





# The CASTLE of LIES

BY ARTHUR HENRY VINEY  
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## CHAPTER XXVII.—Continued.

Madame de Varnier seated herself in a chair opposite Helena, as she observed. Her jeweled fingers touched her hair lightly; her pose suggested the languid indifference of a woman of the world who awaits the entrance of a caller. Mercy and tenderness and womanly pity were denied this beautiful animal at her birth. On these delicate features had been forced by tragic seal.

I faced to and fro in an agony of rage and pity; and this Medusa followed my every movement with her cruel, mocking smile.

The woman whom I had hoped to save from suffering, yes, the woman I loved, was coming to me with a cold, calculating heart, was coming cold and hopeless. Happiness awaited her—the carcasses of a loved brother, repentant of his momentary folly. And, perhaps, her heart was beating high with gratitude to me—the man who she thought had made this much wished-for reconciliation possible.

She despaired, awaited her in the little oratory yonder. She was to be tortured with a dilemma as cruel as ever rocked the heart of woman.

But her decision I could not doubt. I had a proud faith in this lady who had sent me into the lists to fight for her. When first I had seen her on the terrace of the hotel at Luceerne—it seemed ages ago, instead of days—she remembered how her brother had been killed. She was calm, unswerving; look of her gray eyes was truth itself. I had thought, "A lie was not possible for her—not even a lie to be spoken by another for her sake."

But with what abhorrence would she regard me! Had I not been drawn in the subtle web of this Circé's net—the dilemma at least had not existed for her. If the dilemma did not exist, Sir Mortimer's dishonor would still be a terrible reality. After all, the curtain had not fallen yet. Helena and I were both puppets in the hands of capricious Fortune. It was she who held the balances; or, rather, a just God whose wheels may turn slowly, but sooner or later He sees that justice is done.

I had left the door slightly ajar. It was pushed open with a brusque suddenness that startled. The servant must have known the tragedy that awaited the woman he was conducting here. With a Frenchman's love of the dramatic, he ushered her in with pompous ceremony, and stood waiting expectantly. I heard the door close roughly on him. Helena saw me. Madame de Varnier, seated in the shadow, she had not yet seen.

I scanned her face closely. I saw that not hope nor the expectancy of a happy meeting with her brother was her dominant emotion. Eager she was, but it was the eagerness of anxiety, not of hope. She had no assurance coming from courage and self-control. Her brother had disappeared mysteriously. Captain Forbes had been the victim of a trick; she had put her faith in one who was almost a stranger to her; and now she had ventured to the chateau alone. Even a man might have hesitated.

But when I stood before her, I was touched to see how deeply leaned on me, who was a friendless her.

"My brother," she whispered.

Once before she had wrung from me the bitter truth. Now, as then, a certain courage came from her presence. Her own sense of weakness and subterfuge supported me. I answered her simply, as I knew she would have me answer the direst trials.

"Your brother is dead, Miss Brett."

She followed a silence so intense that I could hear heart distinctly the river Aare beating against the chateau walls. With the curious irrelevance that comes so often in moments of tense anxiety I thought it strange that Captain Forbes had not given some sign of his presence in his prison during the last half hour. Helena leaned toward me, frowning slightly as if in perplexity.

"Dead, did you say? Not dead?"

I repeated the words; unconsciously I spoke a little louder. The scene seemed unreal, theatrical. Again the irrelevant thought intruded, how, when a boy, I used to wonder if the man who I used to tell myself had been killed. Now it is to tell myself that my brother is known to be guilty of taking bribes."

"You are right not to believe that, Mr. Haddon," she said scornfully, and signed her relief.

"There are proofs to convince her, more than any 'tells.' No remorse could have troubled me as did that pathetic smile. I turned at her reply to Madame de Varnier, whom she had not yet seen. My rage and pity overcame my reason. I might have appealed to the heathen, to the Greeks, to the Indians, as to the temple of the gods of justice.

"You are a woman. You must have a woman's heart; you must feel some

"Ah, you are afraid!" she cried, with a smile. "I am afraid of you with extended arms. You dare not face the truth. Listen, madam; the proofs of your brother's guilt are not imaginary. They exist in his own writing. Not one signature which may be forged; there are whole pages. You listen now; you will tremble before I have finished. At present there is no one who can doubt me, but I do. Don't dare to doubt me, to ignore these proofs, and they shall be for the whole world to read. Do you hear? I say for the whole world; and Russia would give me any sum I chose to ask for those papers. Do you hate me so much, and scorn me so bitterly, that you prefer to see your brother's death? You will not be allowed to have mercy for this girl who is suffering. You will not torture her further. You will leave to her the only comfort that remains for her, the proud memory of a brother who served his country with honor."

