

# BARRINGTON REVIEW.

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\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## MORE SPECIFIC LAWS

Broader and More Specific Enactments Looking to the Health of the People.

Springfield, July 30.—Now, broader and more specific health laws which have not gone into effect, in Illinois promise much in the way of safety, guarding the public health. The old act passed in 1877 has been so amended and revamped that almost all of its imperfections have been eliminated and for the first time in thirty years the State Board has an effective law. The new laws indicate that it will do the work.

Under the old law the State Board was constantly hampered with vexatious legal questions, regarding the extent of its authority. In many instances these questions were so critical, moments and the health officers, in the performance of their duties, frequently found it necessary to take the bit in their teeth regardless of legal technicalities. Now this is all changed and the state board of health and its agents are given such authority as the urgency of their duties demands.

Early in his administration Governor Deacon's attention was called to the defects in the old law. He took an interest in the matter and through his efforts that the legislature which is due to be induced to frame more comprehensive and efficacious legislation on the subject. For a number of years health officers and physicians' associations and the state board of health have urged and implored the assembly to rectify matters, but their efforts were scattering and little good was accomplished.

**Board Has Supreme Authority.**  
Under the provisions of the amended health act, the board of health is given supreme authority in matters of quarantine, with the power to inspect, inspect, inspect, or to modify or relax the quarantine established by local authorities. The state, county, township and village officers of the state are called upon to carry out and enforce the rules and regulations of the board, and provision is made for the fine or imprisonment of persons who violate these rules and regulations.

This act makes it the duty of the state board of health to investigate contagious and infectious diseases, and when taking in evidence, property, to take measures to restrain and suppress the same. It also provides that whenever any dangerously contagious or infectious disease shall become or threaten to become epidemic in any town or city, the board of health or local authorities shall neglect or refuse to enforce efficient measures for its restriction or suppression or to act with sufficient promptness or efficiency, the state board of health or their secretary may enforce such measures as the board or its executive officer may deem necessary to protect the public health.

This provision of the law makes the secretary of the state board of health the chief health officer and places the power to make immediate action in the hands of one who devotes his entire time to the protection of the public health, and who is in constant touch with the local authorities in all parts of the state.

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**Free Antitoxin Protects Public.**  
The distribution of health is given adequate appropriation to carry on a campaign for the suppression of diphtheria, and the free distribution of diphtheria antitoxin. At first thought, the matter of supplying the needy and indigent with this would seem to be merely a meritorious public charity, but it is not in this light that the public health officers view it. The importance of the free distribution of antitoxin does not lie in placing the remedy in the hands of the afflicted poor, but in the protection of those in all walks and stations of life from the spread of the disease. Diphtheria is a community disease, and its infection upon the family, it means a distinct menace to the entire people.

That the distribution of antitoxin may be productive of the maximum of benefit, it is essential that it be reasonably available to the poor population. On the second, the state board of health will establish between 400 and 600 agencies throughout the state where any reputable physician may obtain fresh antitoxin at the highest quality in a sterilized glass vial, with a special permit, simply by pledging himself to fill up a medical report, and send the report to the state board of health. This anti-

toxin will be furnished free of charge for the use of the rich and the poor. It is assumed that the prompt and general use of antitoxin in diphtheria will have the same effect in the limitation and mortality of diphtheria that vaccination has had over smallpox.

In view of the fact that the law for free distribution, the state board of health will be guided not only by its wide experience in the suppression of diphtheria, but by the unfortunate experiments of other public health organizations, and the repeated experiments of physicians, scientists, and others. The manufacturers of therapeutic antitoxin throughout the United States will all for only the highest quality of antitoxin that can be obtained.

**Insane Laborers' Maintenance.**  
Under the new specific health laws of the state, guaranteeing the permanency of the laboratory of the state board of health, an institution created within the past two years solely to meet the highest type of scientific necessity, the law provides for the recognition and suppression of preventable disease. The laboratory has been, since its creation, not one for technical investigation, but for the early practical diagnosis of communicable diseases, and for the treatment of the infected and is rendering to the people the best but by the thousands of physicians who utilize its services in their daily work.

It is here that tuberculosis is diagnosed, the specific symptoms of which, the existence of tubercles, or mucus is shown by the examination of small drops of blood, and that diphtheria is proven by microscopic inspection of smears from the infected throat. In contagious diseases which are transmitted by the mouth, the state physicians are entitled to send in these specimens by mail, and, except in very few localities, the results of examination may be learned by telegraph or telephone, on the same day that the specimen was sent.

While the people throughout the state are chiefly interested in the public health work of the state board of health—its supervision of sanitary matters and the suppression of disease—great part of the labor of the health board lies in the promotion and administration of physicians and in the protection of the people from importers, charlatans and quacks. Through the provisions of a new law enacted by the last assembly, the powers of the board of health are now made to include the branch of service participation in the investigation of medical colleges and in the determination of the qualifications of those who seek medical licenses in the state.

### Inspectors Enforce Laws.

Aside from the newer offices, inspection, when existing in evidence, is the general broadening of the powers of the state board of health will permit the more effective accomplishment of things which have been undertaken in the past. For several years there has been a demand on the part of citizens and especially by the inspectors ready at any moment to call upon the state. Within the past year this inspection force has been increased in number and in efficiency, and the branch of service, particularly in the investigation of medical colleges and in the determination of the qualifications of those who seek medical licenses in the state.

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The work of the inspectors is augmented by the various publications of the board devoted to the communicable diseases, which in simple phrase, designed for the easy comprehension of the people, give the information as to the best means for preventing disease and controlling its spread.

