

BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 23. NO. 24.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1907.

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

JOHN BANTA HARROWER

NEWS OF THE SCHOOL

WHAT IS A KNOCKER?

NEWS OF WAUCONDA

GOING TO THE FAIR?

PALATINE LOCAL NEWS

Died August 16th, 1907. After
an illness of several
months.

School Will Open Soon. Prof.
Fulton Tells Who the Teach-
ers Will Be.

A Letter From Dr. George Lytle
of 100 Indian Road, Buffalo.
New York.

Personal Paragraphs Submitted
By Our Very Able Corre-
spondents.

McHenry County Fair Opens
Monday, August 26th. Get
Ready to Attend.

What the People are Doing in
Palatine and the
Vicinity.

John Banta Harrower was born
April 11, 1837, in Perth, Fulton county,
New York.

The early part of his life was spent
on his father's farm near
Amsterdam, New York. When
twenty five years of age he enlisted as
a private, later being promoted to
corporal in company D, 15th New
York Volunteer Regiment, where he
served nearly three years, being
mustered out April 3rd, 1865, in New
York city.

While serving his country as a soldier he heard the call
of God through the lips of his own
Chaplain and he joyfully enlisted in
the great army of the Lord. In 1870
he united with the Methodist Episcopal
church at West Northfield, Illinois.

In 1897 he came to Illinois. The
following year he was united in marriage
with Miss Margaret M. Lewis of
Northfield, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs.
Harrower were born seven children,
three boys and four girls, of whom
four proceeded Mr. Harrower to the
better land, one of whom, John
Charles, grew to manhood.

Mr. Harrower after an illness of
several months was called to his eternal
reward, August 16th, 1907. Besides the wife, there remains to mourn
his loss three children: Frank W.,
who with his wife resides in Chicago,
Lillian M. and M. Ethel, who reside
with their mother at the home in Ela
township, where he permanently located
in 1875.

Mr. Harrower was a charter member
of the Grand Army of the Republic
and was in hearty sympathy with
every movement, civil or religious
that was for the betterment of man-
kind. His religious life was character-
istic because of his amiable disposition
and his great faith in God. He was
always genial, kind and hospitable.
His faith in God was for time and
eternity. In illness or in health his
faith never wavered, and when his
final illness came his confidence in
God's goodness and mercy was strong
than ever.

CONTRIBUTOR

In Memory of J. B. Harrower.

Another comrade "rested out."

Believed from duty's care;

Another sad change brought about;

Another vacant chair.

The solemn call, "Lights out," again

in early death, in the war campa-
ign.

Soon ends for our braves.

A charter member of our Post.

Fraternal, tried and true,

Will miss the comrade we have lost.

Whom now we bid adieu.

We note the number shade that life

Over broken circle left;

And we must truly sympathize

With dear ones thus bereft.

Somewhere along life's changeful way

At such a time as we bid adieu;

Again we say, "Farewell."

For though that mortal man may do

Honors the home destroyed;

Or bring the loved ones back to you

Her love that's touching void."

Yet while with sympathy most deep,

Our hearts to yours respond.

We sorrow with you as you weep.

And bid you look beyond.

Where reunited in the home

Of an eternal day.

These pains and pangs never come.

"All hearts are wiped away."

For we are now assured given

That this Earth is not life's scope;

But is the boundless realm of Heaven

Is fixed our star of hope.

Friends! Comrades! ever blessed be

This hope to mortal give;

That we shall hear a "Reprise."

Which Welcomes us to Heaven.

On behalf of Gen. T. B. Lamantia, Post
No. 272, Department of Illinois, G. A. R.

H. H. HESSARD, Commander.

Advertised Letters.

The following letters remain uncalled
for at the Barrington Post Office for
the week ending August 23rd, 1907.

Mrs. Jimmie Allin

Mrs. Mary Allen

Mrs. S. R. Christopherson

Mrs. Ruth Corners

Mrs. F. H. Clark

Mrs. Florence Cox

Mrs. Lydia Downy

Mrs. Tielie

Mrs. Wm. Gunn

Mr. Alex Noble

H. L. BROCKWAY, P. M.

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

The following letters remain uncalled
for at the Barrington Post Office for
the week ending August 23rd, 1907.

An opportunity to learn Typewriting will
be offered to all who care to pay the
small fee necessary to cover the rental
and other expenses of the school.

The Barrington School building is
one of the best in Cook county, having
the most approved arrangements for
heating, lighting, ventilating and
seating pupils. The science labora-
tory is well equipped for work in
Physics, Chemistry and Biology and
every room in the building is fur-
nished with electricity and fresh
water of the finest quality. If there

(CONTINUED IN NEXT COLUMN)

are any young persons in whom you
are interested, don't fail to let them
and their parents know that Barrington
offers the best advantages for the
education they must have to meet
the needs of the future.

There will be a reception for the
teachers held in the assembly room of
the school building on the last Saturday
evening of August. All who are
interested in education and especially
all parents are invited to be present.
There will be a short program of
instrumental and vocal music and
readings. Watch for detailed an-
nouncement next week. The purpose
of this reception, however, is to en-
able parents to form an early acquaint-
ance with those to whom they will en-
trust the training of their children
and to allow the teachers to more
intelligently associate themselves with
the people of Barrington.

(CONTINUED IN NEXT COLUMN)

Buy your paints, oils, varnishes,
brushes, etc., of LAMET & COMPANY.

(CONTINUED IN NEXT COLUMN)

Thinking it advisable that the people
of District No. 4 should be well
informed concerning the affairs of the
school which their money supports,
and feeling that every one wishes to
support it in every way he can, I submit
the following report of conditions as
they will be at the opening of school,
Monday, September 2nd.

PROF. S. J. FULTON.

The Primary room will be under the
second grade this year which will
allow her to give her whole time to a
single grade. In view of her success-
ful work last year, we have every rea-
son to believe that under the impro-
ved conditions her room will be one of
the best in the county.

MISS FLORENCE SMITH will have only
the second grade this year which will
allow her to give her whole time to a
single grade.

MISS BERNICE HAWLEY will take
Third grade and one section of the
Fourth. These are the grades Miss
Hawley asked for the past year, but
they were provided for before she was
employed. This year no teacher will
be obliged to meet the disadvantages
that surrounded Miss Hawley last
year.

The teacher for the Fourth and
Fifth grade has not been employed,
though constant search has been made
for one suitable for the place.

One section of the Fifth and all the
Sixth grades will be taken care of by
Miss Alice Cudahy, a teacher of suc-
cessful experience, who has served the
Arlington Heights school with perfect
satisfaction for the past two years.

The Eighth grade will be with-
drawn from the High School this year
and together with the Seventh will
occupy the southeast room on the
second floor; this room has been fitted
up in the same perfect way that marks
every room in the building. This
room will be in care of Miss Matie
L. Hodgkins who has for the past four
years taught with increasing success
in the schools of Arlington Heights.
Miss Hodgkins began her career with
good training and by faithful application
to her work has advanced to the
foremost rank among Cook county
teachers.

