

BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 23. NO. 24.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1907

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

JOHN BANTA HARROWER.

Died August 10th, 1907. After

an illness of several months.

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 2nd, 1863, 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 with joy enlisted in the great army of the Lord. In 1870 he united with the Methodist Episcopal church at West Northfield, Illinois.

In 1872 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 preceded Mr. Harrower to his 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 10th, 1907. Besides the wife, there remains to mourn his loss three children: Frank W., who with his wife resides in Chicago, Lillie M. and Mr. Ethel who reside with their mother at the home in Ellettsville, where he permanently located in 1877.

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 mankind. His religious life was characterized by 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 stronger than ever.

CONTRIBUTORS.

In Memory of J. B. Harrower.

Another comrade "mustered out,"
Believed from duty
Another sad change brought about,
Another vacant chair.

The solemn call, "Lights out," again
In earthly home made
Reminds us that the war campaign
Soon ends for our brigade.

A charter member of our Post,
Fraternal, tried and true,
We'll miss the comrade we have lost,
Whom now we sorely miss.

We note the soldier shade that lies
O'er broken circle left,
And we most truly sympathize
With dear ones on this earth.

Somewhere along life's changeful way
The shadows deep must fall;
At such a time we can but say
"God help you." That is all.

For naught that mortal man may do
Restore the home destroyed,
Nor bring the loved ones back to you
Nor break the sleeping hold.

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,
Those pains and partings never come,
"All tears are wiped away."

For we have sweet assurance given
That Earth is not life's scope,
But in the boundless realm of Heaven
Is found our star of hope.

Fraternal comrades, ever blessed be
This hope to mortal given
That we shall have a "Restless"
Which welcomes us to Heaven.

On behalf of Gen. Thomas W. Secretary Post No. 373, Department of Illinois, G. A. R. H. H. HUBBARD, Chairman.

Advised Letters.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Barrington Post Office for the week ending August 23rd, 1907.
Mrs. Jimmie Allen
Miss Mary Allen
Mrs. S. R. Christopherson
Miss Ruth Corners
Mrs. F. H. Clark
Miss Florence Cox
Miss Lydia Downy
Mrs. Tislen
Mrs. Wm. Gunn
Mrs. Alex Noble
H. K. BROCKWAY, P. M.

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

NEWS OF THE SCHOOL.

School Will Open Soon. Prof.

Fulton Tells Who the Teachers Will Be.

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 possible, 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 same tender, sympathetic, painstaking care that characterized the work there last year. Miss Grace Barrows, teacher.

Miss Florence Smith will have only the second grade this year which will allow her to give her whole time to a single grade. In view of her successful work last year, we have every reason to believe that under the improved conditions her room will be one of the best in the county.

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 grade will be taken care of by Miss Alice Cuddey, a teacher of some considerable experience, who has served the Arlington Heights school with perfect satisfaction for the last two years.

The Eighth grade will be withdrawn 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 addition of another teacher to the school will greatly relieve crowded unfavorable conditions from the Third Grade through to the High School.

The Barrington High School now has a complete four year course, which though designed to fit its students with the kind of an education that will best serve their needs in the every day affairs of life, will also prepare for college, if the student selects his studies with that end in view. The work in Science, Mathematics, English and vocal expression will be in charge of Miss Olive Harburt, who holds the Bachelor of Science degree of Smith College for women, the largest and one of the best institutions of its kind in the world. The Languages, History and First Algebra will be taught by Miss Cora H. Ellis, a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts of Northwestern University at Evanston; she was also elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa chapter of the same institution, which is an added guarantee of her scholarship.

It affords me pleasure to say that every educator who visited the Barrington High school the past year commended upon the excellence of the work our students are doing in Latin, German and History. The Commercial branches, Second Algebra and Reviews, will be taught by the Principal. Exercises in Spelling, Writing and Singing will be conducted daily and at least once each week. 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 machines.

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 laboratory is well equipped for work in Chemistry, Physics and Biology and every room in the building is furnished with electricity and fresh water of the finest quality. If there

(CONTINUED IN NEXT COLUMN)

WHAT IS A KNOCKER?

A Letter From Dr. George Lytle

of 100 Indian Road, Buffalo, New York.

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 consideration 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 lower 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 dominates the affairs of a community, it is a moral character built up or disintegrated thereby. The one force is constructive in its nature and has in view the general welfare; the other is destructive 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 conflict 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 constructionists meets with opposition they shout 'knocker' quite as lustily.

Walter Wheelock, Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, in a recent address, made the statement that a city's business was not so much to make business as to make men. He has been considered a 'booster' in the true sense of the word, yet when he reached out the strong arm of the municipal law and put a stop to the business of Toledo's gamblers and vicious citizens, they sent up the cry of 'knocker' against him.

Thus it would seem that the term itself is of uncertain value, depending for its meaning largely upon the viewpoint of the person or class using it.

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 those citizens who by example, precept or instruction, are using their influence against the moral filth of our American institutions?

Depot Improvements.

The Northwestern railway company is improving its property east of the depot, as a result of the movement for improvement started by the Park Association. The members of the Association were disappointed in not securing permission from the company to beautify the depot vicinity and were obliged to abandon their plans, but feel gratified that their efforts to interest the company in this work have been effectual. The plot being graded will be filled in with shrubbery and grass. The milk stand, so long an eye-sore, is now smaller and repaired, and when these initial improvements are followed by a new depot, we will be pleased and proud.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST COLUMN)

are any young persons in whom you are interested, do not fail to let them and their parents know that Barrington offers first class 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 announcement next week. The purpose of this reception, however, is to enable parents to form an early acquaintance with those to whom they will entrust the training of their children and to allow the teachers to more intelligently associate themselves with the people of Barrington.

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

NEWS OF WAUCONDA.

Personal Paragraphs Submitted

By Our Very Able Correspondents.

Can Waukegan beat us again? Not, Lee Brown visited with Barrington friends Sunday.

H. T. Graham transacted business in the city Monday.

Dance in the Oakland Hall, Saturday evening. Good music.

Messrs. J. E. Duers and Tom Hanlon of Chicago spent Sunday here.

Miss Nettie Murray has returned from a week's visit with city friends.

Walter Grantham of Chicago is the guest of his cousin, Harry, Jr., this week.

Mrs. L. L. Stoddard of Belvidere is enjoying a week's visit with local relatives.

Base ball, Sunday, August 25, at Ford's Park, Waukegan Fox & Writs vs. Waukegan.

Mrs. M. J. Groves of Chicago is calling on relatives and friends in our village and vicinity.

Clarence Hill of Mexico City, Mexico, is visiting relatives and friends here at present writing.

Messrs. Henry Schaffer and John Knox of McHenry called on friends in our village and vicinity Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Smith, late of Joplin, Missouri, are enjoying a week's visit at the Stroker home.

Dan and Austin Reilly of Libertyville are spending the week at the home of their cousin, Paul Hicks.

Mrs. Chas. Boyer and family of Chicago are spending the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Murray.

Mrs. V. E. Davlin and family and Miss Fern Hutchinson visited with city relatives a few days of last week.

Miss Grace Grashoff of Highland Park is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Green and daughter, Miss Jennie, this week.

Mrs. J. J. Allright of Michigan City, Indiana, is spending the week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Davlin.

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

John Wronowski 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 Lillie Carr of Mayfair and Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Clay of Evanston spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Stroker and family.

An entertainment and lawn social will be held on the Catholic church grounds Saturday evening, August 24. A fine program will be rendered by capable artists and ice-cream, lemonade, cake, etc., will be served by a coterie of charming young ladies. All arrangements have been perfected, and all that is necessary to make the venture a roaring success is your attendance. Everybody invited.

Our two baseball teams were both victorious in their games last Sunday. Brockenbush's team defeating the strong Woodstock Redwoks at Lily Lake to the music of 7 to 5. Fred Basley started proceedings with his good right arm in the first inning, and when the game was over, he had everyone of the enemy loaded into his wagon and hauled off the field. The contest was well played and interesting throughout. The other team journeyed to Lake Zurich to be entertained by the boys who claimed the remarkable record of having lost but two out of eighteen games. Gee! we were scared! But, resolved to die hard, we secured 12 scores in the opener. We thought we were playing some ball just then, but must admit we were outwitted and could get no more than 22 in nine innings. While Lake Zurich run in 6.

Mathias E. Malmann and Miss Pearl M. Klinger were united in marriage at St. Mary's Catholic church at Waukegan, Illinois, on Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock. Rev. Father Garrison pronouncing the words that made them man and wife. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Edith Klinger of Evanston, while Leo E.

(CONTINUED IN NEXT COLUMN)

GOING TO THE FAIR?

McHenry County Fair Opens

Monday, August 26th. Get Ready to Attend.

Next week Monday, August 26th, McHenry County's Fifty-fourth annual exhibition will open to the public.

The inquiries for programs, premium lists and entry blanks, the unusual number of entries already made, and the numerous applications for privilege space on the grounds indicate a greater interest in the fair than ever before. Monday is entry or preparation day. Tuesday is automobile day. The automobile parades, races and maneuvers promise to be of greater interest than ever before, and will be under the direction of the McHenry County Automobile club. Tuesday is also children's day on which day all school children will be admitted free. Wednesday is athletic day. Wednesday is also visiting day, or county picnic day. The best day for viewing the exhibits in the various departments, also for meeting old friends, and for family reunions. Thursday the big day of jubilee day, when the crowds gather from all points to celebrate McHenry County's annual holiday. Friday parade day. On this day occurs the grand cavalcade of premium stock. Friday is always a day of special interest to all lovers of speed events. The speed premiums have been largely increased, and Superintendent Wright promises an unusually attractive program. The program of special attractions is more elaborate than ever before provided, and a rare treat is in store for those who will witness them. Certainly no one should miss these attractions as the aerobics will give the exhibitions free to all, on the platform in front of the grand stand every afternoon during the fair. The famous troupe of Eight Bedouin Arabs, known as 'The White Nights of the Desert' are noted for strength and activity in their pyramid building and rapid whirling. Improvements are being made in all departments and the management is doing all possible to make the fair of 1907 the most successful in the history of McHenry county.