**Analyses of the Water Supply.**  
The decrease in typhoid fever in Illinois, during the past two years, is due, not to the vigilance of the health department, but to the adoption of a system devised by the board of health in 1900, in cooperation with the state water survey, by which analyses are made for any citizen entirely without cost. Such analyses, now available to all, though formerly a matter of considerable expense, have drawn attention to innumerable dangerous sources of water supply, the abandonment of which has saved many communities from fatal outbreaks of typhoid fever and other water-borne diseases.

Another factor which has limited the water-borne diseases in Illinois has been the work of the board of health in investigating and promulgating information in regard to sewage disposal, especially by means of the septic tank. To demonstrate to the health officers of the various localities that this device will render offensive and dangerous sewage wholly innocuous, the board has maintained for the year past, the sewage disposal plant at Elkhorn, which is now in constant operation, dispensing of the sewage of that municipality.

In serial disinfection, the Illinois board has probably done more within the past two years than any other public health organization and, as a



## MAIL ORDER JOURNALS.

Post Office Department Puts the Screws on Two at "Nominal" Rate.

Postmaster General Cortelyou on the last day of his service in that position issued an order withdrawing second class mail privileges from two mail order publications with wide circulation. These two monthly periodicals from a western city, had a combined circulation of more than 2,000,000. They circulated at 10 cents a year, which rate Mr. Cortelyou held to be merely "nominal." The postmaster general also held that the publications were primarily advertising sheets.

It is understood that the postoffice department is after several other publications with merely nominal subscription rates, and more will be heard very probably soon on the matter. Meanwhile, the editor of one of the publications is threatening legal proceedings against Mr. Cortelyou and other officials who, according to this publisher, "ruined the people of their favorite papers."

This incident is mentioned here just to call attention to the recent remarkable growth of the so called "mail order" papers. Of late years a surprising number of these publications have been brought out, ranging every village, crossroads and rural delivery farmhouses in the country. The chief object of such publications, of course, is to attract advertising, so the editor is not to blame for this. The fact is that the publications do print some reading matter and are often in newspaper or magazine style, giving their readers access to the results of second class writers, and in order to attain the largest circulation possible they place their subscription rates just as low as they dare.

The few pennies charged for such publications are paid cheerfully by all those who are interested in what is presented. As a consequence there are ramifications of the big mail order houses in Chicago and other large cities, Chicago being practically the national capital of such houses, are read by millions of people. The advertising is not to be despised by any means, by the ways of the land. The townsmen who takes his local weekly paper also takes one or more of these monthly ten centers. Usually the mail order periodical published under a title having a special appeal to the average person on the farm or in town who has an eye to gain. They read what they deem a bargain offer, mail their money for it and now and then get in return an article which pleases them. The local storekeeper, in turn, takes the same grade of article or something just as good at about the same figure.

But whether the mail order buyer gets a bargain or a disappointment, he or she is sealing money out of the community which never comes back again. They read what they deem a bargain offer, mail their money for it and now and then get in return an article which pleases them. The local storekeeper, in turn, takes the same grade of article or something just as good at about the same figure.

Now and then we see a certain town bounding forward like a hopping jack rabbit on an Oklahoma prairie. But there is a long and tiresome road to any success in the new country. An enterprising man on the outside is going to do either of these things. It is up to the residents.

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## TOWN BOOMING HINTS.

—of the smart ways to send the growth of your town to sit around on other people's dry goods boxes and knock the community.

No town ever grows beyond a certain limit unless somebody strikes gold there, locates a big factory or does something else to call attention to the town. As early as possible on the outside is going to do either of these things. It is up to the residents.

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The baker's supply of bread depends upon how much he bakes.

At Reims, France, portable bathtubs filled with hot water are delivered to order.

Mr. Roosevelt uses strong language, but he never swears, although he is a writer and maker of profane history.

King Alfonso, who has taken to golf, may have considerable trouble in keeping his caddie entombed in the belief that Al is hanging on to his job by divine favor.

Surly the era of kindness and compassion, if not the actual millennium, has arrived when the automobile veritably stops to pick up its victim and carry it to a hospital.

Green apples give the small boy cholera morbus, and we have sometimes seen an editor afflicted with a painful touch of mental cramps from eating the sour fruit of wisdom.

One more largest Atlantic liner has been ordered. It is to be a steamer of 50,000 tons. Presumably it will have on board a scenic railway and a traveling circus among its attractions for passengers.

With some men education is a process, as the word indicates. With others it is an event. A New Jersey janitor undertook to wash windows with a United States flag. When the police drove away the mob, the janitor had been educated, but it had taken only a few minutes.

It had been agreed between the governments of Canada and of the United States that the owners of all buildings on the boundary-line must decide in which country they shall live and must move the whole building accordingly. The purpose of this agreement is to reduce the smuggling of evil and otherwise to put an end to lawlessness on the border.

Philadelphia capitalists are planning to erect a \$1,500,000 hotel in Yokohama, Japan, from plans designed by Philadelphia architects. It is to be eight stories in height, will contain about 400 bedrooms and suites and many baths, with a garden courtyard in the center. It is to be called the Grand hotel and appears to be wholly an American investment.

It is estimated by the national treasury authorities that not less than \$350,000,000 of the new ten dollar gold certificates will be needed to satisfy the public demand for smaller bills. However, it is not at all likely that any creditor will object to having that little amount settled with plain, ordinary checks, or "kick" even at "car-wheel" silver dollars.

One of the newspapers of Peking, China, has lately celebrated the five hundredth anniversary of its establishment. During its long period of publication the editorial staff has several times been arrested, either in part or in full of the once, it is now, the newspaper which displease the court. The expression, "he has severed his connection," may be Chinese newspaper English.