The teacher for the Fourth and
Fifth grade has not been employed,
though constant search has been made
for one suitable for the place.

The teacher for the Sixth and all the
Seventh grades will be taken care of by
Miss Alice Cudahy, a teacher of suc-
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Dr. George Lytle of 100 Indian
Road, Buffalo, New York, formerly
of Barrington and an active worker in
the temperance cause here, contributed
the following article:

"The word 'Knocker' has been so
frequently used that a little consider-
ation of the term may be of interest to
the Review readers.

First of all it is a well known
psychological fact that there exists in
every community, as within every
individual, certain forces which exert
opposing influences: one tending
toward the lower and baser things.

It is by yielding to these influences
during the adolescent period that the
character of an individual is formed,
for good or evil, as the case may be,
depending upon which of the forces
gain the supremacy. So also, as the
one or other of these forces dominate,
the affairs of a community, is its
moral character built up or dis-
integrated thereby. The one force is con-
structive in its nature and has in view
the general welfare; the other is de-
structive and has in view principally
selfish interests.

There is then a natural conflict
constantly going on between these two
forces, those which build and those
which tear down; and it is in this con-
flict that the term 'knocker' finds its
most general use.

When the work of the destructionists
is interfered with by the builders, it
serves as a handy slur to hurl into the
faces of the opposition, and when the
work of the opposition is interfered with
by the builders, it is used as a handy
slur to hurl into the faces of the
destructionists.

Thus it is that the term 'knocker'
is used to denote the efforts of
those who are using their influence
against the character of the individual
or the individual or the community, or
are they citizens who by example,
precept or instruction, are using their
influence against the moral fiber of
our American institutions?

But, who are the knockers? Are
they the Walt Wheelocks who are

using their influence against the
forces which undermine the character
of the individual or the community, or
are they citizens who by example,
precept or instruction, are using their
influence against the moral fiber of
our American institutions?

The Misses Aline and Bertha
Torgler, and Fred Schering of Palatine
and Miss Kellar of Milwaukee, called
on friends here Monday.

John Mironius of this place and
Miss Mary Walton of Waukegan were
united in marriage at the latter city
Wednesday. We extend our congratulations
and best wishes.

Frank Fraser of Palatine, Miss
Lillian Carr of Mayfair and Mr. and
Mrs. L. O. Clay of Ravewood spent
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Belgium has banished abstinence, but King Leopold remains.

A Brooklyn man became deaf while using the telephone. Lots of us would like to.

Dr. Isaac K. Funk says that crime is like smallpox. Are you vaccinated against burglary?

A woman out in Kansas has hatched out 1,360 chickens already this year—but can she love them all?

China wants the exclusion act modified, but can it show us any effective navy by way of argument?

The coal supply will last 200 years, at least, according to statisticians. That's another worry of our minds.

Since Marie Corelli disapproves of men so seriously, they may have to be exterminated to spare her poor nerves.

An Indiana Judge has decided that smirking constitutes a painful disturbance of the peace. He probably keeps her in this partition.

A New York banker is having a glass house built, thus breaking all records in the desire for publicity that affects rich New York people.

Doing good to others, says Mr. Rockefeler, brings the greatest happiness in this world. Kindly notice that he does not say "doing others good."

Another Central American war is imminent. It is perhaps only natural that the people over there should be a little mad at this time of the year.

A Chicago professor has announced that in a few thousand years women will be wearing beards. Imagine making love to a sweet young thing with sideburns.

Thomas A. Edison says that electricity is more of a mystery to him now than ever. Mr. Edison ought to talk with one of the first-year men at Tech.

COUNT BONI wants to go into the railroad business. He was always a little fast in his ideas, as gentle Anna found to her sorrow in the rapid depiction of her income.

Jack London, who says that, thank God, he is not an authority on anything, is very different from the Kaiser, who is willing to admit that he is an authority on everything.

Rev. William J. Long says that in all his 20 years' experience he has never seen an unhappy bird family. The bird must be very unattractive, not to be unhappy when their friend is in distress.

A Denver paper asks the public to believe that a married couple in the Colorado city have lived together 60 years without either saying a cross word to the other. The story may be true, but what a deadly dull life they must have lived!

Mr. Molinere's portrait will be taken out of the rogues' gallery in New York, in accordance with the state decision that a man who is innocent under the law should not have his counterpart present exhibited in a collection of pictures of those who have been declared guilty.

A new sort of victim of the intense heat is reported from Neosho, Mo., where a young man in search of shade crawled under a box car and went to sleep, using a rail for a pillow. He may not have been exactly "mad with the heat," but developments a few minutes later showed too plainly that he had "lost his head."

Dr. Long is defiantly telling how the water spider carries air on its legs to its young beneath the surface of the water; how a cock sparrow grabs all the bread and keeps it until her mate brings her protesting young to the feast; how bees, to get the nectar, will bite a whole gets on its hind feet and carries the log along across its forelegs, and how men have habits and manners that animals wouldn't tolerate for a moment. What has Oom John Burroughs to say to all this?

They do some things better in Great Britain than in our public service, for example. It is announced that Lord Cromer, who served his country as diplomatic agent in Egypt for many years, is to receive a gift of fifty thousand pounds in recognition of what he has done. The sum is enough to enable him to live in comfort for the rest of his days, and to maintain a position of society fitting for an ex-officer of his distinction. If he has devoted his great abilities to the accumulation of a fortune in private business, he might have been receiving an annual income fully equal to that of the proposed gift.

As the fashions in women's clothes in Japan have not changed during 2,500 years, there is no reason to remarry the Louis XIV. Courtiers. Even by the men of the country should not have the most severe consequences known among civilized people.

An evangelist at York, Pa., claims to be gifted with the power to speak in an unknown tongue, and to prove it he delivers sermons that nobody can understand. He is likely to be hard to convince some people that such proof is conclusive.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FIRM TO END CORPORATION ABUSE

His Speech at Provincetown Indicates There Will Be No Counter-march In Campaign to Punish Wrongdoers.

Provincetown.—President Roosevelt delivered an address here Tuesday at the celebration in commemoration of the first landing of the pilgrims on the American continent. After he had paid a lofty tribute to his forefathers, Mr. Roosevelt turned to the question of checking corporation abuses and made it evident that there is to be no counter-march in the government's attempt to punish wrongdoers, no matter what their personal and financial station life.

There was reiteration in the chief executive's address, however, of the determination of these authorities that no leniency will be shown to the wrongdoers and that the only ones who have cause to fear are the breakers of the law.

Innocent Will Not Suffer.

In its main points, while firm in the purposes expressed on other occasions, the president's speech was reassuring to those who have feared that in the general scheme of Mr. Roosevelt's policies the innocent might be involved with the guilty.

Mr. Roosevelt gave his direct support to the antitrust incorporation law for concerns doing an interstate business.

He said that it is his belief that such corporations can be controlled by the federal government under the interstate commerce clause, and, if necessary, under the post roads clause of the constitution.

An earnest word was spoken for legislation which will conserve the rights and interests of agriculture and for the incorporation created in interstate commerce.