Who Does It?

The Chicago Tribune published the following editorially Thursday:

"When police officials announce that various ordinances relating to saloons must and shall be obeyed, most saloons keepers comply at once. But there are flagrant exceptions. Who gives immunity in those cases? Who suspends the ordinances for their benefit? It cannot be the patrolman on the beat, for he has not the power to protect the saloon from the spot. Only his superiors can do that."

Card of Thanks.

My dear Mrs. T. B. Peckham and family wish to express their thanks to their many friends and neighbors for the hearty sympathy and kindest wishes shown them during their late bereavement in the death of their son and brother, Elmer Floyd Peckham. The sympathy of more than usual character, coming from every side, was appreciated far more than can be expressed.

Services at Baptist Church.

Saturday evening 8:30, prayer and praise service.

Sunday, 10:30 a. m., "The Necessity of Prayer." 7:30 p. m., "Christian Altarism."

Sunday School and L. U. X. at 11:45 a. m.

Young People's Meeting at 6:45 p. m. You are all cordially invited to worship with us.

JAMES H. GARNER.

WAUCONDA, Continued.

Malmann of Waukegan acted as best man. Loehring's wedding march was rendered by Mrs. P. H. Malmann of Waukegan. The ceremony completed, the happy couple, attended by a few relatives and immediate friends, were taken to the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Malmann where an elaborate wedding dinner was served. They left during the evening for a brief honeymoon trip through the west. The groom is well known in this vicinity as a cheerful, pleasant and active young man, one whose ability to make his mark in life is unquestioned. While not enjoying so wide an acquaintance locally, to those who know her, the bride has always been the same charming, winsome and amiable young lady. We join with their many friends in wishing them a long, happy and prosperous journey through life.

PALATINE LOCAL NEWS

What the People are Doing in

Palatine and the Vicinity.

Mrs. House and children are visiting at Richmond.

Miss Clara Taylor is visiting relatives at Lockport.

Mrs. Sophia Egeech is visiting her sister at Wilmington.

Miss McGoulin spent Sunday at the home of Louis Schoppe.

Mr. Gilbert Shadde returned from Colorado last Saturday.

Miss Nellie Stewart of Oak Park visited Mrs. Dr. Wood last week.

Misses Aline and Mamie Torgler spent last week visiting in Chicago.

Mrs. Colburn of Chicago visited her sister, Mrs. Charles Balcocks recently.

Mr. Henry Allard and daughter, Mary, spent this week with his sister at Waterloo, Iowa.

Misses Anna Rudolph and Lydia Broemmelner returned from their eastern trip last week.

Mrs. J. A. Young and family and Mrs. Al. Mosser and family spent last Thursday at Lincoln Park.

A. C. Sherrard and family and Miss Ruby Anderson of Chicago and John Arps and family of Cary spent Sunday with G. H. Arps and family.

Mrs. Clara Falter (nee Davis) and daughter of Chicago spent last week at the home of Mrs. Frank Keyes. Mrs. Falter lived here years ago where H. Langhere lives.

Fifty-seven four children of Chicago were the guests of the Leary Young Club last Thursday at a picnic at Mrs. Meyer's grove. The children arrived at 8:30 and returned to Chicago at 5:20. They were taken in hayracks to the grove where they enjoyed the day by eating and playing. Races were run in the afternoon and a baseball game between the Palatines and a picked nine of visitors. Palatine winning. Through the efforts of Misses Elmore Arps and Della Knigze everything was donated for the picnic and money sent to the fund. At the depot, Miss Grace Bender presented each child with a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

At a mass meeting in the Y. M. C. A. rooms last Saturday night, Mayor Spunner declared himself on the ball question. He said he thinks that he has no right to stonify ball games on private grounds at any time, as long as the same could not be played on a public nuisance, but will stop ball playing in the streets, if certain citizens so desire, as that is what the ordinance covers. He said, however, that if any citizens wished to take the matter up privately, they could do so under the state law, as the state holds the right to regulate such things.

Mr. Spunner was sustained in view by the village attorney, Mr. Holly of Chicago. The officers of the Ball club have known this for a long time and are not foolish enough to take unneccessary risks, although they intend to have their rights at any cost. Eminent attorneys claim it is next to impossible to convict anyone for playing ball on Sunday.

Mayor Has No Jurisdiction.

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The village ordinance does not prohibit any game or private grounds. If it did, no one could play croquet in his own yard. An old jurist who was told of the situation said: "How can a thing be a public nuisance when the public goes to see it and patronize it? Sunday baseball is being encouraged, as it tends to keep the young men at home, which is certainly a worthy object, especially when the saloons are closed as tight as they are here at present. Send the young men away from home on Sunday to see a baseball game and you put temptation in their way, for many a well behaved young fellow at home will do things away from home that you never dreamed of. If you wish to uphold the morality of a town, the first thing to do is to keep the young men where that morality will do some good."

Suit Continued.

The suit brought by two members of the license committee of the Village of Barrington vs. J. H. Forbes, claiming violation of a village ordinance was continued until Saturday, August 31st, by request of the prosecuting attorney, Thursday evening.

Barrington Review.

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

Belgium has banished ainebe, 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 off our minds.

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

An Indiana judge has decided that snoring constitutes an unlawful disturbance of the peace. He probably sleeps near a thin 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. Rockefeller, 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 down 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 is always a little fast in his ideas, as gentle Anna found to her sorrow in the rapid depletion 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 30 years' experience he has never seen an unhappy bird family. The birds must be very unsympathetic, 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 paper may be true, but what a deadly dull life they must have lived!

Mr. Molloy'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 counterfeit presentment 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 Mexico, 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 the idea of an animal would not tolerate for a moment. What has Com' John Burroughs to say to all this?

Dr. Long is definitely 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 a bear attached by a trap to a log by a chain gets on his hind feet and carries the log along across the forest, and how men have habits in social sitting for a few minutes later showed too plainly that he had "lost his head."

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They do some things better in Great Britain—rewarding public servants, for example. It is announced that Lord Cromer, who served his country as diplomatic agent in Egypt for many years, brings home a gift of fifty thousand pounds in recognition of what he has done. The sum is enough to enable him to live in comfort the rest of his days, and to maintain a position in society fitting for an ex-officer of his distinction. If he had devoted his great abilities to the accumulation of a fortune in private business, he might have been receiving an annual salary 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, remarks the Louisville Courier-Journal, why the men of that country should not have the most severe countenances known among civilized people.

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 the forefathers, Mr. Roosevelt turned to the question of checking corporation abuses and made it evident that there is to be no counter-march to the government's attempt to punish wrongdoers, no matter what their personal and financial status in life.

There was retaliation in the chief executive's address, however, of the determination of the authorities that no legitimate business interests are to suffer 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 and comforting. Such has been our experience in dealing with the enormous concentration of capital employed in interstate business. Not only the legislatures but the courts have been gradually brought to the point where they may see what the real wrongs are and what the real remedies. Almost every big business concern is engaged in interstate commerce, and such a concern must not be allowed by a detestable shifting of position, as has been too often the case in the past, to escape thereby all responsibility either to state or to nation.

The American people became firmly convinced of the need of control over these great aggregations of capital, especially where they had a monopolistic tendency, before they began to feel clear as to the proper way of achieving the control. Through their representatives in congress they tried two remedies, which were to a large degree, at least, as interpreted by the courts, contradictory. On the one hand, under the anti-trust law the effort was made to prohibit all combination, whether it was or was not hurtful or beneficial to the public. On the other hand, through the interstate commerce law, a beginning was made in exercising such supervision and control over combinations as to prevent their doing anything harmful to the public.

Greater Control Needed.

"The first law, the so-called Sherman law, has filled a useful place, for it bridges over the transition period until the American people shall definitely understand that it is their duty to exercise over the great corporations that thoroughgoing and radical control which it is certain ultimately to find necessary. The principle of the Sherman law is as far as it probably combinations which, whether because of their extent or of their character, are harmful to the public must always be preserved.

Ultimately, and I hope with reasonable speed, the national government must pass laws which, while increasing the supervisory and regulatory power of the government, also permit such combinations as are made with absolute openness and as the representatives of the government may previously approve. But it will not be possible to permit such combinations as are the second stage in a course of concentration of which the first stage must be the exercise of a far more complete control by the national government."

Public Health Laws.

Concerning laws for the public health Mr. Roosevelt said: "I also hope that there will be legislation increasing the power of the national government to deal with certain matters concerning the health of our people wherever the federal authorities, for instance, should join with all the state authorities in warring against the dreadful scourge of tuberculosis. Your own state government, here in Massachusetts, deserves high praise for the action it has taken in these public health matters during the last few years; and in this, as in some other matters, I hope to see the national government stand abreast of the foremost state governments."

Pilgrims' Landing Is Marked.

The laying of the corner stone of the Cape Cod pilgrim monument in the presence of President Roosevelt, which was the distinguished guest of the most imposing structures along the Atlantic coast, commemorating the first landing within a few feet of its base, of the pilgrim fathers.

Kills Father; Exonerated.

New York.—Mrs. Madeline Langhols, who on Thursday killed her husband, William C. Langhols, after he had killed his wife, was exonerated by a coroner's jury and discharged from custody. The jury, after deliberating ten minutes, found Mrs. Wasse's death to be the result of her husband's while the father had been shot and killed by a person, whose name is unknown to the jury.