A great deal has been said about the facility of the Japanese in adopting and adapting western methods, something from their use of it. It is told of one of Gen. Kuroki's party that when his opinion of America was asked, he replied: "Your country is full of remarkableities, but I find the weather curiously." Two noteworthy new words in a single breath!

The sultan of Turkey has just become father to his thirteenth living child, a baby daughter. The eldest child of the sultan is Prince Selim, who is 27 years old. He is in disgrace, and does not rank as the heir apparent. The sultan, in order to reduce the number of pretenders to the throne, has established the practice of marrying his daughters to persons of little consequence, from whom no political dangers need be feared. He is gainfully employed as a dandier, the beautiful 20-year-old Princess Ayahab, born of a Circassian mother. She has received a European education.

Oysters in their native waters are wild animals. So the attorney general of New York lately informed an association of oyster dealers that they should never oyster-plant. When oysters are artificially planted, according to this legal opinion, they become "domesticated, tame, or 'garden' oysters" and as such are personal property. Although the attorney general does not interpret the law concerning safety, or oyster-plant, it is probable that the courts would hold that this also, when tamed, is personal property. It certainly would be when cooked and eaten.

Although at the retiring age, Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States supreme court, remains in full health and maturity of his faculties, and it is good news that he has no present intention of leaving the bench, his great ability as a jurist, and his desire to come to be universally recognized.

King Edward has given the Victoria order's decoration to Carson, which shows that the king does not read the New York newspapers closely.

## POWDER TRUST SUED

## ALLEGED COMBINE ATTACKED BY THE GOVERNMENT

## SHERMAN ACT VIOLATED

Petition Holds Combine Books to Prevent Competition—Receiver to Take Charge of Business Asked For.

Wilmington, Del.—The United States government Tuesday began suit against the so-called powder trust in the United States circuit court here. The government asks that the DuPont company of Delaware be restrained from exercising control over subsidiary companies. The papers in the case, General Fund, at noon, the subpoenas were issued, the first Monday in September.

The petition was filed against E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Company, the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder company (of New Jersey), and 24 other corporations and 17 individuals connected with the 24 corporations which are made defendants in the petition. Anti-Trust Law Violated.

The petition related that all of the defendants are engaged in interstate trade and commerce in gun powder and high explosives and are violating the act of July 2, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman anti-trust act. It seeks to prevent and restrain the unlawful existing agreements, contracts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of such trade and commerce, to prevent and restrain the attempts on the part of the defendants to control such trade and commerce, and to dissolve the existing monopolies thereto.

The court is asked to determine whether public interests will be better subserved by the appointment of receivers to take possession of the property of the alleged trust with a view to bringing about conditions of trade and commerce that will be in harmony with the law. The prayer in this respect is identical with that in the complaint to dissolve the existing monopolies alleged.

The defendants, it is alleged, already have a complete monopoly of the production and distribution of smokeless ordnance powder in addition to the monopoly of 95 per cent of the production and distribution of high explosives other than smokeless powder.

The government asks, in its prayer for relief, that these operating companies be enjoined and restrained from continuing to engage in interstate commerce in the United States or that receivers be appointed to take over their business.

The government asks also that control of certain capital stocks in other companies by the various holding companies shall be adjudged unlawful and void and that the defendants shall be restrained from carrying on any alleged unfair competition against 26 independent firms which are not parties to the filing of the petition were engaged in the manufacture, shipment and sale of blasting powder and dynamite in the United States in lawful competition with the defendants.

The government also that his private mail is being opened by Mayor Taylor. He exhibited several letters addressed to "Hon. Eugene E. Schmitz, San Francisco, personal," which had been all open and marked in indecipherable pencil. "Opened by Edward R. Taylor."

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# The CASTLE of LIES

BY ARTHUR PENNY VEESEY  
CONTRIBUTOR TO LITERATURE & CULTURE

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

Looked at in this manner the ghostly portrait was vividly suggested. The nostrils of the two heads together formed the eyes of the death-mask; the mustache of the father made the eyebrows; and the brow and the eyes of the boy prince formed the nose and mouth. And more horrible than the death-mask itself was a wound in the temple, from which flowed a stream of blood.

"This wound?" I asked, shuddering. "Is it merely a coincidence? The look of agony—the staring eyes—is that meant to be a menace, a threat of a violent death?"

"Can you doubt it?" demanded Locke, replacing the envelope carefully in his pocketbook. "That death-mask is regarded by a large portion of Ferdinand's dissatisfied subjects as a heavenly sign. The little I venture to say, is a death-sign for Ferdinand—indeed, it introduces into Bulgarian politics an awful and solemn note."

"A 'heavenly sign?'" I asked, shuddering again. "But he still lives!"

"Yes; at present he is in Paris. I suppose he is safe there. But when he returns to his capital at Sofia—"

"And the woman—this Countess Saraboff, is she one of the revolutionaries who regard this sign as a 'heavenly sign? You told me that she was to be the friend of Prince Ferdinand."

"Did; but is she? She is a woman of mystery. Is she really in earnest in seeking to entrap Sir Mortimer into influencing England to stand behind Bulgaria in her invasion of Turkish Macedonia? Is she ignorant of the existence or at least the significance of the 'sign? Or possibly she is in the pay of Ferdinand, and ready to succumb to him at any hour, will here be the dagger plunged into his breast at the fatal hour? Perhaps Sir Mortimer is not the guileless victim we think him to be. Perhaps the king's messenger does not have two sets of dispatches to be presented at his discretion. Perhaps this death-mask is a ghastly accident and not a menace. Perhaps Countess Saraboff, alias Sophie de Varnier, is a lamb of innocence. Perhaps. But, my dear chap, don't trust that 'perhaps'."