"It is for you to do that monster," and spoke with assumed indifference, as though the cross that hung from her neck.

"Mr. Haddon," said Helena proudly, "you will make no appeal to Madame de Varnier to spare me from suffering. Where is my brother? I suppose that there is no one here who will deny me my right to see him?"

"Death is sometimes not the worst calamity that may befall one, madam."

At these ominous words Helena turned to me with a gesture of pain. Her courage faltered, though she fought for her control before the woman whom she hated so bitterly.

"Death is not the worst calamity," she said, "but it is the most terrible. Death and dishonor await each other in a long silence. I watched the duel from the open window where I stood. Madame de Varnier's threat was a terrible one. It was the fierce pleading of a desperate and unscrupulous adventurer, striving frantically to move the loyly trust of a sister in a brother's heart. I could not understand the courage and nobility of soul of Helena. I believed that she would face shame and unhappiness with calm resolution. But I could not wonder that Madame de Varnier's menace made her hesitate."

The hour seconds passed, and still they faced each other in silence. That long silence seemed to me ominous. I suffered with Helena in the anguish of her decision.

"To yield would be to doubt. But if she refused to yield, to doubt. And if this woman spoke the truth, and made good her threat—For herself she would endure everything rather than it."

"Your champion has it in his power

to prevent that," suggested Madame de Varnier softly.

Helena turned on her with horror. "It is increased that you should make tramps of me and love me."

"I am not the lover of a man like Sir Mortimer Brett; who would have been a story, not a disgrace," returned the adventuress calmly. "But there is no love between Sir Mortimer Brett and myself in the sense you mean. Whatever feeling your brother had for me was controlled. Yes, and I detected him. In that regard his honor is stainless."

Motionless, each looked into the other's eyes.

"And yet you said there is a calamity worse than death?" Helena stammered, torn between hope and fear.

"And I say it again. Dishonor is worse than death."

Helena turned to me, dazed and apologetic. Her eyes had drawn slowly across her forehead.

"You are silent. What do these extraordinary words mean?"

"I hesitated. "It is said—this woman says—she is dead. Do not believe that, Mr. Haddon," she said scornfully, and signed her relief.

"He has not the courage to tell the truth," I said to Madame de Varnier, who turned slowly toward Helena, who was dead to me, dazed and apologetic. Her eyes had drawn slowly across her forehead.

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sample of Mr. Haddon is attempting to cover his tracks. I am afraid of the consequences."

"My word of honor!" cried Helena with bitterness. "Would you believe that if you think my brother guilty of dishonor?"

"I should believe it," answered Madame de Varnier.

"Then I give it to you."

"Be brave," I whispered. "Be on your guard. Helena to believe that your brother is guilty, no matter what specious proofs this woman may show you. It is simply impossible that he be guilty."

"Why do you say that?" Her eyes were very wide.

"I—looked at her steadily. "I know how impossible it would be for the sister."

"Your faith strengthens mine." She entered the room, passing by Madame de Varnier at the threshold.

"As you, M. Coward!" the woman cried tauntingly, and the key turned in the door.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

"Coward!"

I heard a clock in the village strike the hour. It was six. The chateau walls cast long shadow on the opposite bank of the river. The mountains in the far distance were purple and red in the evening light. The long day was coming swiftly to an end; and the night was mysterious with its promise of despair.

This tower of the three rooms! Two of these rooms held their tragedies. What if the third room had its tragedy likewise?

I struck sharply the door of that room in which Madame de Varnier had said that Captain Forbes was imprisoned. I listened; there was no answer. I called the name of the king's messenger aloud; still there was no answer. Soon the moon would rise, and its cold rays might fall on the lifeless body of Forbes; for if all went well, why should there be a need to bury him?

The suspense was unendurable. I listened at the door of the room that concealed the two women. I heard the murmur of voices. That reassured me so. Sir Helena's safety was concerned; but it made me absolutely certain that Captain Forbes must have heard my voice if he were living, and in that room.

And were the two women come out?