Mr. Roosevelt said that if the law enacted last year limiting the hours of work of railway employees was not strong enough it must be strengthened.

For Strong Employers' Liability Law.

Declaration was made that a more far-reaching and thorough-going employers' liability law must be passed. The president said: "It is monstrous that a man or a woman who is crippled or maimed in industry, even as the result of an accident, which is the result of the negligence of his employer, should have to bear the whole burden of the loss. By making the employer liable the loss will be distributed ultimately among all the beneficiaries of the business."

Touching the matter of receiverships for trusts that are guilty of wrongdoing, Mr. Roosevelt said that the desire "to do something effective," and that "moreover, when we thus take action, we shall not be likely to work injury to those who are acting in the interest of every man of property who acts decently and fair by his fellows, and we are strengthening the hands of those who propose fearlessly to defend property against all unjust attacks."

Disaster in Socialistic Panacea.

Concerning individualism, and so-called the president said: "It will be highly disastrous if we permit ourselves to be misled by the pleas of those who see in an unrestricted individualism the social panacea for capitalistic evils, but it will be equally disastrous to adopt the opposite panacea of any socialistic system which would destroy all individualism, which would root out the fiber of our whole citizenship."

An echo of his recent "undesirable citizen" pronouncement is to be found in this passage from Mr. Roosevelt's speech: "There is unfortunately a certain number of our fellow countrymen who do not accept the view that unless we can adopt the view that some particular crime he shall be counted a good citizen, no matter how infamous the life he has led, no matter how pernicious his doctrines or his practices. This is the view announced from time to time with clamorous insistence, now by a group of predatory capitalists, now by a group of sinister anarchistic leaders and agitators."

Supervise Railways Like Banks.

In touching upon the railroads the president declares: "The national government should exercise over them a superintendence and control similar to that which is now exercised over national banks. We can do this only by proceeding farther along the line marked out by recent national legislation."

Concerning the matter of national control as it might conflict with the rights of the states Mr. Roosevelt said:

"It seems to me that such questions as national sovereignty and states' rights need not be treated in a formal sense.

Popes Remains Firm in Italy.

ROME.—An important communiqué has been issued by the Vatican, which is destined to arouse widespread controversy. It affirms that those who have interpreted, whether in thought or action, the pope's general policy toward Italy as implying accord or confidence in any ministry or political group are absolutely mistaken.

It adds that the Italian Vatican does not need to change its policy, whatever attitude the Italian government chooses to assume.

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Percy V. Castle Arista B. Williams
John R. Long Howard P. Castle
Castle, Williams, Long & Castle
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1019-21 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Chicago
Telephone, Main 2637

Howard P. Castle at Barrington
Monday Evenings.

R. L. PECK,
LAWYER.

Residence: Office: 1511
Dateline: First National Bank Building
Illinois: Chicago.
Telephone Central 5446.

L. H. Bennett,
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Office in Grand Bldg.
Phone Office 493. Residence 2004
BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS

Spunner & Rosenberg

Attorneys at Law.

OFFICE:
Suite 416 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Telephone Main 3606.

Chicago, Ill.

G. W. Spunner,
Residence, Barrington, Ills.
Phone 212.

A. J. REDMOND
Attorney at Law.
Suite 4, 88 La Salle St.

Chicago.

Tel. Main 196. Auto. 882.

A. K. STEARNS,
LAWYER

213 Washington Street,
Phone 761 Waukegan Illinois

THE
Barrington
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JOHN C. PLAGUE, Vice-Pres.
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A General Banking
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The Sizz
of our SODA is a grateful
sound to those who
like refreshing beverages.
Try a Crushed
Fruit Soda or Sundae
and you will be satisfied.

SPECIAL for SUNDAY
CRUSHED PINEAPPLE
CRUSHED STRAWBERRIES

Our candles are always fresh.

Roy G. Myers
Barrington, Illinois.

Barrington Local Happenings Told in Short Paragraphs

Work has started on the new cottage of Harry Frick on Garfield street.

Mrs. L. B. Iverson of Milwaukee is visiting her mother, Mrs. Dawson.

Miss Flora King of Elgin is visiting with her cousin, Miss Florence Collins, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Jacobsen and children, Minnie and Martin, spent Sunday at Lincoln Park.

It has been reported that smallpox is increasing in Illinois. Have you been vaccinated?

Mr. A. Higley and family of Ravenna are visiting at the Freeman and Kuehner homes.

Mrs. John Sizer and Mrs. Smith of Chicago have been spending the week at the home of Mrs. A. Sizer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Blackman, son and daughter of West Chicago, visited Mrs. Hannah Powers, Tuesday.

Mrs. Fred Benson of Ocean Springs, Mississippi, and son are visiting her mother, Mrs. Fred Wiseman.

W. H. Snyder and family with Fred Snyder and family of Chicago went to Michigan City Tuesday by boat.

William Walterscheid and Miss A. Bauer of Chicago visited friends Tuesday. Mr. Walterscheid was a former resident here.

Guests at the home of Herman Garisch from Tuesday to Friday were his sister, Miss Amelia Garisch, and his nephew, Clarence Baumgartner, of Milwaukee.

After beating a "kidd" team rather badly last Saturday, the Y. M. C. A. team will try a stronger team from Oak Park tomorrow. Everybody turn out and see the game.

Prof. and Mrs. J. L. Sears returned Wednesday from New York city and North Dakota, where they have been since June. Walter Sears returned from Dakota with them.

A huge traction engine for the farm land west of town, recently purchased by a Mr. Orlis of Chicago, has stood in the business district two days and attracted much attention.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sawyer, and son Howard, of Carpentersville, Mrs. B. Kellogg, of Toronto, Canada, and Mrs. Sandy, of Iowa, visited with Mrs. Hannah Powers and Mrs. Addie Lines, Sunday.

The Merry Go Round has profited by a recent decision of the Village board waiving the usual license fee for amusements. The license committee hold they are not required to pay a license fee.

Oscille Terry, Joe Robertson and Richard Wilehardt, accompanied by Mrs. R. Pirell and daughter, Hazel and Virginia, and Lizzie Geddy, visited Michigan points the fore part of the week.

FOR SALE—Copying press at a bar gain. *THE REVIEW*.

An Eulogy.

The graduating class of last June are shocked and grieved beyond expression in words to hear of the sudden death of one of our number, Elmer Peckham. During his four years high school course he took part in plays in which he showed great skill and ability. In spite of poor health and hard work on the farm his perseverance won him a good, substantial education. Before the two years were added to our high school course and after a year entered the third year and continued until the close of the fourth year.

He carried the second bass in our high school quartette. He was also, chosen president of our alumni. As a student he always labored conscientiously to get from his lessons all the good to be derived, as well as making an effort to do what was right, both to his teachers and schoolmates.

Class night he delivered the class oration which he wrote. This oration was characteristic of Elmer, inasmuch as it was full of beautiful thoughts which showed deep thinking and reasoning.

We feel that it is indeed a loss to the whole world to lose such a noble young man. No one was ever heard to say anything against his character. In every detail of daily life he carefully weighed the right and the wrong and invariably chose the right. Although it is hard to have Elmer go, the knowledge that he was such an exemplary person ought to be, and is a great source of comfort to those who mourn.