Locke rose and pulled on his gloves. I stared at him in sudden comprehension.

"I understand now. You had more than one object in coming to see me this morning," I said, soberly.

He lit a cigarette, looking down at me in deep thought.

"In America the game of politics is a little game and above board. We show our cards; they are on the table for all the world to see. The very frankness of our methods puzzles the diplomats of Europe. Here in Europe things are managed differently. There are wheels within wheels. No pawn is too insignificant to be made use of. This pawn may be a simple citizen, even a tourist."

I shook the hand he held toward me and replied it, half-blinded.

"But that is absurd on the face of it. In what possible way could I be of use to this Countess Saraboff?"

Locke shrugged his shoulders carelessly, and blew a ring of smoke with precision at the chandelier.

"Nothing is quite absurd," he returned, calmly. "Two days ago I read of an unfortunate accident of a fellow-countryman and an old college acquaintance, Peter Haddon, who had come to me in confidence of mine on certain terms with a woman whom I have every reason to believe is a dangerous adventuress. I came to see my fellow-countryman, to offer him my sympathy. I remain to warn him."

"But why?" I demanded, still skeptical.

"There are three facts that should make you think, 'Indeed.' First of all you have made the acquaintance of the mother and the sister of Sir Mortimer Brett. Secondly, Countess Saraboff has made your acquaintance. Thirdly—contradict me if I am wrong—she was already interested in you; more than that, I venture to say that you have made an appointment with her."

He looked at me keenly. I was silent.

"These, my dear Haddon, are simple facts. Perhaps there is no relation between them. Again I say, 'perhaps.' But don't let the mysterious machinery of intrigue catch you in its meshes. Its wheels may crush you. You have had enough trouble, and look out for Countess Saraboff."

"I shall try to remember your advice," I said, straggling to control my excitement and peace my mind, level in my pocket. "Yes; I shall see you again before I leave London."

"Oh, wait yourself about that," said Locke, coldly.

Not until afterwards did it occur to me that I had treated him rather cavalierly—indeed, laid myself open to suspicion by my silence.

## CHAPTER XI.

Countess Saraboff Gives an Invitation. I stood quite still after Locke had left me. Loui is thought.

Before the birds awoke to-morrow we must be off—up, up, up the mountains to the sky. And if we break my heart if we are delayed."

"Your chateau has great attraction for you," I said, smiling.

She came toward me impulsively, her hands clasped.

"Oh, you would like my chateau, monsieur. It is strong and rugged; and so high that to see its towers through the branches of the pine trees, as you climb the hillside, is a sight. It is a fortress, and below, very far below, there is the noisy little river that rushes around its base, and an adorable village that croches close to it for protection. There are great shadowy rooms with gleaming bare floors and tapestries. Oh, yes, and there is my beloved piano. When the thunder rolls terribly over the snowy mountains, and the storm comes, and the lightning strikes the windows, and the fire of huge logs in the hearth does not reach the piano corner, oh, it is then that I live. I am inspired. In the night, the passionate soul of Chopin speaks to me. And in the morning when the sun is shining again, and the little river is gay and turbulent, there are my flowers and my books and my poor. And there is peace. My chateau is a Castle of Independence, and is a Castle of Happiness."

"That is the castle we are all looking for," I said, smilingly.

A moment she scanned my face keenly. Apparently she was satisfied that I spoke the truth. But that she should have even a glimmer of a suspicion was startling.

"Look, my friend, I speak no more in riddles, but very frankly. Come to my chateau because there you can do me a service, a great service. Voda, I have told you everything."

"Not quite everything," I replied quickly.

"You have not told me for instance, the nature of the service that you ask of the first stranger you meet."

"When you are my guest I shall tell you," she promised airily.

She plunged into a stormy morska to drown my protestations. I watched her, irritated, yet half yielding, as she played with the brilliancy and grace of a virtuoso. Then I walked to the window.

To reach it I passed a pier-glass panel on the wall. A man's face was dimly reflected there. Though I did not look, I knew that he must be standing behind a door leading into another apartment. He had been listening, of course.

I did not betray my surprise. I stepped out on the balcony, looking down on the street below.

This incident banished my last shred of reluctance. These adventures spiced my life; it was equally fair that I play their game. Yet I determined to meet them with their own weapons.

The music reached a stormy climax. There was silence. I did not go back into the room. I waited curiously. Would she again insist? If so, I determined to no longer refuse.

The heavy curtains at the window were parted. She stood beside me. Again I noticed the feverish light in her eyes; her bosom rose and fell tumultuously; her color came and went.

"When you have no living for an adventure," she demanded in a spirit of desperate slyness. "Even when that adventure is to be shared with a woman—yes, a beautiful woman!"

"Not when adventures are thrust on me," I replied coldly. Her emotion repelled me.

"Ah, you persist in being ungracious. They say this adventure brings happiness for yourself."

"I should require proof of that."

She saw that I was not to be won over so easily. She became serious, almost anxious. Instinctively I felt that she was about to play her last card. Had she known it? I was already decided. But she was ignorant of that, and risked everything to gain her purpose.

"You have set yourself a task. What if I can help you fulfill it?"

"Again you speak in riddles, madam."

"If I said I were listening last night?"

I lowered on her, furious, but I did not answer.

She felt no shame in making this confession. One hand rested on her hip, with the other she snapped finger and thumb.