I shrank from that coming with dread. I had told Helena to be brave, to ignore the evidence of her own sight. But I had been shamed in my own belief as to Sir Mortimer's innocence. Surely her faith would be greater than mine; but the evidence seemed so overwhelming against Sir Mortimer. I was Mortimer's man, and notes were genuine. At any rate the woman I loved must hold a bitter cup to her blanched lips: it must be emptied to the very dregs. Her suffering was inevitable, whether she be Herved her brother innocent or guilty.

I could not doubt that she would refuse to purchase the silence of Madame de Varnier at any cost of further dishonor; even though she were shamed to bear that myself. But if she demanded that? Was I strong enough to resist her tears? I must be. My reason told me of the plan of Madame de Varnier's plan. But if I yielded weakly presently, and the result actually succeeded, I knew that the hypocrisy of the act would become evident, and I would be shamed in the eyes of the world. No! if in that supreme act of her agency she should entreat me, I must still refuse. I must decide for her, even though she thought my own cowardice responsible for that refusal.

Coward! How that word beat a devil's tattoo on my excited brain. It had been the keynote to all my suffering, and my joy.

She had died when Helena had schooled it in thought; and Madame de Varnier had spoken it again and again in her fierce contempt during the past hour. Yes, it was the keynote of my suffering and my joy. It was the motif that obtruded again and again in the stormy music of these past hours. It was a baneful talisman, a watchword; it was a curse; it was a curse that a malignant power had contrived that opened for me the gates of paradise and hell.

A talisman! A watchword! A curse!

"I suddenly saw the word C-O-W-A-R-D written in flaming letters. They revolved furiously. They danced before my vision.

This was a curse—this malignant projection. I reasoned the unending impulse to hope against hope. But the forlorn, desperate possibility fought obstinately for recognition. It held me with all the damning power of a hallucination.

And then suddenly it became a conviction. It was no longer an impossible hope, not even an intuition. It became an absolute belief, a certainty. And this was the reason for my belief.

Whenever Madame de Varnier had mentioned the safe abode had called me coward.

C-O-W-A-R-D!

That was the combination of the safe.

At last a door opened. Helena made her way toward me with uncertain steps, her hands held out before her, in the dark. She looked at me with the wild eyes of a wounded animal vainly seeking a way of escape. As she reached my side her hands were still held out as if for protection. I grasped them firmly, but I did not speak.

TO BE CONTINUED.

"And you will give me your word of honor that you will not follow the ex-

## HOW TO HANDLE MANURE.

It Should be Given on to the Land as Soon as Possible.

It is not a question of saving all the value of the manure. In the nature of things, that is impossible. The best we can do under the circumstances is the question: is it better to let manure remain in the barn over winter in large heaps and haul it out, to spread it in the spring, or is it best to haul it as fast as made? What are the advantages of the latter system? We must remember that the manure is never so rich in fertilizing value as when first made. It must waste some of its value anyway, but hauled out as fast as possible, it wastes less than in any other way. It is piled in large heaps under shelter, it wastes more during recent experiments, 15 per cent. If piled up in the open air, it wastes 31.7 per cent. From spring to fall we are obliged to let the manure accumulate in the barnyard. But, to prevent as much waste as possible, we spread over a surface of three acres a week around the barn, and we use the phosphate in the soil, and we try to prevent evaporation, while there is nothing that makes the phosphate more available than the fermentation of organic matter. So we accomplish three things in this way. But from the time the cattle are stabled in the barn, the manure is too soft for wagon wheels in spring, the manure is hauled daily to the fields that are to be plowed for corn.

The advantages of this system are: (1) The manure is hauled and spread when the labor will cost the least. (2) We have clean barnyards. (3) We secure the least loss from fermentation.

For the summer accumulation, we find the largest value in hauling it out on to alfalfa or clover sod in the fall, plowing it under at once. On this land we plant either corn or potatoes the next spring.

But the wise farmer will make general provision for the keeping up of manure in his land. He will not be afraid to buy commercial fertilizers like ground phosphate rock and plow under in the fall a good stand of alfalfa or alfalfa. Every dollar he spends in this way will bring him ten in return.

## DRAUGING WITH BRUSH.

Home-Made Device Which Will Level the Field After Seeding, Etc.