Mrs. Langhols told a pitiful story of her father's cruelty.

Good and Bad Combines.
Mr. Roosevelt said a word concerning what might be accomplished in time in the way of making easier the path of useful combinations, but he said first that the day could not come before there was far more thorough control by the national government. On this matter his words were:

"In dealing with any totally new set of conditions there must at the outset be a certain amount of experimentation. Such has been our experience in dealing with the enormous concentration of capital employed in interstate business. Not only the legislatures but the courts have been gradually brought to the point where they may see what the real wrongs are and what the real remedies. Almost every big business concern is engaged in interstate commerce, and such a concern must not be allowed by a detestable shifting of position, as has been too often the case in the past, to escape thereby all responsibility either to state or to nation.

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Greater Control Needed.

"The first law, the so-called Sherman law, has filled a useful place, for it bridges over the transition period until the American people shall definitely understand that it is their duty to exercise over the great corporations that thoroughgoing and radical control which it is certain ultimately to find necessary. The principle of the Sherman law is as far as it probably combinations which, whether because of their extent or of their character, are harmful to the public must always be preserved.

Ultimately, and I hope with reasonable speed, the national government must pass laws which, while increasing the supervisory and regulatory power of the government, also permit such combinations as are made with absolute openness and as the representatives of the government may previously approve. But it will not be possible to permit such combinations as are the second stage in a course of concentration of which the first stage must be the exercise of a far more complete control by the national government."

Public Health Laws.

Concerning laws for the public health Mr. Roosevelt said: "I also hope that there will be legislation increasing the power of the national government to deal with certain matters concerning the health of our people wherever the federal authorities, for instance, should join with all the state authorities in warring against the dreadful scourge of tuberculosis. Your own state government, here in Massachusetts, deserves high praise for the action it has taken in these public health matters during the last few years; and in this, as in some other matters, I hope to see the national government stand abreast of the foremost state governments."

Pilgrims' Landing Is Marked.

The laying of the corner stone of the Cape Cod pilgrim monument in the presence of President Roosevelt, which was the distinguished guest of the most imposing structures along the Atlantic coast, commemorating the first landing within a few feet of its base, of the pilgrim fathers.

Kills Father; Exonerated.

New York.—Mrs. Madeline Langhols, who on Thursday killed her husband, William C. Langhols, after he had killed his wife, was exonerated by a coroner's jury and discharged from custody. The jury, after deliberating ten minutes, found Mrs. Wasse's death to be the result of her husband's while the father had been shot and killed by a person, whose name is unknown to the jury.

Mrs. Langhols told a pitiful story of her father's cruelty.

THE UNREASONABLE MAY POLE DANCE



CONFERS ON ALTON "BATH"

BONAPARTE INVESTIGATES ITS CLAIM TO IMMUNITY.

Attorney General Wishes to Talk with Judge Landis Before Announcing His Decision.

Washington.—Whether or not the Alton railroad is entitled to an "immunity bath" in the matter of the Standard Oil rebates was investigated carefully Monday by Attorney General Bonaparte.

From 11 o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon Mr. Bonaparte was in conference with District Attorney Sims, of Chicago; Charles B. Morrison, special attorney for the government in the Standard Oil case; Special Assistant District Attorney Wilkerson and counsel for the Island railroad, which owns a majority of the stock of the Chicago & Alton.

At the conclusion of the conference the attorney general announced that he would make no statement until after he had further communicated with Judge Landis, which he hoped to do without delay. The decision in the case, it is said, will depend largely upon Judge Landis' reply to the attorney general. If the fact is established that Mr. Morrison promised immunity and the road carried out its agreement in good faith, it is said that the department of justice will not proceed against the road.

A transcript of the testimony taken in the Standard Oil hearings before Judge Landis in the United States court was brought here by District Attorney Sims for Mr. Bonaparte's consideration. Mr. Sims left for New York immediately after the conference and the British consul here, company declined to make any statement regarding what took place at the conference.

VENEZUELA IS INVADED.

Force from British Guiana Crosses Boundary and Seizes Balata.

Georgetown, British Guiana.—Much excitement has been caused here by the invasion of Venezuelan territory by British Guiana. The command of a small frontier force from British Guiana, and his seizure of a number of balata (the gum of the bullet-tree, used for insulating wires, and the British consul here, company declined to make any statement regarding what took place at the conference.

Capt. Calder's force went down the Barima river and crossed the boundary into Venezuelan territory, where Capt. Calder, at the point of a protest, demanded the return of the seizure of the balata and the invasion of Venezuelan territory. Fears are entertained of retaliation at Morawhanna, the British frontier headquarter, where there has been much trouble over the balata trade for some time and the British officials have made strong attempts to prevent illicit trading in the gum.

New Test for Mr. Eddy.

Concord, N. H.—Counsel for the "next friends" have agreed to the suggestion of the masters who are inquiring into the competency of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the Christian Science leader, that they accompany two assistants to Pleasant View to make "tests" of her mental condition. Mr. Streeter, Mrs. Eddy's counsel, objected, but will consult with his client, and it is possible that he will then agree to the proposal of the masters.

Diamond Robbery in Appleton, Wis.

Appleton, Wis.—Two thieves took \$1,000 worth of diamonds from Henry Kamp's jewelry store Monday while the store was closed. The thieves were in the place. One of the thieves was detected pocketing diamonds from one of two trays that were placed on the counter before them as supposed by the storekeeper. He turned the set off as a joke. About that time the second thief pocketed the diamonds from the other tray, and walked out of the store with his companion before the loss was discovered.

SHAW REASSURES; THEN WARNS

Sees No Cause for Financial Trouble Unless People Want It.

New York.—With the immense source of national wealth unimpaired, said Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury, there is no logical reason for serious financial conditions.

"The real sources of the people's wealth have not been affected," he said, "and the ability of industrial concerns to pay dividends is not measured by the market price of their stocks. Logical reasons for serious conditions are therefore wanting. Psychological reasons are never wanting."

"If I judge correctly the people will have exactly what they expect. If those who have money in the banks withdraw it and lock it up; if the banks refuse to grant accommodations, and if the continuing public declines to place orders, then we will very soon witness the effects."

"Some check in the speed at which we are going is most desirable, and the checking process has probably begun. It will require a fair measure of confidence and courage to prevent undue retardation in our industries."

SCORES ANTI-CANTEEN LAW.

Acting Judge Advocate Tells of Its Evil Results.

Washington.—The annual report of Acting Judge Advocate General Porter shows that there was a decrease of 663 in the number of courts martial in the army during the last fiscal year. The total number was 2,912, including 32 officers, 23 of whom were convicted. Among the enlisted men by far the greater number of court martial trials were on account of desertion, there being no less than 1,101 cases, and 732 cases of absence without leave. Four officers were dismissed by sentence, as against 14 last year.

The report tells upon the evil results following the passage of the anti-canteen act, which, it is said, "has undoubtedly caused the location near military reservations of resorts for the sale of intoxicating liquors, which panders to the appetites and passions of these enlisted men, who, largely by reason of the prohibition in question, frequent the same. These resorts are beyond the control of the military authorities and their presence is highly detrimental to military discipline."

TWENTY HURT IN A WRECK.

Passenger Train Collides with Handcar Near Cedar Rapids.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Passenger train No. 3 on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was wrecked Monday at Keystone, 20 miles west of here. Twenty persons were injured, several seriously. The wreck was caused by the train colliding with a handcar on a 20-foot embankment.

The more seriously hurt are C. T. McElwaine, express messenger; F. C. Myers, postal clerk; Haganman, mailman and Conductor F. W. Stockton.

Three Die in Auto Crash.

Great Barrington, Mass.—An automobile containing a party of five persons from Bristol, Conn., collided with the New York-Pittsfield express at Ashley Falls Crossing, near here, Sunday. Three of the party, including the driver, were killed and the other two probably injured.

Killed by Bear in Wyoming.

Ogden, Utah.—Word reached here Monday that James Chapman, one of the best known passenger engineers on the Union Pacific railroad, had been killed Sunday by a bear near Evanston, Wyo.

German Tourists Killed in the Alps.

Berne, Switzerland.—The fate of three German tourists, who had been missing on the Jungfrau since last Thursday, was cleared up Monday when guides discovered their dead bodies on a glacier below Rothwald.

Japanese "Spies" at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga.—Two Japanese were discovered in the rear of Fort McPherson Monday afternoon, taking views and sketches of the buildings and grounds.

The Manchester canal was built at a cost of \$11,000,000 to reduce freight rates for a distance of 43 miles, and while it did not prove a good interest bearing investment on such a large expenditure, its indirect and more permanent benefits are said to have warranted it.

Germany has 3,000 miles of canal, carefully maintained, besides 7,000 miles of other waterway. France, with an area less than we would consider a large state, has 3,000 miles of canal; and in the northern part, where the canals are most numerous, the railways are more prosperous. England, Germany, France, Holland and Belgium are all contemplating further extension and improvement of their canal systems.—Century Magazine.

The Crack in His Armor.

"It's a good thing for a man to be a little bald," said the girl as they walked along in the rear of one beneath whose hat showed a small bare patch of scalp. "It takes the conceit out of them. Now there's John. He has a bald spot, but he has spent about a hundred dollars on it to no effect. When he gets too smart all I have to do is to glance carefully toward that vulnerable spot and he subsides, immediately."

A Country Marvel.

The little fresh air boy was comfortably curled in a farm house near the salt water for his summer's outing. The first day he strolled down the road to the marshes and he strolled in astonishment at the cattails growing there. Then turning around to a native of the place who was accompanying him he said: "Gosh! I didn't know that sausages grow on sticks."

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. In the latest discovery—Defiance Starch—all injurious chemicals are omitted, while the addition of another ingredient, invented by us, gives to the Starch a strength and smoothness never approached by other brands.