"My dear monsieur, you are not attractive when you look like that. Even I have heard the English proverb, 'All is fair in love and war.'"

"And since this is not love, you wish me to infer that it is war? And you ask the enemy deliberately into the camp?"

"There is neither love nor war. It is a truce. Does that satisfy you?"

"Until you tell me the service I am to do, it must be an armed truce," I interposed caustically.

I emphasized the adjective.

"Blie! At Altehoffen you shall know all. Then it will be for you to decide if we are to be allies."

"Very well," I assented briskly. "I will go to your chateau with you. When do we start?"

"When I have made my decision she grasped the railing of the balcony, exhausted. Presently I noticed that her lips were moving, and as I looked at her in wonder, I saw her furiously make the sign of the cross. When she spoke again, it was laudably, as with an effort.

"Dr. Stars and myself are to go to night to Vitznay, a little town on Lake Lucerne, an hour's journey from here. To-morrow morning at the dawn we drive to Altehoffen."

"It is necessary that I go to Vitznay."

"Yes," she said hesitatingly, averting her eyes. "The last boat leaves Lucerne at 11. Your luggage, can I be ready then?"

"I nodded absently.

"C'est BE CONTINUÉ."

He may hope for the best that's prepared for the worst.

## Supremacy of the Law Means Liberty

BY VICE-PRESIDENT CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

Our fathers believed in a government of law,—law written by representatives of the people, chosen by the people themselves acting in their sovereign capacity. They realized that this was to be a great country, and they knew that if it were to attain to the full measure of their best expectations, it must be a country where the law, and the law alone, should be supreme. They knew full well that to be great, it must be governed by just laws,—laws which, so far as human foresight could devise, should protect every citizen in the enjoyment of the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

I looked at this strange woman in amazement. It was a curious pia. Perhaps she had wished to make me fall in love with her! She made the frank confession with a childlike mirth. And in the same breath she asked for my respect!

"You speak in riddles," I exclaimed pettishly. "Tell me your purpose."

She looked up at me swiftly, half in defiance.

"Tell me yours."

"My purpose?" I cried. "I have none."

A moment she scanned my face keenly. Apparently she was satisfied that I spoke the truth. But that she should have even a glimmer of a suspicion was startling.

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He may hope for the best that's prepared for the worst.

Whatever the figures may indicate regarding the numbers of church communicants and the growth of church property, actual church-going steadily decreases, and honest, unadulterated acceptance of the existing

formulations of faith grows less and less.

This indubitable fact does not spell irreligion, but it at least hints at a larger religiosity than the world has known. Church attendance is no test of a man's religiosities. Even total absence in this regard would not prove him irreligious.

Many strays of tendency are uniting to swell the flood of seeming irreligion. It is worth while at least to name and to number these tendencies.

Men have largely lost their "dread of something after death," so that terror of other worldly punishment to follow so-called unbelief no longer is a compelling force toward real or pretended belief.

The Inquisition is dead, killed by the growing humanity of man. Therefore, there is no earthly means of enforcing the faith and practice of whatever church that still may dominate the life of particular sections of society. Excommunications and heresy trials are but weak and ineffectual schools of once terrifying and fatal ecclesiastical thunders.

This is the day of democracy. That means hard times for survivals of monarchic days. Kings must go; the people will rule themselves; society must gradually be reorganized in all respects.

The church is plainly monarchic and autocratic in its organization and in its attitude toward men. The process of democratizing the church has just begun. The independent congregational organization is the only democratic form, and even then it is not democratic in spirit until all "tests" of orthodoxy are abolished and the society recognizes that the genuine church is rightly the church of one member.

## The Tongue A Weapon of Power

By DR. NEWELL DWIGHT MILLIS.

Wise men have searched the world for images strong enough to set forth the full power of the tongue. Of the children of sympathy it may be said the tongue sheds forth healing balms and cordials; but of the envious it is true that the poison of asps is under the lips. For, as of old, so now the tongue is a hand wherewith we strike men down. With this instrument bless we God; with it curse we men. No other member carries such influence; and nothing men like the skillful handling of the tongue and its bridling, even as the charioteer lifts the reins above his well-trained steeds. For the tongue gushes forth comfort like a cool, sweet spring; the tongue is a harp, pulling up masses of melody; the tongue is a fruitful bower, full of beth and delight; the tongue carries a glow, warming the soul like a winter's fire; it sends forth sweet songs to be sung in camp and woe over in cottage. This noble vein inheres in speech—it is the soul's revelator. The eye and ear, the taste and touch, are windows for letting the great outer world into the secret sanctuary, but the tongue is the one door through which the soul steps out. Only through speech is the invisible man beheld of his friends.

Painful, indeed, are the attempts of men lost in subterranean depths as they seek to find their way back into the open light.

But the sorrows of imprisoned martyrs are as nothing to those of brave Helen Keller, with her dumb lips and blind eyes, who places her finger upon the larynx of some speaking friend while her soul struggles to find its way out into the light and sunshine where sympathy and friendship dwell. Once the lips begin to speak the soul stands forth fully revealed. For conversation is a golden chariot upon which the soul rides forth to greet its friends.



The Dinner at the Hotel National.







## TROOPS MAY BE USED

INVESTIGATORS SENT TO IRON RANGE BY GOV. JOHNSON.

## PETRIELLA IS WARNED

Gre Handlers at Duluth Vote to Return to Work—Neither of Their Demands Is Conceded.

St. Paul, Minn.—After a consultation with his advisers Wednesday afternoon, Gov. Johnson decided to send personal representatives to the iron range to investigate and report to him whether or not it would be advisable to send state troops there. The governor's reports regarding the situation have been of so conflicting a character that this course of action was deemed necessary.