CLASS OF 1905.

"Regular as the Sun" is an expression as old as the race. No doubt the rising and setting of the sun is the most regular performance in the universe. Unless it is the action of the liver and bowels when regulated with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Guaranteed by the Barrington Pharmacy, 25c.

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

Dependable values at bargain prices. Many new items for the week with a great variety of specials.

Fall Style Book.

New and handsome book of fashions, 100 pages and 100 pictures. This Style Book and the pattern for 800 books on sale.

Ladies' Percale Wrappers.

These are full cut garments, made from 100 percale colors, blues, blacks, greys, and reds, nubby styles and perfect fitting Wrappers. Price, \$1.00.

READ THIS
Bargain List.

Absolutely solid Girls' and Misses' Tan Oxford, \$1.50 shoes for, \$1.00.

Men's fancy stripe gingham Shirt Waists, very fine. Price, \$1.00.

White lined enameled Water Pails 75c.

For Sale
"IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINE"

For pumping and other light work. We will insure a low price on this powerful little engine for quick sale.

SMITH PROS., LAKE ZURICH, ILL.

Dr. A. Weichell,
Has removed to his new residence, corner Lake and Hough streets, North of the school.

Office Hours: Till 9 A. M.
1 to 2 P. M.
7 to 8 P. M.

Phone 391 Barrington, Ill.

Coat's best quality Thread, ladies' Summer Suits, fancy cotton goods, lawns, etc., in both white and colors; 150 garments from which to choose. Price, \$1.50.

Girls' Wool Box Coats, over 150 garments worth from \$1.50 to \$2.50 sizes 6 to 14. Early fall sale \$1.25, \$1.50.

62 varieties of Stockings on sale, greatest 10c values.

Ribbons, fancy all silk satin, finished, 1 to 3 inches in width, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Waist sale. Clearing sale of fine lawn waists, lace and embroidery trimmings. Choice, \$1.50.

Extra large size wooden Chopping Bowls, \$1.00.

Boys' Suits. Special values for School wear. Suit purchases at big values which later we shall be unable to replace, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.50.

Ladies' lace button fine kid or patent leather Rochester make of Shoes, \$1.00.

Woolen socks, \$1.00.

Woolen hats, \$1.00.

Woolen mittens, \$1.00.

Woolen stockings, \$1.00.

Woolen underwear, \$1.00.

Woolen pajamas, \$1.00.

Woolen pajama sets, \$1.00.

Woolen pajama suits, \$1.00.

Woolen pajama sets, \$1.00.

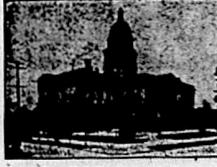
A NEW IRRIGATION PROJECT

It Will Make the Now Arid Lands Near the City of Denver of Great Value—Colorado an Agricultural State.

The writer remembers to have heard a prominent wholesale merchant—one of Chicago's leading men—say 15 years ago, that if Mr. Creation of the universe had turned Adam and Eve loose in North America and told them to find the Garden of Eden, they would have stopped content when they reached the site of the present city of Denver.

If this could be said of it by a visitor in those early days of its development, for it is not yet 50 years old, what shall be said now as we direct our gaze at its magnificent buildings, its broad streets and its palatial homes?

But Denver has been noted also for the substantial character of its industries and for the marvelous growth of its commerce, as it has progressed



Colorado State Capital Building, Denver.

from the frontier town of 35 or 40 years ago to its present metropolitan position; the greatest railway center between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast.

It has been said that "Denver is built on a foundation of gold," and true it is that the men who found gold in the hills built the first houses.

But while the treasure stream has been flowing in ever increasing volume from the mines to the city, so that the total contribution of the mines of Colorado to the upbuilding of Denver and the commonwealth has been estimated at more than \$900,000,000.00, nevertheless, that the great resources of the state today are found in its agriculture, rather than its mineral development and possibilities.

The true development of agriculture in Colorado began in 1870 and since that year there have been constructed



Flock of Colorado Sheep.

some of the best and most extensive systems of irrigation that the world has known; irrigation is the bond of union between the arid climate of Colorado and its inexhaustibly rich soil.

The evidences of popular interest in the development of agriculture by irrigation were never more pronounced than in the present year, with the recent decision of the supreme court of the United States in the litigation between the states of Colorado and Kansas, relative to the right of Colorado to appropriate the waters of the Arkansas river for irrigation purposes, which will probably be the largest irrigation project ever constructed by private capital.

Not less noteworthy than some of the other unique features of this movement is the fact that its proponents are doing it all themselves. They are not asking any stock subscriptions or bonds assistance from Denver capital.

They have put up their own money for the purchase of some large systems of canals which have, for many years, been irrigating successfully, for early crops, large tracts of land, with water taken from the streams during the following season.

They have bought large bodies of the land which is to be irrigated, besides sites for reservoirs, rights of way for main canals, laterals, etc.

The union or merger of all these interests in order to secure a maximum of results at a minimum of cost is an accomplishment which, after many months of patient and involved negotiation, has brought about the organization of the Denver Reservoir Irrigation Company.

The effect will be seen in the rapid development of small farms, within an hour's ride of Denver, devoted to the raising of high-priced crops—potatoes, tomatoes, sugar beets, fruits, etc.—so that, almost before we realize it, Denver will be the center of a community of market gardens of 10 to 40 acres each whose incomes will be enhanced by the wants of families formerly drawn away their lines to raise a crop of spinos in the uncultivated lands of the middle and east ern states.

Two things have been lacking: Adequate transportation facilities and an ample and reliable water supply for the irrigation of this land. Excellent transportation facilities are now being provided. Trolley systems are projected to Boulder and Greeley and to various other towns in the neighborhood, and the extension of these interests elsewhere will make points 15 to 20 miles from Denver, practically as accessible to the business man as any points within the city. It will mean a matter of a few minutes travel only.

What is now needed is to improve the country traversed by these trolley lines, making it a continuous sub-

ARE PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS NOSTRUMS?

To one not qualified, and few laymen are, to discriminate intelligently between physicians' prescriptions, proprietary medicines and nostrums, it may seem little short of a crime to him that physicians' prescriptions are in, any manner related to nostrums. But, in the first place, let us consider all the facts in the case leads irresistibly to the conclusion that every medicinal preparation compounded and dispensed by a physician is, in the strict sense of the word, a nostrum, and that the average, ready-prepared proprietary remedy is superior to the average specially-prepared physician's prescription.

One reason why this requisite has not been supplied, and why so much of the land immediately adjacent to Denver has never been improved, is that land values would not justify the expenditure required to provide the water supply. Those lands which could be irrigated at small cost have long been considered, but the limit of cheap irrigation does not cover half the lands that surround the city.

The great increase in land values which has taken place all over the United States in the last five years has now made practicable an outlay for water which ten years ago could not have been considered. This enhancement in land values is shown in Colorado by the rise from \$25 to \$2,000 an acre at Grand Junction, and from \$100 an acre to \$1,000 and \$1,500 an acre at Caron City.