Punishment by Inches.

A Bergen (Genesee county) justice of the peace tried in a farm house, under the penitentiary of justice, Henry Meyer, 27 years old and seven feet two inches tall, was a prisoner in his court for stealing four bags of oats. He was sentenced to 30 days in jail, one day for each inch of stature and one for each bag.—Nunda (N. Y.) News.

Never Touched Him.

"I have brought back the laws 'mower' I bought of you last week," said the man with the side whiskers. "You said you would return my money if it wasn't satisfactory."

"Yes, that's what I said," replied the dealer, "but I assure you the money was perfectly satisfactory in every respect."

"That an article may be good as well as cheap, and give entire satisfaction, is proven by the extraordinary sale of Defiance Starch, each package containing one-third more Starch than can be had of any other brand for the same money."

Only love can keep out bitterness; love is stronger than the world's unkindness.—George Eliot.

You always get full value in Lewis' Single Brand straight 5c cigars. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Vienna, Ill.

A life in continual need is half-death.—German.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

THE KIDNEY DIET

75¢ Guaranteed

SICK HEADACHE

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Discomfort from Overindulgence and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Headache, Nervousness, Indigestion, and all the ailments of the Stomach and Liver.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Face-Simile Signature

WANTED: Respectable Men and Women to sell our DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS in all parts of the country. Liberal compensation.

The Castle of Life

BY ARTHUR HENDY VERSEY

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CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

I took refuge in silence. I closed my eyes wearily.

"Before I did you good night, sir, I think it right that you should know that your mother and sister are in this hotel. At the risk that you think me impertinent I dare to hope that your meeting with them tomorrow may be free from any embarrassment or unhappiness."

He bowed stiffly and left the room. I was supposed to be under the influence of an opiate; they would not scruple to take from me the dispatch. To allow that might give them such information as would make their conspiracy, whatever its nature, the more effective. To resist would tell them that I had been feigning.

I must hide the papers. But where? It was a bare little chamber; my heart sank as I noted how bare.

I leaped out of bed. Again I threw open the shutters. I could hear Captain Forbes speaking sternly; if he could not hold them half a minute!

In the garden behind the marble basin of a disused fountain the oak caught my eyes.

I tore the corner of the envelope, inserted my penknife to weight the packet, leaped over the balcony and dropped it.

It fell squarely into the basin among the leaves and moss.

To regain the room was the work of an instant.

I heard Captain Forbes wish them a cold good night, and Madame de Varner answer him mockingly. Then the bedroom door was opened and Starva shuffled into the room.

"Who was that man?" I demanded languidly, and regarded him with listless eyes, my hand to my forehead.

He shrugged his shoulders, disdainful to answer.

"He has left some papers here by mistake."

"Perhaps," I muttered indifferently, and pretended to sleep.

I heard him moving about the room for some time. Madame de Varner and he whispered together. I felt so little concerned as to the result of this search that I actually fell asleep.

The next day the evening had elapsed. No doubt the search was extended to me personally; I believe I was vaguely conscious of it.

CHAPTER XV.

The Castle of Happiness.

"You sleep soundly, my friend." Dr. Starva was looking down at me with grim intention.

It was not yet dawn. His immense figure seemed even more huge than it was in this uncertain light. It appeared to threaten, to ignore me. And yet I welcomed his presence; at least they had not made their escape.

I looked up at him with cool assurance.

"A light conscience gives deep slumber. Do we start so?"

"Yes. Your coffee is waiting for you in the salon."

I dressed rapidly. A certain depression would have been natural. The night is the time of follies; with the morning comes clear thought and prudence. But not so with me. It is true that I detested Dr. Starva. His methods were too gross; his eyes were too closely set together; his mouth too cruel and sensual. I could have wished him out of the game. And yet I believed that I was a match for him.

But this woman who tempted and plotted? I generally try to look before I leap. I returned with composure.

I was not unwilling that she think it curiosity that prompted me to accept the extraordinary invitation given with so little heed to convention. She had hinted that we were to be of mutual use, to each other; but of this I was skeptical. I accepted the invitation precisely in the spirit in which it was given. It would be shocking form, to say the least, to be a guest that one might have the opportunity to play the detective. But she and I had placed ourselves beyond the pale of conventionality. Either distrusted the other. An armed truce—that was the word that described our relations, and she had suggested that word.

Dr. Starva smiled.

"En route," he said gruffly. "The carriage is waiting."

It was very early, scarcely past five. The night porter, drowsy and sultry, took us down on the elevator and put our luggage in the carriage. I confess I breathed more freely when the hotel was some miles behind us and we had seen neither Helena Brett nor Captain Forbes.

An Madame de Varner had warned me, the journey itself was long and tiresome; nor did Madame de Varner add her companion exert themselves much to relieve its monotony.

It was almost dark when she pointed out to me the pinnacles of her chateau.

For the last hour the horses had been struggling up a dusty road winding along the mountainside. Forests

A faint breeze, cold with the snow of the mountains, fanned my cheek. The power of the dawn thrilled me. Before the evening came the plastic lake might be lashed into fury. The trees, now gently swaying, might be bent and broken by the violence of the storm. But now the sky was clear. When the storm came I would try to meet them. But before they did come why should I not enjoy the present? I threw open the door and stepped into the salon where coffee and Madame de Varner awaited me.

She greeted me with vivacity. But I was not blind to the cool glance that measured. "The foot has no suspicions," the guest said, while the lips asked how I had slept.

"Admirably," I answered gayly. "And we are to start at once for your Castle of Happiness?"

"You have a sublime faith to still believe it that," she questioned mockingly as she poured my coffee.

"Why not?" I cried mockingly. In my turn. "Is it not happiness to be with you, Madame?"

"Pas des banalités, monsieur," she replied with an impatient gesture.



But I Was Not Blind to the Cool Glance That Measured.

"You really believe that the tireless journey will repay you?"

"Since I am resolved to hear your secret, yes."

"Oh, ungraciously!" She smiled at me ruefully. "I think I prefer an insouciant complacency to an awkward truth."

"Madam, it is not I who made the condition."

"Ah, you are a very cautious friend, monsieur."

"I generally try to look before I leap," I returned with composure.

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of fir were on either side. From far below came the impact of a narrow of a stream. High above the forests of fir trees there were herds of cattle. We could hear the faint jingle of the cowbells. Only rarely had there been any view, but the clear and pure atmosphere told me that the altitude must be considerable. But this sylvan scene suggested nothing of the horrors of a few days ago. The mountains, purple and pink in the dusk, were too far away.

Suddenly there was a turn in the road. Now we had an uninterrupted view of the chateau across a green valley. In this vague light its towers and turrets seemed as unreal and ghostly as a fairy fabric.

At the base of its white walls a tiny village, crouching close to the chateau for protection, found a precarious foothold on the steep hillside. There was a mass of red-tiled roofs, high-gabled and sloping, tier upon tier of them, each placed by numbers of quaint dormer windows.

A wild river, fed by the turbulent streams of the mountain snows, fang itself in headlong rage down the sloping valley, straight for the chateau, as if to sweep it from its base. Reeling the castle, it spent its fury on the rocks, then, as if baffled of its prey, made an abrupt half circle about the base and continued its stormy career, seeking a less powerful foe.

"At last," breathed Madame de Varner. "Well, my friend, does it promise diversion for you?"

"The village and the castle breathe the spirit of romance," I cried with animation.

"Ah, romance! What if I say to you," she whispered, "that your day of romance has come?"

I glanced toward Dr. Starva whose shaggy head was nodding. "Even we

could not resist a cry of delight as I entered. I had passed in an instant from the world of commonplace hotels and railway trains into an atmosphere of charm and beauty. For no matter how industriously the connoisseurs in America may gather about his exquisite and beautiful things, he cannot shut out the scream of the railroad train; he cannot transmute across the sea the charm of a federal item that clings to castle walls. It is one thing to see the Cluny with a guide book; it is quite another to find one's self a guest at the Cluny."

"You like my Castle of Happiness?" asked Madame de Varner, pleased at the pleasure I showed.

"It promises its adventures," I replied meaningly.

I have told you that your hour of romance has come. But remember, romance in these prosaic days is a gift of the gods given only to children and poets, a few women and lovers, and to the very bold. If you would claim the gift, monsieur, you must have something of the nature of all of these. The sincere trust of the child, the monster's knowledge of what this is, monsieur.

"The child's faithless, the deluged power of make-believe, you must not despise that. A woman's tenderness, and a lover's ardor, these, too, are necessary. And last of all, the daring of the hero."

She had whispered these rather comprehensive attributes as I walked across the hall to the staircase, following the servant with my bag.

"A rather large bill, madam," I suggested humorously.

"Oh, but I am serious, very serious. I assure you that it is not sentimental talk."

I am afraid I must contradict you. The daring of the hero, for instance, even one so optimistic as yourself could scarcely expect that of me."

"Monsieur," she protested earnestly, "I have already told you I refuse to believe you a coward. Do you believe it yourself? You know you do not. The task I am to give you would appall any but the bravest heart. It requires the assurance of a hero, and a clever brain. But I believe in you. You will not disappoint me. We dine in half an hour."

Dr. Starva had stood with his back to the fire. He called out to me, smiling, as I ascended the stairs:

"You will find, as I have said, that madam is an admirable host. But if the guest is to be quite happy he must be content to dine with madam and when they are offered."

It was not the words so much as the tone that menaced. It emphasized the conviction I already felt: Dr. Starva did not welcome my coming to the castle. I realized the danger I saw Madame de Varner address him almost fiercely. I was not blind to his sullen contempt, though evidently the woman was the rallying spirit here.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Do your work and your worth will take care of itself.