Get some tough brush—plum, bell, brush or some kind of brush which is the best—five or six feet long, then



Brush Drag Ready for Use. make according to illustration. Plank A is to sit or stand on; a spring seat can be placed on the plank if preferred. Drag the field crossways after the seed is drilled in, says the Missouri Valley Farmer, and it will leave it as level as a floor.

Plenty of good roughage for winter feeding is timely now.

Mill feed will be high again this winter. Have your alfalfa hay to take the place of wheat bran.

When a person can raise three to four crops of bran—alfalfa to the acre, getting better than a ton to each crop, what pays better for a dairy farmer to raise?

The first frost of the season always puts a heavy crop of alfalfa appetizing to the cattle. Get it to eat in the stall or yard more freely than she did even with good grass still in her pasture. Almost before we have time to realize it we will be dry feeding early.

Milking fifteen cows may mean a whole lot, or it may mean only as much as some get from ten. Quicker milking means more milk. Look after more than it is. The good milker eats no more than the ordinary poor milker, which is another point to consider.

## Demand for Good Butter.

An observing friend argues that the increased use of breakfast foods, all of which require milk and cream, has had a tendency to increase the demand for butter and butter fat. He says that large dairy organizations to the cities that once sold in the form of butter fat or butter now sell the whole milk. This goes direct to the consumer, and is never made into butter. No doubt this does take an enormous amount of milk which is used whole; more, probably, than the ordinary observer realizes. Anyway, the demand for good butter never was quite as bad as it is now.

In fruit culture there is either neglect to prune or it is badly performed to a large degree. If proper work is done at the time of planting trees and for the next four or five years but little labor or time will be required afterward.



"Your Brother is Dead, Miss Brett."

# THE REVIEW

Entered as Second-Class Matter

M. T. LAMONT, Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1907.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

METHODIST CHURCH  
First Sunday Evening, 7:30 p. m.  
Sunday Evening & Foreign Missionary Society.  
Last Tuesday evening of each month.  
Epworth League, business, literary and social  
gatherings.

Sunday morning, 10:30 a. m.  
Sunday school, 11:45 a. m.  
Junior League, 2 p. m.  
Epworth League, 4:45 p. m.  
Sunday evening, 7:30 p. m.  
Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting, 8:00 p. m.  
Corner Oak and South Hawley streets.  
Telephone 251. Everybody is welcome.

O. F. MATTHEWS, Pastor.

SALEM UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH  
Sunday Services:  
Sunday school, 9 a. m.  
Praching service (German) 10:30 a. m.  
Keystone League, 8:45 p. m.  
Praching service, 7:30 p. m.  
Week Night Services:  
Monday—German, 7:15 p. m.  
Tuesday—English Praying meeting, 7:30 p. m.  
Wednesday—German, 7:30 p. m.  
Friday—Teachers meeting, 7:30 p. m.  
Choir meeting, 8:15 p. m.  
Services are cordially welcomed at all the  
services of the church.

Phone No. 261. A. HAPPEL, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S CHURCH  
Sunday school, 9 a. m.  
Sunday morning, 10:30 a. m.  
Evening service will begin a month later.

Phone No. 51. REV. G. H. STANGER, Pastor.

ST. ANNE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH  
Sunday, Mass, 8 a. m.  
Vespers and Benediction, 7:30 p. m.  
Observation of Holy Days and Months.  
Mass, hour subject to change.

St. Ann's Sewing Circle, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.  
Phone 301. REV. FATHER E. J. FOX.

HAPPIST CHURCH  
Saturday evening, prayer and praise service,  
7:30 p. m.

Sunday, 10:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.  
Sunday school, I. U. X. at 11:45 a. m.

Young People's Meeting at 6:00 p. m.  
Dorcas Society, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.

You are all cordially invited to worship  
with us.

JAMES H. GACHIN.

ZION CHURCH  
Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.  
Morning service, 10:30 a. m.  
Evening service, 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.  
V. F. W. meeting, meeting first Tuesday of each month, 7:30 p. m.  
A cordial welcome for all.

J. WIDNER, Pastor.

## Trials of the Editor's Wife.

The editor of the "Climax", Afton, Ia., tried his wife to write an article telling the trials of the editor's wife. After reading it, the editor says that he doesn't wonder that she is cranky. Here it is:

"Ministers' wives have long been the most suffering female martyrs on earth. She must please scores of people. If she pleases some and takes the lion's share of the church work, the busy body says she wants to run things. If she dresses plainly, the gossips are ashamed of her, and they complain of her extravagance if she has a new gown. We fully sympathize with that dear mortal who lacks only the wings—the minister's wife. But there are others. Heaven pity the editor's wife."