No section of the country equals Denver in the extent of its local market or in its transportation facilities for reaching distant markets, and the time has now come when the value of the lands around Denver and the possibilities for their extensive cultivation will warrant an expenditure for water in almost any amount.

It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that Denver contemplates carrying irrigation projects forward by some of its own leading citizens for the establishment of a reservoir system which shall assure a sufficient supply of water, during the entire growing season, to a large area of semi-arid lands lying within 25 miles of the state capitol building, and extending from just without the city limits of Denver to points north and south and to the others where the lands of the Laramie, Greeley and Brighton districts are touched.

The development of an enterprise of this magnitude requires large capital, and the best business judgment. That not only the initial steps have been taken, but that the enterprise has been fairly launched and is a going concern, and that these men have

not yet said that the average physician is any more qualified to formulate a prescription than he is to compound it; when memory or directly copied from a book of "favorite prescriptions by famous physicians," or from some text-book or medical journal, the prescription may be all that it should be. It is only when the physician is required to originate a formula on the spur of the moment that his incompetency is distinctly evident. Seemingly, however, the physicians of the United States are not very far behind the average British physician; for we find Dr. James Burnett, lecturer on Practical Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Edinburgh, lamenting in the Medical Magazine the passing of the prescription and bemoaning the fact that seldom does he find a "final man" able to devise a prescription in "good contracted Latin."

And what, it may be asked, is the status of the written prescriptions—the prescriptions that the physician writes for the pharmacist—is it, too, a nostrum? It may be contended that the patient, with the written formula in his possession, may learn the character of the remedy prescribed. So, possibly, he might if he understood Latin and were a physician or a pharmacist, but as he usually possesses no professional training and cannot read Latin, the prescription is dead, secret to him.

Furthermore, the average prescription is so badly written and so greatly abbreviated that even the pharmacist, skilled as he usually is in deciphering medical hieroglyphics, is constantly obliged to interview prescribers to find out what actually has been prescribed. It may also be contended, that the physician who writes the prescription cannot therefore be a secret. But with equal truth it might be contended that the formula of any so-called nostrum is not a secret since it is known to both proprietor and manufacturer; for it must not be forgotten that, according to reliable authority, 95 per cent. of the proprietors of so-called patent medicines prepared in this country have their remedies made for them by large reputable pharmaceutical manufacturers.

But even should a patient be able to recognize the names of the ingredients mentioned in a formula, he would only know half the story. It is seldom, for instance, that the alcohol is specifically mentioned in a prescription, for it is usually masked in the form of tinctures and fluid extracts, as are a great many other substances. It is evident, therefore, that the ordinary formula prescription is, to the average patient, little more than a secret remedy or nostrum.

On the other hand, the formulae of nearly all the proprietary medicines that are exploited exclusively to the medical profession as well as those of a large percentage of the proprietary remedies that are advertised to the public (the so-called patent medicines) are not secret.

Under the Food and Drugs Act, every medicinal preparation entering Interstate commerce is now required to have the proportion or quantity of alcohol, opium, cocaine and other habit-forming or harmful ingredients which it may contain plainly printed on the label.

As physicians' prescriptions seldom or never contain such ingredients as are of a medical character, it is necessary for the public to know the composition of proprietary remedies, as is contended by those who through ignorance or for mercenary reasons are opposing the sale of all household remedies, why is it not equally necessary for patients to know the composition of the remedy prescribed by a physician? Does any sane person believe that the opium in a physician's prescription is not a poison? Is it not a sin to cause a drug habit than the use in a proprietary medicine? As a matter of fact, more opium-addicts and cocaine-freaks have been made through the criminal carelessness of ignorant physicians than by any other means.

Unquestionably, there are a number of proprietary remedies on the market the sale of which should be prohibited. The requirements of the Food and Drugs Act are rigidly enforced; many are frauds, pure and simple, and some are decidedly harmful. Of the average proprietary remedy, however, it may truthfully be said that it is distinctly better than the average physician's prescription; for not only is it composed of ingredients which are procurable for the proprietor by reputable manufacturing pharmacists in sufficiently equipped laboratories and under the supervision and advice of able chemists, competent physicians and skillful pharmacists. It should not be considered strange, therefore, that so many physicians prefer to prescribe these ready-prepared proprietary remedies rather than trust those of their own devising.

He Was Not to Blame. Little Bartholomew's mother overheard him swearing like a mile driver, says the Cleveland Leader. He displayed such an attitude that overwhelmed her. She took him to task, rebuking the wickedness of profanity, as well as its vulgarity. She asked him where he had learned all those dreadful words. Bartholomew announced that Cavert, one of his playmates, had taught him. Cavert's mother was straightly informed and Cavert was "brought to task." He vigorously denied having learned it from Bartholomew, and neither threats nor promises could make his confess. At last he burst out: "I didn't tell Bartholomew any curse words. Why should I know how to cuss any better than he does? Hasn't his father got an automobile, too?"

Used Ink for Bluing. One can never be too careful about apparently harmless articles setting about the house," said a housewife the other day. "Not long ago my husband brought home one of those big tall boxes of ink from the office. It had got to be such a nuisance buying one of the small five-cent bottles every time we ran out of ink, that he said he would bring home a supply."

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Appeal to the Governor.

Superintendent Lewis, of this district, wired the following to Gov. Kilby:

"Last night an armed mob attacked our office at Ashfork, shooting into the office with revolvers and endangering the lives of our employees. They threatened to renew the attack to-night. I call upon you to protect the lives of our employees and the property of the company at Ashfork. Please make no resistance."

Gov. Kilby replied that he would act immediately.

Ashfork is a small town in Arizona on the Santa Fe and is the chief "re-paging" station of the Postal company for the state of California.

"A genuine cut for a kidnapper," said Mr. Knoepfle, the other day, should make a man very rich. Why men grow rich on fake cures. It is amazing, is it not, what takes some of these cures are. Yet there's money in them." Mr. Knoepfle gave a loud, scornful laugh. "In their crookedness they remind me," he said, of the third son of the old eccentric. Perhaps he had heard the story. Well, old eccentric died last week, left his fortune equally to his three sons. But the will contained a strange proviso. Each heir was to place \$100 in the coffin immediately before the interment. A few days after the interment the three young men met and discussed the queer proviso and its execution. "Well," said the oldest son, "my conscience is clear. I put my hundred in the coffin in dead earnest." "My conscience is clear, too," said the second son. "I put in my hundred in good earnest." "I too, have nothing to reproach myself with," said the third son. "I had no cash at the time, though; so I wrote out a check for \$300 in favor of dear father's name, placed it in the coffin and took in change the \$200 in currency that I found there."

PUSHING THE BEAR ASIDE.

Surveyor Tells of Experience He Does Not Care to Repeat.

To walk right up to a monster bear and try to shove it out of the way and then escape without as much as a scratch is an experience of a lifetime.

Tom Engelbright, who is but a few days ago a diamond-cutting expert in the Colorado mountains, has just returned from Washington, D. C., to the correspondence of the Sacramento Bee.