Do your work and your worth will take care of itself.

Do your work and your worth will take care of itself.

Do your work and your worth will take care of itself.

Do your work and your worth will take care of itself.

Do your work and your worth will take care of itself.

Illinois State News

Recent Happenings of Interest in the Various Cities and Towns.

CHICAGO CENTER OF STORM.

Five Persons Killed, Many Injured, and Much Property Damaged.

Chicago.—Chicago was the geographical center of a terrific wind and rain storm which attacked northern Illinois, northwestern Indiana and the lake region of Wisconsin.

The heaviest toll of the storm was collected in Chicago when five persons were killed and fourteen injured. Over the territory within the boundaries affected buildings were destroyed. Live stock killed, trees uprooted and minor lake craft beached. The death list in Chicago and a majority of the injuries which were recorded come as the result of the total destruction of a building used as a boarding house at 55 Fry street. The wind struck the house and carried it along for ten feet before it was crushed. In the ruins five lives were lost and eleven were injured three seriously. The dead were suffocated and crushed by the falling timbers.

Business Men Indorse Scheme Which Will Aid Commerce.

Calro.—The report of the review board of the engineers' corps of the United States army favoring the plan of providing a continuous freight route from Pittsburgh to Calro by a system of canals and locks and the deepening of the Ohio river between the two points to a nine foot stage, was presented at a meeting of the business men of nearly every town along the river. The plan was universally indorsed by the assemblage.

Water Route Is Approved.

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JOIN IN GREAT CELEBRATION.

Methodists Observe One Hundredth Anniversary of Illinois Church.

O'Fallon.—Methodists from all parts of Illinois and neighboring states gathered at Shiloh to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the first permanent Methodist church west of the Ohio river, and also the first church of the denomination in Illinois.

The church was organized by Bishop McKendree, who was then a young missionary, and who afterward, in 1823, founded McKendree college at Lebanon, Ill. A feature of the celebration was the reading by W. H. Chamberlain, president of McKendree college, of the sermon delivered by Bishop McKendree at the organization of the church. The sermon was taken down on that day, August 14, 1807, by J. B. Lemen.

Convicted Woman A Wrack.

Mrs. McKinney, of Alledo, Reported Falling in Health.

Peoria.—Word comes from Dr. W. R. Taylor, superintendent of the Watertown asylum, that Mrs. Mary McKinney, the Alledo woman who was tried in the Peoria county circuit court in June, 1904, for gross cruelties upon the person of her ward, Stella Drady, a former Chicago foundling, is a physical wreck and that her health has suffered a marked decline in the last few weeks. Mrs. McKinney was found to be insane and was committed to the Watertown asylum for treatment, and after being cured was to begin serving her term in the penitentiary for her criminal acts.

Sanitary District Fight On.

Chicago.—The opening gun in the legislative contest which will decide whether the sanitary district of Chicago is to extend the drainage canal through Joliet and have the right to develop power at Brandon's road have been fired.

The summer armistice by which peace was maintained, between the drainage board and the Economy-Light & power company, of Joliet, a private corporation, was broken by a broadside from John H. Garney, a local lawyer. In a letter which he has written to the members of the legislature Mr. Garney attacks the sanitary district's bill which will be considered at an adjourned session in October.

In answer to Mr. Garney's letter R. R. McConroe, president of the drainage board, issued a statement which will also be sent to the members of the legislature and other interested bodies.

Do Japs Mistress in Death.

Chicago.—Mrs. Lena Mason, 35 years old, a widow, committed suicide by swallowing poison. Her pet dog licked the poison-sprayed tip of its mistress and died at her side. The woman left behind a pathetic letter to her mother in which she mentioned a lover. The police are searching for a man named L. Delpeck.

A letter to the dead woman's mother was found. It was addressed to Mrs. Catherine Nicholson, of Yates City, Ill. It read as follows:

"I will be in another world. Forgive me for what I have done and blame me for it all. It was for the man I love that I have done this, but do not blame him. Good-bye. Yours—Lena."

Horse Killed by Bees.

Bloomington.—Killed by bees—that was the fate of a valuable horse owned by J. W. Shores, farmer, near Lacon. While the horse was quietly grazing a swarm of bees owned by Mr. Shores settled on his head. Frightened, the animal started and moved away. Instantly the bees began to sting him. Inside of a minute the horse was driven crazy with pain, and ran amuck among the other animals, lashing out savagely with his heels and biting everything that came near him. For half an hour he ran about the field, finally dropping from utter exhaustion. Then paralysis came on; gradually he died. He was less than ten minutes more he was dead.

German Editors to Gather.

Peoria.—The second annual convention of the German-American Press Association of the Northwest and the German-American Press Association of Illinois will be held in Peoria for three days beginning September 20.

Plays with Gun; Shot.

Oakland.—While playing with a shotgun in the home of his grandfather, a young man, accidentally discharged the weapon and the lead entered the hand of his twin brother, Harry. The injury is quite serious, but amputation will not be necessary.

Would Not Pay the Fine.

Peoria.—On his failure to pay a fine imposed for bootlegging, Edward Phillips, of Blauveltville, was sent to the house of correction. His sentence is indeterminate.

Picks \$600 in Peaches.

Alto Pass.—Peach growers are reaping a rich harvest. One man sold a day's picking for \$600.

THE REVIEW

Entered as Second-Class Matter
May 18, 1891, at Barrington, Ill.

W. L. LARKY, Editor and Publisher.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1907

Camp Meeting Notes.

The first preaching service was held on Friday evening and was conducted by the Presiding Elder, Rev. M. C. Morlock. A good audience was present.

Four new tents have been added to the large number of permanent cottages.

Rev. F. Busse of Chicago addressed the audience on Saturday morning. Rev. Busse is one of the best known men of all those present and his words are always listened to with great interest.

The early prayer meetings have attended by a larger number than ever before.

On Monday the services increased in number. Rev. Haslele lectured in the morning. Rev. Brothers in the afternoon and Rev. F. W. Landwer spoke in the evening.

The rains on Monday, while not agreeable did not in the least interfere with the interest of the services. All seemed rejoiced to have the dust laid and the excessive heat broken.

A sermon was preached on Saturday afternoon by the Rev. William Caton.

On Sunday forenoon a large audience was present and after a soul inspiring address by Rev. Morlock, holy communion was served and it was estimated that between 300 and 400 persons participated in the same.

Rev. Caton again preached one of his most eloquent sermons Sunday afternoon and held close attention.

On Sunday evening Rev. J. G. Eller of Chicago spoke. The Sunday evening young people's meeting, preceding the sermon, was conducted by Rev. R. F. Brothers of Hampshire, Illinois.

In the afternoon of Tuesday the Rev. A. Lutz of Peoria, Illinois, gave a fine address.

There have been present to the time of writing the people from California, besides those mentioned—A. Strickfaden, G. Barth, J. C. Finkbeiner and C. J. Frey. The attendance of people from Chicago, Ashton, Highland Park and other places has been large and the interest in the Barrington campground is continually increasing. A permanent auditorium is becoming a pressing necessity and hopes are expressed that the hall will be willing before this camp meeting closes.

Bishop R. Dubs of Philadelphia will address the people from Friday on several times each day. He will talk in English on Sunday.

On Saturday Rev. C. N. Dubs, the superintendent of our China mission, and for seven years a missionary to that country, will arrive and is expected to address the audience on Sunday afternoon.

LAKE ZURICH

Miss Lena Lucie went to Deefeld Thursday.

Miss Ida Blaske of Chicago is visiting at L. Selp's.

Miss Emma Selp of Waukegan spent Sunday at home.

Miss Lydia Hokeneyer went to Gilmer Wednesday.

Geo. Prust's brother of Iowa is visiting relatives here.

Frank Ellison of Sharon, Wisconsin is visiting his brother, J. Ellison.

Miss F. Doolittle of Waukegan is spending a week with her parents.

Rev. Starger and wife of Barrington called on Rev. Heinrichs Wednesday.

The M. E. church Sunday School picnic at the Lake Shore Park Thursday.

Miss Lizzie Kuckback of Joliet, who has been visiting here for a week with relatives returned home Wednesday.

The harvest picnic given by William Bickman proved to be a grand success. There were two hundred and twenty tickets sold both afternoon and evening.

William Bickman will give a Grand Labor day picnic on Sunday, Sept. 1st. Music by Mount Prospect Band. Dancing afternoon and evening. All kinds of refreshments will be served on the grounds.

"Everybody Should Know."

says G. G. Hays, a prominent business man of Blue Island, Ill., that Bickman's Ankle Salve is the quickest and most healing salve ever applied to a sore, burn or wound, or to a case of piles. I've used it and know what I'm talking about." Guaranteed by the Barrington Pharmacy, 2c.

Jan & Lac in any quantity you desire at Lamey & Co's.

The Limit of Life.

The most eminent medical scientists are unanimous in the conclusion that the generally accepted limitation of human life is twenty years below the attainment possible. With the advanced knowledge of which the race is now possessed. The critical period, that determines its duration seems to be between 50 and 60 the proper care of the body during this decade cannot be too strongly urged. Science is now being able to prolong life by the use of the Electric Bitters, the scientific tonic medicine that revitalizes every organ of the body. Guaranteed by the Barrington Pharmacy.

To Young People.

Insist upon having a telephone in your home. Your parents may not realize its value. You do. Don't let them rest until they order. Your happiness is at stake. Install Five cents per day. Chicago Telephone Company.

The Hidden Treasure.

By ROLLIN HUME.

Copyright, 1907, by Thomas Clark.

A BAR had formed of Warble's wharf, so that a whaler could not be in or anywhere near it. But these doors were never opened now, nor was the little sliding door that shut down fairly into the water and when it was raised opened a channel into which a boat could be floated. Both of these doors were fastened on the inside, and the door that opened on the wharf was fastened with a padlock as big as a small cottage and as rusty as if it had been twisted as the Harmony Home during a whole cruise.