The companies of the First regiment, most of whom are located in the Twin cities, practically have been under waiting orders for several days. Adj't Gen. Wood returned from Camp Lake View Wednesday.

Gov. Johnson said Wednesday night that he had three men sent to the iron range to investigate conditions, and declined to give their names. The governor in the afternoon sent the following to Petriella, the miners' leader, in answer to a telegram from Petriella:

"St. Paul, Minn., July 21, 1907. T. Petriella: The mining companies state that it is not true that they have refused to pay the miners' demands, but that they are willing to pay all the men anything coming to them; they also state it is not true that their armed employees or deputies have patrolled the halls where the men are holding meetings or prevented them from holding meetings therein. Any resistance of the kind you threaten would be for armed resistance of the miners, and then alike will be protected in their liberty and property. John A. Johnson."

Duluth, Minn.—Shortly before two o'clock Wednesday afternoon the ore dock workers, who have been on a strike for recognition of the union and a raise in pay, voted to return to work. Neither of the issues raised by the men was granted by the D. I. D. but the miners' Northern calling and the men will return to work Thursday morning. Their status will be the same as it was the day they voted to strike.

## MISS MATTHEWS A SUICIDE.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury in Colorado Springs. Tragedy.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—All suspicion against Alice R. Rumbaugh as the slayer of Miss Laura Matthews was removed through the verdict of the coroner's jury Wednesday afternoon.

The verdict reads:

"We, the jury, empaneled to inquire into the cause of death of Laura Matthews, find that she came to her death from gunshot wounds inflicted with suicidal intent."

An inquest was held over the remains of Alice R. Rumbaugh, who shot herself through the head Tuesday afternoon. The verdict was that he came to his death by his own hand.

Suspicion for a time pointed to Rumbaugh as having caused the death of Miss Matthews, because of his apparent infatuation for the young woman and his failure to appear at the inquest as a witness.

TELLS ABOUT TRAIN ROBBERY.

Tower Confesses Guilty Knowledge, and Implicates Three Men.

Bethel, Mont.—George Tower, under arrest here for complicity in the holding of the North Coast Limited on the Northern Pacific May 7, and the murderer of Engineer Clow, Wednesday, confessed knowledge of the crime. He lays the burden of a suspect held at Coeur d'Alene River, Ore.

Tower implicated three men whom he calls "Joe" Gordon, G. C. Hastings and "Dutch" Gordon and "Dutch" says Tower, were the actual robbers, he allowed them to use his room in a local lodging house as headquarters. He says Gordon threatened to kill him if he betrayed them. Tower is 22 years of age. He says his parents reside in Galena, Ill.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE

Bethel—Troops continue to pour into the city, emphasizing the fact that the authorities are fully determined to grapple promptly with rioting, whether on the part of the striking dock laborers or the mutinous police, who are demanding more pay because of the extra work the strike entails. The third battalion arrived Wednesday evening, making a total of 1,000 men. The arrival of the fourth regiment will arrive Thursday morning, making the military strength about 7,000 men.

Coal Miners' Strike Authorized.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The executive board of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, which includes the 17,000 miners in Western Pennsylvania, has authorized President Patrick Fagan to call a strike immediately if the miners in this district, alleging that the Pittsburgh Coal company has been violating the wage agreement repeatedly. President Fagan has announced that he will give the Pittsburgh Coal company a few hours in which to settle matters. Over 10,000 miners will be affected.

## A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS.

A Dreadful Operation Seemed to Be the Only Outcome.

Mrs. Clyde Pixley, Bridge St., Bedford, Mich., writes: "I had infestation of the bladder and the trouble had gone so far in five years that I had said nothing but an operation would cure me. Awful bearing down pains, backaches and headaches tortured me. There were spells of dizziness and faintness, and I was weak and passed with intense pain. I had lost 20 pounds when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, and was dreadfully nervous. In one week I felt better and to-day I am a well woman and have been for a long time."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## WAITING FOR THE FUN.

Youngster Had Reason to Expect "Something Would Happen."

An old gentleman, rather portly and clad in a somewhat youthful suit of light gray flannel, sat on a bench in the lobby of the Hotel Minot, Minn., the Women's Home Companion.

"What's the matter, sonny?" he asked a small urchin who lay on the grass just across the walk and stared intently. "Why don't you go and play?"

"Don't wanter," the boy replied. "But it is not natural," the old gentleman said, "to want to go to the so quiet. Why don't you go and play?"

"Oh, I'm just waitin'," the little fellow answered. "I'm just waitin' until you get up. A man painted that beach about fifteen minutes ago."

Dr. McCosh's Impression.

"Ah, he is an impressionist," explained Dr. W. C. McCosh, the president of Princeton college, to the mental-philosophy class. "Now, young gentlemen," continued the doctor, as he touched his head with his forefinger, "can you tell me what an impression is?"

No answer.

"What; no one knows? No one can tell me what an impression is?" exclaimed the doctor, looking up and down the class.

"I know," said Mr. Arthur. "An impression is a dent in a soft place."

"Young gentleman," said the doctor, removing his hand from his forehead, "you are well born and have been passed and received a splendid tonic. Miss Edith Hamzor, R. F. D. No. 6, Morrison, Ill., Oct. 2, '06."

"Aging Some."

Two of our colored brethren were in a heated argument. The "victor courteous," without the qualifying adjective, had been passed and returned.

Suddenly the larger of the two moved up aggressively. "Ugh aragh, you! If Ah hit yuh, Ah's a-goin' to knock yuh so fah dat dat ain't no rail-road train kin bring yuh back."