The young man, son of Congressman Engelbright, has just returned from the upper country, where he has been doing some surveying, and relates his thrilling experience. It was coming on dusk, at the close of the day, when he was in the bruin-trail he saw a large bear. He walked up and gave the brute a shove. It came to its haunches with a snort that made his hair rise and caused him to beat a hasty retreat. The big brute looked around and then shuffled off into the woods. It was either asleep or else so busy eating ants from an old log that it failed to hear the young surveyor, whose footprints he had disturbed, and who had a pet of pine needles. Later it was learned that the same bear, a monster cinnamon, had killed a dog earlier in the day. The dog ventured too close and with one blow of its paw the big beast sent it hurtling yards away, dead as a doornail.

Leased-Wire Men Out.

The leased-wire telegraph operators were called out on strike at 1 p.m. Monday in the following brokers' offices, following the refusal of the firms to sign the proposed union agreement.

Sidney C. Clegg, C. J. W. Clegg, Co., O. O. Shapley & Co., C. H. Canfield & Co., and C. C. Shearson, Hammill & Co., and Charles Minzschneider & Co.

Federation Press Committee.

Chicago.—The governments of the United States and Canada were urged to take over the control of the telephone and telegraph lines of the Western Union and Postal companies by President Small of the commercial telegraphers in a bulletin issued Monday.

Mr. Small also started a campaign for a congressional investigation into the conduct of the companies.

Co-ordinately with the sending out of this bulletin the action of the men determined to take over the cable operators was undertaken by secret instructions which were sent out to these operators, telling them not to join the strike. President Small wishes to avoid possible international complications.

Cause for Ressentment.

London Punch suggests as a reason for Raisin's hatred for Caid McLean that it was the latter who introduced

baipies in Morocco.

VIOLENCE IN STRIKE

MO SHOOTS INTO POSTAL'S OFFICE AT ASHFORK, ARIZ.

LIVES OF FOUR IN PERIL

Vice President Nally Notifies Federal Government and Gov. Kilby Promises Aid in Answer to Appeal.

Los Angeles, Cal.—An armed mob attacked the office of the Postal Telegraph company at Ashfork, Ariz., Tuesday and broke every window in the building with a chain of wine bottles. The lives of four of the employees were endangered, but so far as known no one was injured.

The last dispatch from Ashfork

stated that arrangements were being made by the manager of the office to run a special engine to Prescott, the county seat of Yavapai county, to bring the sheriff and a sufficient number of deputies to quell the riot. The shooting began at one o'clock in the morning. The Postal employees made no resistance.

Vice President Nally, of the Postal company, wired from New York that he had taken the matter up with the federal authorities at Washington.

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Small also announced that an agreement was signed Monday with the American Telephone and Telegraph company which establishes the eight-hour day throughout the company's system, and grants increases of from 10 to 15 per cent. to all telegraphers in its employ. The men did not strike.

Urge Government Control.

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Federation Press Committee.

Washington.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor reported to the executive council of the Federation that he, John Mitchell, of Indianapolis, and Daniel J. Keefe, of Detroit, had been enroute by united labor with an attempt to bring about an honorable adjustment of the telephone operators' strike at an opportune time.

Railway Operators May Go Out.

General Superintendent W. J. Clegg of the Postal Telegraph company said that his company has resumed telegraphic communication with all points in Canada. At union headquarters it was said that this was it was likely to precipitate the strike of railway operators, which is dredged by the telegraphers. The Canadian connections of the Postal company are the over lines of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Nego. Brokerage Shop.

New York.—The success which has attended realty companies, mercantile enterprises and business institutions, run by negroes in the interests of their race, has not brought about the starting of a stock brokerage office in New York. It was said that the financial secretary of Tuskegee Institute, has leased offices and has issued an attractive pamphlet which has been extensively circulated among Afro-Americans.

People hesitate at the statement that the famous food, Grape-Nuts, yields a much nourishment from one pound as can be absorbed by the system from ten pounds of meat, bread, wheat or oats. Ten pounds of bread, eight pounds of meat, one pound of grape-nuts, is more nourishing than one pound of grape-nuts, but not in shape that the system will absorb as large a proportion of as the body can take up from one pound of Grape-Nuts.

This food contains the selected parts of wheat and barley which are prepared and by natural means predigested, transformed into a form of sugar, ready for immediate assimilation. People in all parts of the world testify to the value of Grape-Nuts.

People have eaten Grape-Nuts for ten years.

London Punch suggests as a reason for Raisin's hatred for Caid McLean that it was this latter who introduced

baipies in Morocco.

He had been eating meat, bread, etc., right along, but there was no ten pounds of added flesh until Grape-Nuts food was used.

One curious feature regarding true health food is that it will remain with the weight of the corporal flesh, and will add to the weight of a thin person will not properly nourished.

There is abundance of evidence to prove this.

Grape-Nuts builds the body in a condition of true health. Scientific selection of food elements makes Grape-Nuts good and valuable. Its delicious flavor and powerful nourishing properties have made friends that in turn have made Grape-Nuts famous.

"There's a reason," said Malachi.

"There's a reason,"

TWO SLAIN WITH AX

FARMER'S WIFE AND SERVANT ARE CHOPPED TO DEATH.

BRUTAL DOUBLE MURDER

Negro Who Was Caught Robbing the House After Having Set the Barn Afire Is Arrested for the Crime.

Camden, N. J.— Mrs. Frances Horner, aged 67 years, wife of Edward Horner, a farmer, and his son Edward, were last night killed, and Mrs. Victoria Napoli, a servant, was chopped to death Tuesday in their home, it is charged, by Charles Gibson, a negro who was formerly employed on the farm.

The murder was one of the most brutal that has ever occurred in this part of New Jersey. The assassin first set fire to the Horner barn to attract the attention of the household, so that he could not be traced. But coming down to breakfast the first morning, at his hotel in Oklahoma City, he stared around "in wonder as he entered the dining-room."

"This," he exclaimed, "is Oklahoma!! Why, do you know?" confided Gibson in my room.

"Well," said an Oklahoma, "duly, 'don't you have those in New York?'"

FULLY UP WITH THE TIMES.

Oklahoma City Surprised Narrow-Minded New Yorker.

Oklahoma is an easterner. The wide, sunbaked streets, the plate glass fronts of department stores, the clean sidewalks, the well-dressed, unburdened shoppers, the finish, the metropolitan air you find in Oklahoma City, for example, seem marvels to find in a territory only 17 years old. But do not say so.

A New Yorker who went there on business complained that the fate was thriving him into a corner of his Oklahoma associates could not get him out. But coming down to breakfast the first morning, at his hotel in Oklahoma City, he stared around "in wonder as he entered the dining-room."

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"Well," said an Oklahoma, "duly, 'don't you have those in New York?'"

BABY TORTURED BY ITCHING.

Rash Covered Face and Feet—Would Cry Until Tired Out—Speedy Cure by Cuticura.