The Harmony Home was the whaler that used to discharge her cargo into the old house. She had been owned and sailed by Captain Tranquil Warble, and for a long while she and her commander had the reputation of being the luckiest ship and the luckiest captain afloat.

Captain Warble was coming money. The greybeards people said—greybeards was the name of the little port—and was getting richer and richer every year. Moreover, he was hoarding his money in coin.

"No tanks for me," said Captain Warble, "not to feel estate, neither. I want tanks in 1870, and what was after they all broke, I'd like to know. As I tried real estate in 1880, and after the man I'd bought it from got clean off California, after a man come along and proved a mortgage on it, and where was I then? No. Hard dollars had about in a place that nobody but me knows about—there's my style."

This was all very well as long as good luck attended the Harmony Home's crossings, but when the news came down from the northern seas that the Harmony Home had been slipped in the ice and had gone to the bottom with every soul on board of her the captain's financial methods did not make quite so satisfactory a showing, for the captain's widow had not the least notion in the world where the fortune in hard dollars that now was hers was to be found. She looked in all the likely places for it and in all the unlikely places she could think of, and she thought of a good many—but not a trace of it did she find. At last, while she still was looking for it, she died. Then her daughter, Miss Ruth Warble, who was then a young girl and very energetic, though that seemed hard to believe now, began the

search. And Miss Ruth spent all of her youth and most of her energy in searching, and here she is now, forty years old and looking fifty, with her fortune as safely hidden as ever and herself as poor as anybody could be outside the town farm.

For Theodore Redford—widely and unfavorably known as "that Terry Redford"—the old oil house down on Warble's wharf had a wonderful attraction. He had been there, through the chinks in the boards time and again, and what he had seen inside had made him wildly eager to explore it thoroughly. Warble's wharf was never closed, and there were always a pile of old barrels and a pile of old blocks and oars. He was almost certain that he could make out among the staves under the stairway leading to the sail loft that was over the storehouse a little brass cannon partly covered with a bit of old sail.

Thinking of that cannon and of what he could do with it if he only could get hold of it sometimes kept him awake all night. He even had tried on several occasions to make friends with Miss Ruth, to the end that he might gain permission to investigate this delectable place. Once, when he discovered the Barkum's pipes in Miss

Ruth's garden and drove them out before any great harm had been done, he almost had succeeded.

To Miss Ruth, however, the loss of her garden still had been a very serious matter. She was truly grateful to Terry for saving it and told him so with some warmth.

But this evening, when he was emboldened to ask her if she wouldn't sometime or another let him take a look around in her old house, and Miss Ruth, still mollified by her gratitude, said almost kindly that maybe some time or other she would.

Nye's wharf down on the point was where the logs usually went in swimming. Warble's wharf was never there because of the bar the swimming was not very good there, even at high water. But it happened one hot June day that Terry got too long to walk all the way down to the point, so he thought he would just step down to Warble's wharf and get cooled off a little.

Although it was low water and the bar was there, there was a good looking pool just in front of the wharf, and the old oil house, and into this pool he settled down very comfortably. While he was sitting on the sandy bottom in this pleasant place, with only his head out of water, he made a very exciting and delightful discovery.

It was dead low tide, and the stone foundation wall of the oil house was bare clear down to the tops of the piles on which it rested. The sliding door was out of water entirely. To his big Terry perceived that a large part of one corner of this door had been knocked away, probably by a bang from the nose of some lander stored here in long past time, that a big twelve by six as he was could wriggle through the hole.

He gave a look up and down the river, to see if anybody in a boat was in sight, and then, having assured himself that the coast was clear, he slipped out of the water and across the bit of bare sand and through the hole.

He found himself in something like a little open dock in the floor of the oil house, evidently a place where in former times a boat had been kept. Steps, black rotten with age, led to the level of the floor. Up these slippery steps Terry went gingerly. His first object of investigation was the shadowy place under the stairway. He found that it had been right. It was a cannon, a little six pounder, such as whalers used to carry to fire signals with, and it was a regular little beauty.

He did not stop to examine the other interesting things which were scattered about him. With those thanks to his frequent peepings through the cracks, he already was tolerably familiar. The sail loft was an undiscovered country that he longed to explore, so up the stairway that led to it he went two steps at a time. The loft was far lighter than the room below, for the sunbeams came through the cracks in the walls. It was a great bare place, with some old sails put up in one corner, some sail making gear still lying on a little bench and some chalk marks still on the floor that doubtless showed the exact cut of the Harmony Home's last suit of sails.

There was something a little awe-inspiring in finding all these things just as Captain Warble, years and years before, had left them, but unpleasant thoughts of this nature were driven quickly and completely out of Terry's head as he caught sight of a delightful fat little tub of a boat standing close to the side wall at the end of the building nearest to the water carefully chocked up on blocks so that it stood on an even keel. The oars and a little mast with the sail wrapped around it lay far out on the floorboards, and the rudder, all ready to be shipped, was lying in the stern steps. Running tackle was rove to rings in the bow and stern, and to stout blocks in the ridgepole of the roof. The ends of the lines were coiled away neatly over baying pins in two of the upright beams.

Then Terry perceived that a great trapdoor, creaking with counterweights, opened in the floor just over the little dock below. Obviously this was the identical boat for which the dock had been built.

As he thought of what fun he could have in that boat, along with Noah Barkum and Lem Harbald and Paul Nye and perhaps Sam Wyburn, he forgot everything else in the world. He wanted to go right to work at swinging the boat up by the tackle and then lowering her through the trapdoor, but he found, to his surprise, by the way that the light was falling, that the sun must be nearly down. Accordingly he went downstairs again and found that the tide was half in and that the hole in the door was a foot under water.

There was a pin that held the door down, and when he had pulled this out he found that he could raise the door easily, for it also was hung with counterweights, so he got out without lifting and pulled the door down again. Even at high tide he saw that the water would not be much more than two feet deep, so that the door was not fastened he would roll up his trousers and wade in whenever he chose.

It was just half tide the next morning when he went down to swing the boat up by the tackle, hauling alternately at the bow and stern and making each line fast to its belaying pin before he went at the other, until she was free of the docks and right enough above the floor for the trapdoor to open, then, keeping a couple of turns of the ropes around the baying pins so that the boat would not get away from him, to lower her first at the bow and then at the stern until he had her safe in the dock below. This was a good plan, but it contained something that was not so good for the life of him he could not budge the stern. This was discouraging, but Terry was a lad of expedients and had to think of a way to get the boat out of the dock.

It is possible that Terry would have been uneasy had he known that Miss Ruth Warble had happened to see him go down on her wharf and then disappear over the edge of it; that she had felt instinctively that something was going wrong and had made up her mind to go down to the wharf herself as soon as she had finished

paring a painful of June apples and see what he was up to.

Notwithstanding his excitement Terry went at his work very judiciously. His plan was to swing the boat up by the tackle, hauling alternately at the bow and stern and making each line fast to its belaying pin before he went at the other, until she was free of the docks and right enough above the floor for the trapdoor to open, then, keeping a couple of turns of the ropes around the baying pins so that the boat would not get away from him, to lower her first at the bow and then at the stern until he had her safe in the dock below. This was a good plan, but it contained something that was not so good for the life of him he could not budge the stern. This was discouraging, but Terry was a lad of expedients and had to think of a way to get the boat out of the dock.



MISS WARBLE AND TERRY STOOD AND STARED AT EACH OTHER.

ing on. With this double purchase, by putting out all his strength, he was able to raise the boat's stern. It was the queerest thing in the world he thought, that the stern of that boat should be so heavy. It seemed as though it were made of solid iron. At last he got the boat clear of the docks and got the line made fast just to a bolt and the jerk on it that came as the boat, now hanging free by the falls from the ridgepole of the roof, swung across nearly the whole width of the loft with such a huge that the ridgepole bent and creaked and the whole framework of the old oil house swayed as though it were coming down.

Terry was glad to make a good rest at this stage of the proceedings, while the boat swung backward and forward like a great pendulum flashing through the rays of sunlight.

By the time that the boat had stopped swinging and hung steadily by the falls just clear of the floor he was pretty well rested and ready to go to work again. To open the trapdoor he must raise the boat about six feet. He went at the ropes with a will, hauling away easily at the bow fall and tugging at the stern fall with the double purchase with all his might. At last the bow was high enough, and one more tinkle with that dreadfully heavy stern would make everything clear for him to open the trapdoor and lower away. Terry strained away at his tackle with all his strength, stopping to rest and to puff like a porpoise after each round, but gaining steadily. At last the boat swung level, a clear six feet above the floor, and victory was almost within his grasp.

It was just as he had reached this almost triumphant point in his labors and had turned to make the rope fast to the belaying pin when he opened the trapdoor at this critical moment Miss Ruth Warble's spectacled face showed at the top of the stairs, and Miss Ruth Warble's sharp cry exclaimed:

"Why, Terry Redford! Of all created things, what badness are you doing here?"

Terry jumped as if he had been shot. The rope slipped from his hands and whirled through the docks, and that tremendously heavy stern of the boat dashed downward through the gin-

light. With a bang and a crash of splintering wood it struck a beam with such force that the old oil house swayed and trembled and seemed in a fair way to fall to pieces there and then. With this banging and crashing was also a most curious jingling sound, and very astonishing was its cause. As the stern of the boat struck the beam the stern sheets were broken all to pieces, and out of the stern locker poured a stream of gold and silver coins which jingled as they fell and which blazed and glittered as the sunlight touched them while they went falling every which way over the floor.