The editor's wife however has her mission in life—she is ever a handy receptacle for the roasting that would otherwise deluge the editor. For how handy for the chronic kicker, with nothing to do but chew tobacco, investigate other people's affairs and criticize the newspapers, not liking to register his kick with the editor, vents it all on his wife. It is so easy, his fondness for his wife, his ideas, his policies, his mode of life—to his wife. "The editor lies in his paper." Yet when she begs the editor to let her edit just one issue telling the whole unvarnished truth, the editor turns pale and says, "Why, dear, you would be a widow. The brutes must all be beautiful, the men, great and grand; the latest party, the event of the season, and the deceased, peerless saints."

If they miss getting their paper, they will about to the editor's wife, though the poor thing can take the hundreds of papers and put them in each one in its owner's hand. If the editor contributed article does not appear as he wishes, he tells his wife trouble to the editor's wife, or sends his wife on the gentle mission. The editor's wife is too busy praying for the delinquents to pay up and nearly endangering her life making one dollar do for five that she can't set the type and read the proof, likewise is wireless telegraph machine or mind reader. If your bit of social news is not duly spread in the paper, although you never told the editor, you imagine his wife must have known it, why didn't she write it up?

Yes, the editor's wife certainly "gets hers." About the only thing some people fail to do is hand their appears on subscription, although they wonder why editors' families lack style."—Western Publisher.

There are times when God asks nothing of his children except silence and patience.—Bobbin.

## WHAT England Does Japan?

Perhaps the most immediate effect on the Anglo-Japanese agreement recently signed is that, according to what is said in the British papers, it will be necessary to keep the colonies for Japanese exclusion. If the alliance with Japan is now a dead letter Great Britain will be free to permit her colonies to shut out the Japanese. England was confronted with an embarrassing and possibly dangerous situation when her colonies insisted upon excluding her own allies. Sooner or later the imperial government would have been forced to afford an ally or risk the disaffection of powerful colonies. If it is now possible to please the colonies the British government will do it. If Japan's army and navy are no longer necessary to British security in India the pressure from the colonies is likely to be stronger than the moral obligation to observe a friendly compact with Japan. The first evidence of the strength of the new agreement with Russia, therefore, will probably be shown by a shift in the British policy toward Japan's exclusion in Canada, Australia and Africa.

Great Britain has never in her long history gone out of her way to help another power, whether friendly or not, unless there was profit in the move for her. If Japan cannot help her she is not likely to help Japan. The treaty of alliance may survive, but it may not be in force and effect. British influence in India will have diminished since the withdrawal from London which lay stress upon the assumption that if the United States and Japan should clash Great Britain would not feel herself bound to help her ally as against the United States.

That Japan recognizes the changed position of affairs is indicated by the marked change in her attitude toward the rest of the world. There is a conspicuous moderation of the tone of communications from the government at Tokyo. The sudden hush in the warlike talk that followed the information that the United States was about to transfer its battle fleet to the Pacific is, to say the least, significant, especially as it was synchronous with the announcement of the conclusion of the long and difficult diplomatic negotiations that preceded the agreement between Japan's allies and the Russian government. Perhaps the British outbreak against Japanese labor in British Columbia and the awkward situation created for Japan thereby had something to do with it, but the greater probability is that the Anglo-Russian alliance was the moderating influence.

## Management of Boys.

"Consistency is a jewel," but there is a lack of consistency in much of the advice handed out in certain quarters to boys and to the parents of boys. Boys are told to look at the hand lines of Lincoln, Webster, Greeley and other worthies of the past who got to be something from next to nothing. Fathers are told to give their boys amusement and money to pay for it and are also told to let the boys earn their own money and thereby get a sense of its value. Educators are told to spare the rod and trust to the boy's sense of honor to behave himself. Parents are told to send their boys away from home as soon as possible and let strangers put them through their paces. All the rules cannot be applied to all cases, and it is just as well if the future would be in the hands of machine made men.

Doubtless many a boy feels like saying, "Put me back in pioneer days and I'll do as the boys did then." It is inconsistent to ask a boy to be anything but what he is. He'll find ideals to follow in so far as his particular environment allows him to. Self reliance will always stand him in good stead, and the sooner he is taught to rely upon himself instead of his father's importance the better. Technical skill and education will not benefit their possessor unless he can apply them. As a rule a boy is not trusted and will strive to be worthy of trust. Any care can be made out of such a boy by giving him a square deal.