"My baby was about nine months old when she had rash on her face and feet. Her feet seemed to irritate her most, especially nights. They would cause her to be broken in her rest, and sometimes she would cry until she was tired out. I had heard of so many cures by the Cuticura Remedies that I thought I would give them a trial. I applied them to the feet and face for four hours, and before I had used one box of the Cuticura Ointment her feet were well and have never troubled her since. I also used it to remove what is known as 'cradle cap' from her head, and it worked like a charm, as it cleansed and left the scalp at the same time. Mrs. Hattie Currier, Thomaston, Me., June 9, 1904."

Architects and Closers.
An architect, says a writer, complains that women have a mania for closets and that when a woman is allowed any liberty in the matter she changes his whole architectural plan in order to make room for them. This, however, is not the case with the famous architect, architect. This is very interesting, but why do architects make plans if not to make every effort themselves to secure conveniences? A house may be architecturally perfect and yet not fit to live in, and it certainly is not if there is not a closet room enough.

The Three Milkmen.
A man in a small western town bought a quart of milk and on arriving home found it was adulterated with water. The next day he posted bills in different sections of the town reading:

"I bought a quart of milk yesterday which I found to be adulterated. If the scoundrel will bring me another quart I'll not denounce him."

The next day he found three quart cans on his doorstep. There were three dairymen in the town.—Judge's Library.

Cunning Chaps.
"Yes," confessed the blushing girl with the white parasol. "I thought it rather odd that Jack should keep on asking about our college yell. Finally, to 'get rid of him, I told him it was three yell's in quick succession."

"What then?" asked her chum.

"Well, why, the goose blushed

me three times, and I could remonstrate and when I gave a yell for each kiss mamma thought I was giving the class yell."

Left Army for Pork Trade.

Aladar Stollnoki, an aristocratic lieutenant of a Hungarian hussar regiment, has resigned his commission to become an apprentice to a pork butcher. He has been a soldier for 10 years and is now left with only \$100 a month to live on his pay—\$100 a month—and that he confides a man of intelligence and energy can do well in the pork trade.

WHAT'S THE USE?

To Pour in Coffee When It Acts as a Vicious Enemy.

Fasters have gone without food for many days at a time but no one can go without sleep. "For a long time I have not been sleeping well, often lying awake for two or three hours during the night but now I sleep sound every night and wake up refreshed and vigorous," says a Calcutta woman.

"Do you know why? It's because—unless you drink coffee it finally gets out and begins to burn. Postum. Twice since I have drunk coffee and both times I passed a sleepless night, and so I am doubly convinced coffee caused the trouble and Postum removed it."

"My brother was in the habit of drinking coffee three times a day. He was troubled with sour stomach and I would often notice him getting soda from the can to relieve the distress in his stomach; lately hardly a day passed without a dose of soda for relief."

"Finally he tried a cup of Postum and liked it so well he gave up coffee and since then has been drinking Postum in its place and says he has not once been troubled with sour stomach."

"Even after this lady's experience with coffee her brother did not suspect her to be right. Postum was considered his brother's drink, but easily proved it."

"Coffey is not suspected in thousands of cases just like this but it's easily proved. A ten day's trial works won't prove it a 'bogus'."

Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

McLeanboro Banker Is Dead.

McLeanboro, Ill.—J. H. Miller of this city, speaker of the Illinois House of representatives in 1902, died, Tuesday night, at the Washington hotel, St. Louis, Mo. For several years he had been president of the People's bank of this city.

Giulie of 13 and 14 Wed.

Pottstown, Pa.—A marriage license was issued to Baille Shad, aged 13, residing near here. She will wed Calvin J. Drummer, Bertha King, aged 14, of this city, was married to Charles E. Muellner.

John Smith Cast in Bronze.

New York—William Cuyler's bronze statue of Capt. John Smith, which was cast here, will be taken to Jamestown, Va. It will be erected on Jamestown Island in honor of the founder of the Jamestown colony.

Free in Minnesota.

Fredonia, Colo.—Frost hit the low places Monday night and many corn fields were ruined. The bulk of the crop is in the ground and in danger, but a few of the late fields may be affected.

TEN YEARS OF PAIN.

Unable to Do Even Housework Because of Kidney Troubles.

Mrs. Margaret Emmerich, of Clinton St., Napoleon, O., for fifteen years I was a great sufferer from kidney trouble. My back pained me terribly. Every turn or more caused a sharp, shooting pain. My eyesight was poor, dark spots appeared before me, and I had dizzy spells. For ten years I could not do housework, because the housework I did did not get out of the house. The kidney secretions were irregular, and doctors were not helping me. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me quick relief, and finally cured me. They saved my life."

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

Old Bell Still Tolls Curfew.

In the belfry of the old parish church at Bury, England, the curfew that tolled the knell of the parting day 300 years ago is still in place, and is rung every night at sunset.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Less. Footless, well-tempered, smarting, weeping feet. Makes new shoes.

Early. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores.

Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE.

Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Last Memorial.

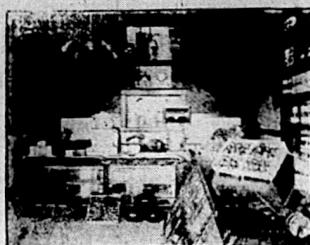
In the Sandwich Islands widows have their departed husbands' names tattooed on their tongues.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases

permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Remover. Send for Free Book.

Dr. Kline's Little and Great Remedies. Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Remover.

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the family with Fruits and Vegetables
bought at our market.

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Quickest, Cleanest and Most
Convenient. Now is the time to
order Gas Ranges and House
Piping. Lowest Rates, Cash or
Payments.

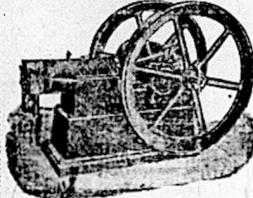
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Elmwood 13 or Park Ridge 12

Drop Post or Telephone.

"The Barrington" GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE



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

Simple Construction.
Guaranteed.
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Made in all sizes from 2 to
Horse Power, by

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Barrington, Illinois
Manufacturers of

Dealers in:
Shafting, Pulleys and Belting, Cisterns and Tanks.
Repairing of All Kinds of Machinery a Specialty.

The REVIEW, a Home Newspaper. \$1.50 a Year.

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

Perfectly tailored clothes that FIT WELL, LOOK WELL, WEAR
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.

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My Specials:-

High Grade Meats and Poultry.
The Fresh Green Vegetables of
Spring.

My line of Canned Goods the
finest that can be produced.

Prompt Delivery

Telephone No. 424

INSPECTION OF GRAIN

Illinois Department the Most Ef-
ficient of Its Kind in
the World.

PERFORMS FUNCTIONS OF COURT

Decides Controversies as to Quality of
Grain and Its Decision is Final
—Reorganization of the
Department.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 20.—Under the administration, and through the direct, personal efforts of Governor Charles S. Deneen, the state grain inspection department of Illinois has become the most efficient public service of its kind in the world. This is conceded by the great grain handling firms in Chicago, New York, Baltimore and other seaboard ports. It is admitted by the hundreds of grain shippers in the smaller towns throughout the middle west. This eminent degree of efficiency has been obtained under the present administration.