In the silence which followed this outbreak of noise Miss Ruth Warble and Terry Redford just stood and stared at each other across more silver and gold and five dollar pieces and ten dollar pieces and even twenty dollar pieces than either of them ever had seen anywhere and certainly more than they ever were likely to see again loose on the floor of a sail loft. And as the lost fortune that Captain Tranquil Warble had hidden in this queer place before he sailed away in the Harmony Home to his death in the Northern seas was found at last.



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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. Jacobson and chil-
dren, Miss and Martin, spent Sunday
at Lincoln Park.

It has been reported that small-pox
is increasing in Illinois. Have you
been vaccinated?

L. A. Hiley and family of Ravens-
wood are visiting at the Freeman and
Kirschner 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 here
Tuesday. Mr. Walterscheid was a
former resident here.

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

After beating a "kid" 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. Ols 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. H.
Kellogg, of Toronto, Canada, and Mr.
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.

Oreille Terry, Joe Robertson and
and Richard Wehhardt accompanied
by Mrs. R. Parnell and daughters,
Hazel and Virginia, and Lizzie Geddie,
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 ex-
pression in words, to hear of the
sudden death of one of our number,
Elmer Peccham. 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, sub-
stantial education. Before the two
years were added to our high school
he was graduated from the two years
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 conscienti-
ously 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 clas-
s 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 care-
fully 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
emphatic person ought to be, and is a
great source of comfort to those who
mourn.

CLASS OF 1907.

"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
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100 pages and 1000 pictures. This
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Wrappers.
These are full cut garments, made
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greys, and reds, modish styles and per-
fect fitting Wrappers. Price.....10c

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Absolutely solid Gieske's and Misses' Tan
Oxford, \$1.50 shoes for.....10c
Men's fancy striped gingham shirt
Waists, very fine. Price.....10c
White lined enamel Water Pails 75c

Cost's best quality Thread.....10c
Ladies' Summer Suits, fancy cotton
goods, -jackets, etc., in both white
and colors, 150 garments from which
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Girls' Wool dress coats, over 75 gar-
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rest of lot values.
62 varieties of stockings on sale, great-
est of lot values.
Ribbons, - fancy all silk satin, finished,
1 to 3 inches in width, 50c, 75c, 10c
Waist sale. Clearing sale of fine lawn
waists, lace and embroidery trim-
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wear. - Suit purchases at big val-
ues which later we shall be unable
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We place on sale this week over 300
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Mammoth Attractions and Exhibits

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL

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Two Ball Games Every Day Morning and Afternoon

Amusements of Every Description

A Good Speed Program Daily

Ample Accommodations for Man and Beas

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—owner of Chicago's merchant prices—say, 35 years ago, that if the Creator 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 beautiful 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

Such a development requires, as a first requisite, an assured water supply. The investment in homes is so large, and the acreage value of crops grown under such conditions so great, that these must not be jeopardized by the vicissitudes of weather.

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 under irrigation, 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 outlet for water which ten years ago could not have been considered. This enhancement in land values is shown in Colorado by the increase from \$25 to \$2,000 an acre at Grand Junction, and from \$100 an acre to \$1,000 and \$1,500 an acre at Canon City.

No section of city 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 values 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 certain irrigation projects now launched 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 75 miles of the city.

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

done it, and to do it quickly and without publicity, is worthy of remark. The people of Denver have been pleased to learn that this enterprise is in the hands of a company able to carry it to a successful conclusion, and the effect of the completion of these works upon the growth and prosperity of Denver will be felt immediately by every business interest in the city.

This project has now reached a stage where the actual work of construction is beginning on a reservoir, to be completed in two years, which will probably be the largest irrigation reservoir ever constructed by private capital.

Not less noteworthy than some of the other unique features of this mammoth scheme is the fact that its promoters are doing it all themselves.

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 flowing season.

They have secured large bodies of 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 into one enterprise is a result of a minimum of cost in an accomplishment which, after many months of patient and involved negotiations 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 from Denver, devoted to the raising of high-priced crops—potatoes, tomatoes, sugar beets, fruit, 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 inmates will be enjoyed by thousands of families formerly slaving away their lives to raise a crop of grain on the uncertain farming lands of the middle and eastern states.

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 hint even that physicians' prescriptions are, in any manner related to nostrums; nevertheless, an impartial examination of 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.

What is a nostrum? According to the Standard Dictionary a nostrum is "a medicine the composition of which is kept a secret." Now, when a physician compounds and dispenses with his own hands a remedy for the treatment of a disease—and it is authoritatively stated that probably 60 per cent of all physicians' prescriptions in this country are so dispensed—the name of the physician is on the label, and the ingredients of the remedy are not made known to the patient. Hence, since its composition is kept a secret by the physician, the remedy or prescription is, unquestionably, in the true meaning of the word, a Simon-pure nostrum. Furthermore, the prescription compounded by the average physician is more likely to be a perfect jumble—replete with therapeutic, physiologic and chemical incompatibilities and bearing all the earmarks of pharmaceutical incompetence; for it is now generally admitted that unless a physician has made a special study of pharmacy and passed some time in a drug store for the purpose of gaining a practical knowledge of modern pharmaceutical methods, he is not fitted to compound remedies for his patients. Moreover, a physician who compounds his own prescriptions not only deprives the pharmacist of his just emolument, but he endangers the lives of his patients, for he is only by the detection and elimination of errors in prescriptions by clever, competent pharmacists that the safety of the public can be effectually shielded from the criminal blunders of ignorant physicians.

Nor can it be said that the average physician is any more competent to formulate a prescription than he is to compound it. It is only with the greatest of difficulty that a physician is required to originate a formula on the spur of the moment that his incompetency is distinctly evident. Seemingly, however, the physician of the United States is no worse than the average British physician; for we find Dr. James Burnett, lecturer on Practical Medical Medicine 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 even in "good contracted Latin."

And when, as he is asked, is the status of the written prescription as a prescription that is compounded and dispensed by 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 practically a dead secret to him. Furthermore, the average prescription is compounded and so arranged as to be abbreviated that even the pharmacist, skilled as he usually is in deciphering medical hieroglyphs, is constantly obliged to interview prescribers to obtain the meaning of the abbreviations prescribed. It may also be contended, thatasmuch as the formula is known to both physician and pharmacist 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 authorities, 95 per cent of the proprietors of so-called patent medicines prepared in this country have their remedies made for them by large, reputable manufacturing concerns. But even should the 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 a doctor specifically mentions 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 formulated prescription is, to the average patient, little less than a secret remedy or nostrum.

On the other hand, the formulae of nearly all the proprietary medicines are published exclusively to the medical profession as well as those of a large percentage of the proprietary remedies that are advertised to the public through the medical press. Under the Food and Drugs Act, every medicinal preparation entering interstate commerce is now required to have the proportion of alcohol, opium, cocaine and other habit-forming or harmful ingredients which it may contain plainly printed on the label. As physicians' prescriptions are published in the medical press, they are practically exempt under the law. And if it be necessary for the public to know the composition of proprietary remedies, as is contended by those who through in-

norance 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 one person believe that the opium in a physician's prescription is less potent or less likely to create a drug habit than the opium in a proprietary medicine? As a matter of fact, more opium-addicts and cocaine-fueled 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 sales of which should be prohibited, and no doubt they will be when 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 is truly to be said that it is distinctly better than the average physician's prescription; for not only is its composition less secret, but it is prepared for the proprietor by reputable manufacturing pharmaceutical manufacturers equipped laboratories and under the supervision and advice of able chemists, competent physicians and skillful pharmacists. It should not be considered, therefore, that because many physicians prefer to prescribe these ready-prepared proprietary remedies rather than trust those of their own devising.

JUST THE SAME AS CURRENCY.

Third Son Felt He Had Nothing to Reproach Himself with.

William Knappell, of St. Louis, has invented and hopes to patent a secret powder method for the cure of baldness, and has recently made a fortune. Mr. Knappell the other day, should make a man very rich. Why, men grow rich on fake news. It is amazing, it really is, what takes some of these fellows and makes money in them. Mr. Knappell gave a loud, scornful laugh. "In their crookedness they remind me," he said, "of the third son of the old eccentric. Perhaps you recall the story. He was an old eccentric and left his fortune equally to his three sons. But the will contained a strange proviso. Each heir was to place \$100 in the bank 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 clean, new notes.' 'My conscience is clear, too,' said the second son. 'I put my hundred in gold.' '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 \$100 in poor, dear father's name, placed it in the coffin and took in change the \$200 in currency that I found there.'"

PUSHED 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 of the United States surveyors is no much of a scratch is an experience of a lifetime. Harry Engelbright found it so a few days ago in Diamond canyon, above Washington, says a Nevada City correspondent. Engelbright was on duty at the close of the day's work. In the brushland trail he saw protruding what he thought were the hind quarters of some stray bovine. He stepped forward, and there he was on a bear. It came to his 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 into the woods. It was either asleep or else so busy eating nuts from an old log that it failed to hear the young surveyor, whose footsteps were denuded by the thick carpet of cedar needles. It was then 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 away under a dead as a doornail.

Magnifying Choir Leader's Voice. The old village of Blyth, in Northamptonshire, England, is a monster trumpet, five six inches in length, and having a bell-shaped end two feet one inch in diameter. The trumpet is made of one ten rings, which in turn are made up of smaller pipes. The use of this trumpet—only four of the kind are known to exist at the present day—was to magnify the voice of the choir leader and summon the people to the church service. At the present time neither the choir nor the service is in need of this extraordinary "musical instrument," but the fear of the church's decay has caused the relic and is found of showing it to all visitors.

Painfully Exact. A New England man, a member of a prosperous Connecticut farmer, painfully exact in money matters, who married a widow of Greenwich possessing in her own right the sum of \$10,000. She was a miser, and he was a miser, and the farmer, to whom he offered congratulations, at the same time observing: "It's a good thing for you, my friend, that you have \$10,000. I had to pay \$15 for a marriage license," said Malachi.