The other looked at him momentarily. Then: "Niggar! If Ah hit yuh, Ah's a-goin' to knock you so fah dat it'll cost eight dollars to sen' yoh a post card!"

Whereupon the tall one, realizing that the limit had been reached, passed his "chaw," and peace reigned again.—Judge.

Chinese Jews.

American interest in China since the Boxer rebellion has extended to the Chinese Jews, who settled at Kalgan during the Han dynasty, that rules China from 200 B. C. to 200 A. D. The Kalgan colony is mentioned occasionally by European travelers, among them Marco Polo in the 13th century, and in 1690 and 1704 they were visited by French missionaries. To-day, according to Alfred K. Glover, writing in the English Monthly for May, the Chinese Jews are almost extinct, but their records and historical tablets are carefully preserved.

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## FIVE FALL INTO GRAVE.

Remarkable Incident That Disturbed Solemnity of Funeral.

Instead of the accustomed quiet which prevails at the burial of the dead, great excitement and fear attended the burial the other day of Michael Sorenson, a prominent man of Worcester, Mass., by the collection of a grave that the coffin and several persons attending the services were buried into a small pit.

The final prayer had been said by the preacher, and the assistant to the undertaker stepped to the foot of the coffin to arrange the rope for letting the coffin into the grave. At that moment the coffin, with the pallbearers suddenly moved on the outside, burst open.

The gendarmes were communicated with, and when "Death" made his promised appearance he was found to be very much alive, in the person of the local judge.

The woman's money is still in the bank, and the judge is in jail.—Fall Mall Gassetts.

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the fabric is rendered stiff, and the starch is thicker, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defense Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its great strength than other starches.

Starch of All.

The millionaire from Pittsburg was observed to be loitering outside of the pearl gates.

"Why don't you hurry up and knock?" queried a shade.

"I'm waiting for that other chap to get about of here," whispered the Pittsburg millionaire.

"And who is he?"

"Why, a grifter from San Francisco.

By the side of him I will see as innocent as a lamb."

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of starch a matter of great importance. Defense Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of starch necessary, with the result of saving time, equal to that when the goods were new.

No More Swear Words.

Constable—Did you notice what was the number of the car?

Terrier Teuton—Nein! He pass too krick.

Constable—Would you swear to the driver in a train?

T. T.—Himself! But I know no words.—The Byrds.

Sheer white goods. In fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner to enhance their textile beauty. Home laundering would be equally satisfactory if proper attention was given to starching, the first essential being to starch the cloth, which is sufficient to stiffen it without thickening the goods. Try Defense Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

strange bequests.

In his will, the Sultan of the parish of St. Olaf's, Stockholm, Sweden, gave to John Abbott and Mary Abbott, his wife, stipends each, "to buy for each of them a halter, for fear the sheriffs should not be provided."

John Aylett Stow left the sum of five guineas for the purchase of the picture of a viper biting the hand of its rescuer, to be presented to an eminent K. C. as a reminder of "his ingratitude and insolence."

Starch, like everything else, is being constantly improved, the patent starches put on the market 25 years ago are very different and inferior to those of the present day. The latest discovery is Defense Starch, which, after the addition of another ingredient, invented by us, gives to the starch a strength and smoothness never approached by other brands.

Longwood Starch.

The Palais Royal in Wellington, New Zealand, is the largest wooden structure in the world. In Wellington and some other New Zealand towns almost every house is constructed of wood. So likewise are large churches and business houses.

By following the directions, which are plainly printed on each package of Defense Starch, Men's Collars and Cuffs can be made just as stiff as desired, with either glass or domestic soap.

As an eminent medical man pertinently states, the stomachs of half the people going about the streets are about in the condition of an old vine barrel.

Intestinal dyspepsia is the direct consequence of such feeding.

Knowledge of these facts and a wide experience in the preparation and use of cereals brought out the product known as Grape-Nuts, manufactured with special reference to having the nitrogenous and starchy parts of the grains, of which the food is composed, perfectly and scientifically combined at the factory ready to immediate use. They are therefore subject to the signatures of any cook, good or bad.

The starch of the grains, changed to grape-sugar, can be seen glistening on the little granules and gives forth a delicate sweetish taste, very pleasant.

Children and adults obtain fine results from the use of Grape-Nuts food, perfectly adapted to the wants of the body and so easily digested that many cases of nervous nursing babies are being fed very successfully on it. "There's a Reason."

Made of the pure foodstuffs of the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville" in physi-

cal and medical literature.

Allen's Foot-Knee. It cures painful, smattering, swelling feet. Makes new shoe leather. Great for all kinds of shoes. Don't accept any other brand. Price, 75 cents. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The love of a bad woman kills one; the love of a good woman kills herself. John Greenleaf Whittier.

Lewis' Single Binder—the famous straight edge, the only one that will not bind. Made of the best leather for the best price. Price, 25 cents. Address Lewis' Binder Co., Newark, N. J.

A short absence quickens love; a long absence kills it.—Mirabeau.

## DEATH IN A NEW QUISSE.

Strange That Landed a Hungry Judge in Town Jail.

In a frontier, not far from Presburg, a penniless woman recently received 400 kronen (\$80) from her husband in America.

She promptly deposited it in the local branch of the postoffice savings bank, and then the next day went to withdraw the whole amount.

The bank official was somewhat surprised, and asked for an explanation, when she said that Death had appeared to her during the night and threatened to take her away with him unless she paid him the 400 kronen.

The woman's money is still in the bank, and the judge is in jail.—Fall Mall Gassetts.