When Governor Deneen was inaugurated complaints as to the state grain inspection service came to him from all sections of the state and from grain dealer in other states. The associated grain dealers in Illinois came to Springfield in force during the session of the legislature in 1905, demanding the enactment of a law placing the state grain inspection department under civil service. They were told by Governor Deneen that a practical method system would be speedily introduced in the state grain department, and that the inspection service would be improved as rapidly as possible until there should remain the minimum ground for complaint by the grain trade. That this reformation has been accomplished is proved by the testimony of grain men all over the state from Hiram N. Sager, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, to the small elevator owner and grain buyer out in the country.

No department in the administrative branch of the state government affects directly so many persons, so large commercial interests, and so extensive territory as does the state grain inspection department. This department stands between the buyer and seller of grain as an arbiter of the quality of the grain bartered. Its decision as to grade determines the price of the specific carload of grain to which a grade is assigned. This state grain inspection department performs all the functions of a court. It decides all controversies as to the quality of grain and its decision is final. It is, for this purpose, a supreme court.

Governor Deneen from the first of his administration saw the great importance to the agricultural and commercial interest of the state grain inspection department. He assured the merchants, the shippers, the farmers who called on him with reference to this department, that the service would be improved. His desire is that the state grain inspection department shall fulfill its semi-judicial functions honestly, impartially, fearlessly and with due regard for the interests of all concerned—the farmer, buyer, shipper, receiver, miller and consumer of grain. The governor instructed W. Scott Cowen, whom he appointed chief state grain inspector, to attain this end.

Reorganized the Department.

Rehabilitating the department was no easy task. Obsolete methods, carelessness, too great strictness at times, and too much laxity at other times, lack of definite system and disregard of the public interest were the main matters Mr. Cowen was directed to correct. It was found that grades were made too often, not on the actual condition of grain when inspected, but as it might become under the most unfavorable conditions after removal of storage. The result of this system was injustice to the farmer and the country grain shipper. For instance it was almost a rule of the department that new crop corn should not be graded No. 1 until the beginning of the next year. It was but a few cases of wheat inspected No. 1. The handling was invariably against the farmer and the country shipper and in favor of the big elevator men and the seaboard grain buyers. Now grain is judged strictly on its merits at the time of its inspection. It is graded strictly according to the rules and standards fixed by the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners.

After repeated conference and consultation with the grain committee of the Chicago Board of Trade, and other committees from the various grain dealers' associations in the state the result is that the farmer and the Illinois grain shipper receives the full benefit of the actual present condition of the grain they ship. If they send in corn that is intrinsically, and on merit No. 2 corn, it is graded No. 2 without any loss, as to the time when it may be graded in New York, Baltimore or other eastern towns six months hence. Still no favoritism is shown. The track house inspector grades the grain according to his best judgment, regarding nothing but the condition of the grain before him. He knows that he will be sustained by the chief inspector unless in case of palpable error—and the latter in turn knows that he will be sustained by the governor. It is this method of absolutely impartial, honest, competent inspection that has given the Illinois state grain depart-

ment its present splendid reputation for efficiency.

Changes Hard to Effect.

But all this was not accomplished without a great deal of difficulty and many hard methods of forcing continued growth. Chief Inspector Cowen was instructed by Governor Deneen to bring the department to the best degree of efficiency possible. Mr. Cowen started to follow this instruction. He issued orders as to the work. He found these orders followed for a day or so, then forgotten. One day he was called to the office of the governor and charged sixteen of them on the spot. Then followed both Chief Inspector Cowen and the governor. Men sought appointment as inspectors because they were "strong in their districts" or because they had brought in their delegates in the conventions. All such were told that thorough knowledge of grain and full competency to judge its quality and fitness for use were the only qualifications, concerning which no applicant for employment as a grain inspector was questioned. His knowledge of grain, not of politics, was what counted. The governor at the outset told Chief Cowen to pay no attention to politics in the management of the department. Politics has not been permitted to interfere. Men associated in politics with Governor Deneen's bitterest political opponents have been appointed to the state grain inspection service because they are competent, efficient grain inspectors. Not only have such men been retained, but several of them have been promoted during Governor Deneen's administration. On the other hand, scores of loyal political supporters of the governor and the administration have been refused employment in the grain department because they were not competent grain men. And right here is the secret of the all-around impartiality of Governor Deneen with the politicians. He has placed ability, qualification and fitness for the duties of a position sought above the mere political pull of the applicant. There is no complaint from the applicant with proficiency, even if without pull, but the fellow who had pull without proficiency, and therefore didn't get a job, finds the governor "unpopular."

Sound Advice and Aid.

Chief Inspector Cowen proceeded to reorganize the methods of the grain inspection department. The co-operation of the Chicago Board of Trade, the grain dealers' associations and the grain men in all lines of activity, was requested. Letters asking for suggestions were sent to grain dealers in all parts of the middle west. When practicable ideas were suggested in reply to these requests they were incorporated in the service. The personnel of the inspection staff was changed until every man on its was competent without regard to politics. Schools of instruction for the inspectors were established so that all inspectors should act in harmony, far removed from dissension and that grading should be uniform. How well the improvements made in the service pleased the grain trade is shown in correspondence by grain men with the department. Writing to Governor Deneen on the appointment of W. Scott Cowen as chief grain inspector under the new law, Hiram N. Sager, president of the Chicago board of trade expressed his opinion of the department thus:

"I am sure I voice the sentiment of my associates in the grain trade in stating that this appointment will meet with the unanimous approval of the grain dealers all over the state, and the territory, and of Illinois itself, and of Chicago."

"The administration of the state inspection department under Mr. Cowen's able management has been entirely satisfactory, and as a result of his impartiality and fairness in considering the questions relating to his department, and in conducting the office of chief inspector with a view to improvement in the service rather than to accomplish political ends, he has won the confidence of the grain trade to an unusual extent and has created a real harmony and general co-operation in the relations between the board of trade and the state inspection department that is resulting in great benefit to the trade at large."

"I certainly recall no period during

the past twenty years when the ad-

ministration of the state inspection

department has met with more gen-

eral commendation and approval from

the shippers and receivers alike than

since Mr. Cowen assumed charge of

the department. Yours respectfully,

HIRAM N. SAGER."

Comments from Others.

Grain dealers in Illinois and other states have made as complimentary comments as did Mr. Sager. The following extracts from letters written to Chicago Board of Trade on the ordinary course of business show the satisfaction of the grain trade:

From Western Elevator company, Winona, Minn.: We want to say that

we are very much pleased with the

attention you have been giving our

shipments. In some few cases we

thought the inspection was pretty se-

vere, but in many cases we have been

pleased the other way, and on the

whole we have no complaint to offer,

and we believe your department is doing all the right things.

From McDonald Grain company,

Green Valley, Ill.: I wish to thank

you for your letter of yesterday. We

like the way it reads. It makes us

feel that we are getting a square deal

on the grading of grain in Chicago.

From Illinois State Grain Com-

pany, Chicago: We are

pleased to inform you that

the Illinois state grain department

is doing a good job.

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