MOB SHOTS INTO POSTAL OFFICE AT ASHFORK, ARIZ.

LIVES OF FOUR IN PERIL

Vice President Nally Notifies Federal Government and Gov. Kilbey. Premises Aid In Answer to Appeal.

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

Appeals to the Governor.

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

"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 tonight. I call upon you to protect the lives of our employees and the property of the company at Ashfork. Please act promptly. Mr. Kilbey replied that he would act immediately.

Ashfork is a small town in Arizona on the Santa Fe and is the chief "repeating" station of the Postal company between Los Angeles and the east. The men are regularly employed, but three walked out when the strike order was given. One man has since been sent there from San Francisco to join the two operators who remained with the company.

Small Issues Statement.

Chicago—President Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America Tuesday issued his first statement on the effect of his general strike. He gave extracts from reports that reached him from several cities and said that new members are being enrolled in large numbers.

President 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 increases of from 10 to 15 per cent to all telegraphers in its employ. The men did not strike.

Urges Government Control.

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

Mr. Small also started a campaign for a congressional investigation into the conduct of the companies. He also urged the sending out of this bulletin the action of Saturday in determining to call out the cable operators was countermanded by secret instructions which were sent to the operators, telling them not to join the strike. President Small wishes to avoid possible international complications.

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 refusal of the firms to sign the proposed union agreement: Sidney C. Love & Co., J. H. Wren & Co., A. O. Slaughter & Co., C. H. Canby & Co., Shearson, Hammill & Co., and Charles Minshelmer & Co.

Federation Peace Committee.

Washington—President Samuel Compers of the American Federation of Labor, who is reported to be the executive council of the Federation, has been entrusted by United Labor with an attempt to bring about a harmonious adjustment of the telegraphers' strike at an opportune time.

Railway Operators May Go Out.

General Superintendent W. J. Capen 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 if this was true it might precipitate a strike among the railway operators, which is dreaded by the telegraphers. The Canadian connections of the Postal company are over the wires of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Negro Brokerage Shop.

New York—The success which has attended realty companies, mercantile enterprises and business institutions, has by negroes in the interests of the race, has now brought about the starting of a stock brokerage office in Wall street district. It will be opened for business on September 1. Robert Taylor, who for 14 years has been the financial secretary of Tuskegee institute, has leased offices and has issued an attractive pamphlet which has been extensively circulated among Afro-American.

He Was Not to Blame.

Little Bartholomew's mother overheard him swearing like a male denizen in the Cleveland Leader. He displayed a fluency that overwhelmed her. She took him to task, explaining the wickedness of profanity as well as its vulgarity. She asked him where he had learned all those dreadful words. Bartholomew announced that Carver, one of his playmates, had taught him. Carver's mother was straightway informed and Carver was brought to book. He vigorously denied having instructed Bartholomew, and neither threats nor tears could make him confess. At last he burst out: "Didn't I tell you I was a cuss word. Why should I know how to cuss any better than he does? Haven't his father got an automobile, too?"

Used Ink for Bluing.

"One can never be too careful about appearing in news articles setting about the house," said a housewife the other day. "Not long ago my husband brought home one of those big tall bottles of ink from the office. It had got to be so black and so boring on the small front button every time we ran out of ink, that he said he would bring home a supply."

"About a week after that I got a new pair of shoes when he did the washing he took the big bottle of ink for bluing. Of course every stitch of our white clothes in the washing was ruined."

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right stain were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Dettol Starch, as it can be applied much more freely because of its greater strength than other makes.

Late Already.

Five minutes after the tardy gong had struck, the principal of the school was walking through the lower hall when he saw a pudgy little fellow scampering toward the first grade room as fast as his fat legs could carry him. "See here, young man, I want to talk to you," called the principal to the late comer. "I haven't got time to talk to you," I had already," replied the breathless youngster as he slipped through the door of his classroom closed.—The Circle.

Fresh Fuel.

The scrap between the married couple had died down to a few listless utterances, when the canary bird in the cage was beginning to think about singing again, when she remarked, as a sort of afterthought:

"At any rate, everybody in my family thinks I am an intelligent woman." "Yes, by the side of them you are," he replied with a bitter snort. After this the scrap was renewed jubilantly.

One to Reckon With.

There's a little girl who gave her folks a shock the other day. "Ma, I want a bathing suit," she said. "You shan't have any," ma replied. "Then I'll go bathing without one." The bathing suit matter is now being arbitrated.

Cause for Remorsement.

London Punch suggests as a reason for Balaust's failure for Caid McLean that "he was the latter who introduced bagpipes in Morocco."

FOOD FACTS

Grape-Nuts

FOOD A Body Balance

People hesitate at the statement that the famous food, Grape-Nuts, yields much nourishment from one pound as can be absorbed by the system from ten pounds of meat, bread, wheat or oats. Ten pounds of meat might contain more nourishment 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.

A mo man says: "I have gained ten pounds on Grape-Nuts food. I can truly recommend it to this people." He had been eating meat, bread, rice, etc., but there was no ten pounds of added flesh until Grape-Nuts food was used.

One curious feature regarding true health and vitality is the use of weight of a corpulent person with unhealthy flesh, and will add to the weight of a thin person not properly nourished. There is abundance of Grape-Nuts food.

Grape-Nuts balances the body in a condition of true health. Scientific selection of food elements makes Grape-Nuts good and valuable. Its delicious taste and its powerful nourishing properties have made friends that in turn have made Grape-Nuts famous. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pgs.



Colorado State Capitol Building, Denver.

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

It has been said that "Denver is built upon a foundation of gold," and true it is that the great wealth of 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, it is nevertheless true that the great resources of the state to-day are found in its agricultural 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 finest and most extensive systems of irrigation that the world has known, for irrigation is the bond of union between the arid climate of Colorado and its inexhaustible rich soil.

The evidences of popular interest in the development of agriculture by irrigation were more pronounced than at the present moment. 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, has confirmed the right of Colorado to the use of such waters. This has stimulated not only eastern capital, but also the farmers and townships of the middle west so that new enterprises for the irrigation of arid lands are being developed and there is a continual migration of settlers from the eastern and central states to these lands.

One goes immediately out of Denver upon arid plains, and the city and its many suburbs are a fringe of the canes and cacti. But it is, nevertheless, unsurpassed by no city on the continent in the attractions it might offer to those who have the desire and the means to enjoy both city and country life.

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 interurban electric lines 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 suburban district, where men can have from one to five acres of land each, and where they will have all of the attractions of the country, the cheapness and comfort of country life, and every advantage of the city.

2

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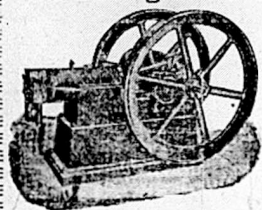
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INSPECTION OF GRAIN

Illinois Department the Most Efficient of Its Kind in the World.

PERFORMS FUNCTIONS OF COURT

Decides Controversies as to Quality of Grain and Its Shipment to Market—Reorganization of the Department.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 25.—Under the administration, and through the direct personal efforts, 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 dealers 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 merit 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 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 should 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, careless work, too great strictness at times and too much laxity at other times, lack of definite system and disregard of the public interest were some of the 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 months 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. 2 until the beginning of the next year. For years but few cases of what were inspected No. 1. The grading 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 conferences and consultations with the grain committees of the Chicago Board of Trade and 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 figuring as to how it may be graded. In New York, Baltimore or other eastern towns six months hence. Still no favoritism is shown. The track or 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 department its present splendid reputation for efficiency.

most its present splendid reputation for efficiency.

Chances Hard to Effect.

But all this was not accomplished without labor and trouble. It was hard to root out bad methods of long 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 called the administrators to his office and discharged sixteen of them on the spot. That brought better service. Then politics bothered 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 decide as to grade were the only qualifications concerning which an 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 have not been permitted to interfere. Men associated in politics with Governor Deneen's bitterest political opponents have been retained in the state grain inspection service. 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. 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 source of the alleged "unpopularity" 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 prejudice, even if without pull, but the fellow who had pull without proficiency, and therefore didn't get a job, finds the governor "unpopular."

Sought Advice and Aid.

Chief Inspector Cowen proceeded to reorganize the methods of the grain inspection department. The cooperation of the Chicago board of trade, the state 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 staff was competent without regard to politics. Schools of instruction for the inspectors were established so that all inspectors should act in harmony so far as possible, 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 state grain inspector under the new law, Hiram N. Sager president of the Chicago board of trade expressed his opinion of the department thus:

"Chicago, Ill., July 29, 1907.—Hon. Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.—Dear Sir: I desire to thank you for the reappointment of Mr. W. Scott Cowen to the position of chief grain inspector for this state.

"I am sure I voice the sentiment of my associates in the grain trade in stating that this appointment will meet with the unqualified approval of the grain dealers all over the state, and the territory outside of Illinois that is tributary to 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 fearlessness 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 degree, and has brought about 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 administration of the state inspection department has met with more general 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 Chief Inspector Cowen in 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 severe, 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 it can for just inspection."

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."

New Stock Dress Goods

We bought some special values in spring and summer dress goods. Pretty Organzaes, lawns, White Goods and Linens that range in price from 10c per yd. upward. We also picked up some good values in figured dress goods at prices of 30c per yd. up. You will find our stock 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. 5, 6, 8, 7 and 11 cents per roll upwards.

Carpets

We sell good bed room carpets at 25c per yard. Other patterns in cotton and wool carpets \$3, 50, 55, 60, 65 cents per yard. Matting 20, 25, 28, 30 cents. Window Shades for any size windows.

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