ALCOHOL, A FINE CURE.

Alcohol is a fine cure.

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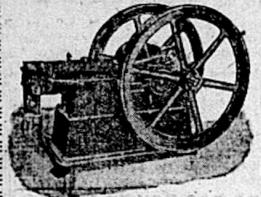
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## Farm and Garden

### Hairy Vetch.

This Crop is Particularly Valuable in the North.

Two vetches in particular are cultivated in the United States, the common vetch, or tares, and the hairy, or Russian, vetch. The former is much used as a winter crop for hay on the Pacific coast and in the southern states, being commonly sown with oats, rye or wheat. It is also extensively grown in the citrus orchards of California as a winter green manure crop. In the northern states it is very likely to winter kill.

Hairy vetch is in a general way like common vetch, but decidedly more re-

### STACKING WHEAT.

Let us Farmers from Leaving Grain in the Shock.

Years ago it was a common custom to stack the wheat as soon as it was well cured in the shock, but gradually this custom was abandoned until in many parts of the country it was a rare sight to see a stack.

Stacking, Farm Experiences.

Or recent years the sentiment to be slowly taking place and stacking is again coming into fashion, according to a writer in American Agriculturist. The reason for this is not in doubt. It is the bitter and costly experiences that have come home to farmers through leaving their grain in the shock for a week or two.

Of course, when nobody stacked and the threshing season occupied six weeks or more, a majority of the crops were necessarily left standing in the shock for weeks exposed to storms and winds.

### In Midsummer.

Now, of course, while it is a fact that rainy days in July are uncommon, they are of sufficiently regular occurrence to make the farmer very intent for outweigh the cost of annually stacking or storing the grain.

### Protecting the Crop.

Stacking can be carried on every morning of the day that the wheat is dry enough to handle. If the stack is uncompleted at night or when a shower comes up it can be covered with a tarpaulin. The stack is independent of the weather and the machine boss and can go about his other work securely conscious that he has done his duty in safeguarding his principal cash crop.

### LOW DOWN-BARROW.

Its Capacity is Double That of the Ordinary Kind.

The drawing shows a low down barrow in sufficient detail to enable any one to make one. We think that next to the low down cart it is the handiest thing around the buildings and garden that we have, says a writer in Farm and Fireside. Its capacity is more than double that of the ordinary kind, and the load is much more easily put aboard. It has the advantage of getting into close quarters without being a hindrance, and for use about the feeding alleys, the stable, the lawn and the garden there is hardly anything that will take its place.

For the framework get two pieces of hard wood 2 by 2 inches which will project to form handles on one end and for the other a wheel and axle. At front end of box in rear of wheel a piece of the same dimensions is mortised into the frame to hold it rigidly and to make the front end of box frame. Pieces 1½ by 1½ inches are also mortised into the bottom of the legs, both front and back. These form



### LOW DOWN-BARROW.

the foundation for the floor, which should be of three-quarter inch boards. The legs are mortised into the shaft or handle pieces, the front ones resting about three inches from the ground and the rear ones securely braced, as shown in the cut.

If desired the sides may be built from the floor solid and straight up, but we find it better to have a permanent bar from door to top of handles, with removable side boards to slip for use when the bulky or heavy material, such as bags of fertilizer, large stones, etc., are easily handled with this type of barrow, as they may be loaded between the handles directly from the ground.

### Swing Crimson Clover.

Crimson clover gives the best results when sown late in summer, preferably from July 15 to Sept. 1. It is most commonly planted in corn or following a small-grain crop. In the latter case the land should be plowed and put in good condition before sowing.

Considerable difficulty is often experienced in establishing a stand of crimson clover. Indeed, it is often reported that it must be sown between showers in order to be assured of a stand. It is important always to use fresh seed, as the germinating power deteriorates rapidly. Ordinarily twelve to fifteen pounds per acre are used, but good results have been obtained with smaller quantities. In some cases, it is said, to obtain a stand a sower has been attributed to the lack of inoculation. In any event, it is always desirable to inoculate the seed on the soil before planting on land for the first time. Even if a stand is only obtained two times out of three, crimson clover is still a very profitable crop to grow.—C. V. Piper.

### English Sparrow Useful.

In regard to the English sparrow as being destructive to locusts a Medora (Ili) letter says that thirteen year locusts have appeared in large numbers in Macoupin county, in the woodlands and fields and especially in the fields.

This is said to work more easily than the gullfowl gate and is less liable to get out of order. The gate as shown is half open. When fully open it is thrown quite back and to close the gate it is thrown forward till it falls into its place in the opposite groove.

### For Dwarf Pears.

For dwarf pears we would not advise any one to let the trees stand so sod, says T. G. in Farm and Fireside. This will mean rotation to the trees and considerable crop right along. The ordinary run of standard winter pears are not particularly good, and we have many grown very good crops to trees even in these.

### A Man's Time.

It is little else than foolish to pump water, shell corn and do other things of this sort by hand when a mechanical means is possible, remarks a writer in New Homestead. If a man could earn his time worth much, it won't take long to save enough time as well as energy to pay for a windmill or have the corn shelled.

## New Stock Dress Goods

We bought some special values in spring and summer dress goods. Pretty Organzines, Lawns, White Goods and Linens range in price from 10c per yd. upward. We also placed good values in signed dress goods at prices of 25c per yard, 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, 6½, 7 and 7½ cents per roll upwards.

## 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 25, 28, 30 cents.

Window Shades for any size windows.

"Best Store Gasoline 10c per gal. Good Dairy Butter 25c per pound. Oatmeal Flour is the best flour. Just a little better than other flour.

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