The German scientist who has come here to study our weather bureau will have a more startling time if it if he will study our weather for awhile. You can often find out something about barometers, but even barometers can't always find out about weather.

Recently 600 unmarried women reached these shores on board of a single ship, and it is a safe bet that 500 of them settled down where there is an assemblage of their kind instead of seeking the land or feminine.

If Peking would read up on American editorial it would discover that the desire to have Wu Ting Fang represent China at Washington is not unusual in this country.

The world has changed since Solomon's time. Secretary Taft lodged in the palace of Shihua several days without a breath of scandal.

Railroad is dubbed the "perfect gentleman of Morocco." Now we have Morocco's measure.

## REDUCTION OF RATES

### Good Work Done by the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

### HIGH STANDARD IS ATTAINED

Governor Depois largely responsible for the findings of the Commission, having sat with it during hearings.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 15.—A notable tribute was paid the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission when the railroads of this state accepted the freight rate reduction of 1906 with our aid of the legal complications which have accompanied the attempts at rate reductions by the railroad commissioners of other states.

Under the administration of Governor Denison the Illinois commission has reached a standard that has attracted attention throughout the United States. W. H. Boys of St. Paul, one of the leading attorneys of northern Illinois and formerly assistant attorney general is chairman of the commission. Associated with him are R. A. Nekhart of Chicago, and James A. Willoughby of Belleville, both recognized as men of exceptional ability.

Comming in March, 1902, and continuing until now, this board made an exhaustive investigation into the rates of freight charged in this state, and by order of the commission effective Jan. 1, 1906, reduced the rates on classes Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive for merchandise classes by 20 per cent, and by order of the commission of date July 1, 1906, reduced the rates on classes 6 to 10 inclusive for carload classes and commodities of general scale by 5 to 15 per cent.

Governor Denison sat with the commission during the later hearings in this case and was largely responsible for its findings. The special report to the governor in this matter was published separately and made a volume of 102 pages.

#### Other Changes Required.

On July 1, 1906, under the order mentioned, the commission issued in revised schedules of reasonable maximum rates, and since that time has issued five supplemental making changes demanded by the railroads. The over-charging of commerce requires frequent changes in classification, and there are now pending a large number of requests for changes and also classification of new articles, which will necessitate the issue of another supplemental, a new edition of the classification with a very short time. This also entails public hearings at which all interested may be represented, to enable the commission to determine the reasonableness of the changes asked for.

On account of the large increase of mileage of both steam and interurban electric railroads a large number of changes have been made by the commission. From modified information it became apparent that under the statute a large number of grade crossings were being installed by agreement. The commission, being impressed with the fact that a grade crossing is in all times dangerous, recommended that the statute be changed so that no new grade crossing could be made except by the order of the commission. This recommendation was incorporated into the law at the last session of the legislature.

That the total expense of the separation of grades should not be assessed against the road seeking to cross, under the statute being entitled to a crossing, and the separation of a grade being a direct advantage to the older road in reducing the element of danger in the crossing of the element of danger, the commission was of the opinion that the senior company should participate in the expense. Accordingly, the commission made such a recommendation to the last session of the legislature. This recommendation also was adopted and made a part of the statute.

#### Use Interlocking Devices.

In the case of grade crossings the commission has insisted upon the protection by interlocking devices. In the earlier reports of this commission no mention is found of interlocking devices, but at the present time 311 crossings in this state are protected in this manner.

Within the last few years the members of this and a number of other states have decided that by forming corporations for the handling of their own grain they could save themselves the middlemen's commission, and market their produce to much better advantage. For this purpose farmers' elevator companies were formed, which then would be in a position to compete along the railroads of the state.

This aroused the antagonism of the elevator men all over the state, and a determined effort was made to keep the farmers from getting connected in the distribution of cars by the railroads. The railroads, for the sake of the railroads, in the distribution of cars by the railroad companies, a number of such cases were brought before the commission to compel connections and to cease discrimination against the farmers in car distribution, notably the case at Mason City, Shirley, Beltrami and other places. In every instance brought before the commission it suc-

ceeded in getting track connection and in relieving the car situation.

