly cured by drinking slowly one or two pints of water so hot that it almost burns.

Warts may be entirely removed by washing the hands two or three times a day with the water in which potatoes have been boiled or by bathing the warts several times with potato water.

WHERE DO THE CENTS GO?

Nobody knows what becomes of the millions on millions of cents which annually pass through the pockets varying from 250,000,000 to 200,000,000 per annum. They simply vanish from sight and are gone forever. The phenomenon seems strange and is not easily accounted for. People say, "What becomes of all the pins?" That is easily answered. Pins soon corrode and thus are transformed into nothing that is recognizable. A copper cent, on the other hand, is indestructible, comparatively speaking. But the solution of the problem is not so easy. The cents are subject to more accidents than any other coins. They change hands ten times as often as dimes, for example, and, being of small value, they are lost easily.

A BROTHERTON ACT.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford commanded a naval brigade in the Sudan when the British forces were there. One day when the Arabs were making a terrific outbreak the admiral's life was saved by a native who told him to run him down. The native had been repelled and the Arabs were repelled. Lord Charles was rescued. He looked at the man for a moment and then remarked gratefully, "Now, that poor beast did what I should call a brotherly act."

A SIGHT.

"Do you know, I saw something remarkable just now," observed a broker to a friend in front of the Stock Exchange in Broad Street.

"What was it?"

"I saw no fewer than five leading lawyers of the financial district walk past, and every one of them had his hands in his own pockets."—New York Tribune.

A DIFFICULTY.

Mistress—Why don't you boil the eggs? Cook—Sure, I've no clock in the kitchen to go by! Mistress—Oh, yes; you have! Cook—What good is it? It's ten minutes fast.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

New Stock Dress Goods

We bought some special values in spring and summer dress goods. Pretty Organdies, Lawns, White Goods and Linens that range in price from 10c per yd. upward. We also picked up some good values in figured dress goods at prices of 30c per yd. up. You will find our store gives you a choice selection and is the place to buy dress goods.

Corsets

Every lady should wear our Paris new model Corsets. \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair. New stock spring and summer Underwear.

Come to Us

We sell:

Talking Machines

so it makes

it easy to buy one.

Wall Paper

A big lot of new Wall Paper at special prices for this sale. 4, 5, 6, 6 1/2, 7 and 7 1/2 cents per roll upward.

Carpets

We sell good bed room carpets at 25c per yard. Other patterns in cotton and wool carpets 45, 50, 55, 60, 65 cents per yard. Matching 20, 25, 28, 30 cents. Window Shades for any size windows.

Best Store Gasoline 15c per gal. Good Dairy Butter 25c per pound. Occident Flour is the best flour. Just a little better than other flour.

DANIEL F. LAMEY

BARRINGTON,
ILLINOIS

PRINTING

The kind you ought to use and when you ought to have it, that is: when you need it. We have contracted the habit of pleasing our customers by giving them not only Artistic Work, but by giving it to them when promised.

The REVIEW.

WE INVITE YOU

To break the record at our new up-to-date BOWLING ALLEY.

Bowling is a high class sport. Let your boys patronize our alley for exercise and amusement.

HOURS FOR LADIES—Any afternoon excepting Saturday.

OUR BARBER SHOP

Is equipped with all improvements. Sanitary Tools. Speedy Work.

THIES BROTHERS,

GROFF BUILDING

BARRINGTON

SEEDS

TIMOTHY, CLOVER, ALFALFA
Buy TESTED SEED CORN and get

MORE CORN TO THE ACRE.

For hogs sow RAPE, ALFALFA or CANADIAN FIELD PEAS.

For the dairy sow MEDIUM RED or ALSIKE CLOVER, ALFALFA or COW PEAS.

Careful feeding with any of these excellent crops will cut down your feed bills. Try it.

SMITH BROS.

Lake Zurich, Illinois

In the hot weather
you can please the
family with fruits
and vegetables
bought at our mar-
ket.

Alverson & Groff

PHONE 463
BARRINGTON, ILL.

GAS
Northwestern Gas Light & Coke Co.
EVANSTON 93 or Park Ridge 12
Drop Postal or Telephone.

**"The Barrington" GAS AND
GASOLINE ENGINE**
The Latest Improved and
Best Gas or Gasoline Engine
on the market.
Simple Construction.
Guaranteed.
Lowest Prices.
A. SCHAUBLE & CO
Barrington, Illinois
Manufacturers of
Shafting, Pulleys and Belts, Cisterns and Tanks.
Repairing of All Kinds of Machinery a Specialty.

GOOD SUITS \$15 to \$18
PANTS \$4 to \$5

Perfectly tailored clothes that FIT WELL, LOOK WELL, WEAR WELL, at no more than you will pay for good ready made. Come in and see my samples.

Special Attention Paid to Repairing and Cleaning Ladies and Gent's Garments.

MATH PEAK, Merchant Tailor
Barrington Illinois

Buy your paints, oils, varnishes, brushes, etc. at LAMEY & COMPANY.