#### Standard Uniform Inspection.

One of the most important changes brought about by the commission on recommendation of the chief grain inspector at Chicago was the amendment to the warehouse act, so that all elevators of class "A" should hereafter secure a license from the railroad and warehouse commission before carrying grain. Since that time the circuit court of appeals has held that all inspection departments in the state should be under the jurisdiction of our chief inspector.

This will bring the warehouses and the grain inspection department of the whole state under the immediate supervision of the chief grain inspector, and will bring about a more uniform system in the administration of this department. Already the benefits of new methods are felt, and unstinted praise is given for the benefits secured under the changes made.

#### Require Safety Appliances.

Under the present state administration there has come, the installation and enforcement of the safety appliance act. At the request of and for the benefit of the railroads, the legislature of 1905 passed and the governor signed a law, enacted and approved May 12, 1906, providing for the attachment of safety appliance and power brakes to the railroad equipment, and providing also for an inspector of safety appliances to enforce its provisions, under the supervision and direction of the railroads.

This department has been very efficiently administered under the present inspector. During the last year he visited 129 cities and inspected 500 engines and 20,000 cars and traveled 8,740 miles in the discharge of his duties. One of the most important duties with which the commission is charged is the collection of information and statistics relative to the conduct and operation of the railroad companies doing business in the state. In the performance of this duty the commission now collects data and tabulates the information required by law, but compiles a great deal of useful information not specifically named in the statute.

#### Seek to Limit Bond Issues.

It has been impressed upon the commission by the reports filed in recent years that some adequate protection ought to be afforded to investors in the railway security. In several states the railroad commissioners are charged with this duty, so that no loss of stock or bonds, or other evidence of value, can be legally lost without its approval.

That such protection should be extended to investors in this state is demonstrated by the reforms made by the railroads to the commission, in which the railway capital varies from \$21,000,000 to over \$400,000 per mile of road. The commission introduced a bill in the legislature to limit the amount of bonds that can be issued by the railroads, but the legislature has not yet done so, and the bill is still pending.

The over-charging of commerce requires frequent changes in classification, and there are now pending a large number of requests for changes and also classification of new articles, which will necessitate the issue of another supplemental, a new edition of the classification with a very short time. This also entails public hearings at which all interested may be represented, to enable the commission to determine the reasonableness of the changes asked for.

#### Work of Commission.

During the last three or four years the commission has been more actively engaged than at any preceding time since its organization. During this time its former proceedings before it had been as follows:

Protection of crossings, four cases.

Declarations of railroads, forty-five cases.

Complaints, forty-five cases.

In all a total of 102 cases have been passed upon by the commission. This number, but fully represents the work of the commission in the case of new crossings, the commission having to visit the place of the proposed crossing and become conversant with all the conditions which surround it by personal investigation and thereafter to have a public hearing. In the matter of complaints, in a great many cases several hearings are necessary before they are finally closed.

The railroad and warehouse commission was originally organized July 1, 1871, under the provisions of "An Act to establish a board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, and prescribe their powers and duties." The board was directed to ascertain for the information of the people to the best of its ability the business of the railroad companies of the state, such as capital stock, owners of stock, assets and liabilities, earnings and expenditures, etc.

#### Increase of Mileage.

In pursuance of this direction it was found that there was a total of 3,730 miles of main track and a total of all kinds of tracks of 5,000 miles. This was increased in 1905 to 3,730 miles of main track, 11,887 miles of all classes of tracks to 20,413 miles, being an increase in main track mileage of 8,163 miles and increase of tracks of all classes of 20,478 miles.

Another very important matter in transportation matters has developed in the last few years, that is the interurban electric railroad. This means of transportation was unknown at the date of the creation of this commission, but on July 1, 1906, in this state, there were 165 miles of main track of roads of this character, and of tracks of all classes a total of 1,187 miles. The only railroad companies reported to this commission, in 1906, 137 steam railroads and forty-three electric railroads made reports. It will easily be seen that on account of mileage alone and the compilation of statistics the business of the commission has largely increased.

## Pickling and Canning

Now is the time for

Tomatoes, Peppers, Sweet Apples, Grapes and small white Onions.

Leave orders for

Fancy Peaches and Pears

Special sale of

Hams and Bacons

ONLY THE BEST OF GOODS IN STOCK

Alverson & Groff, PHONE 483, BARRINGTON, ILL.

## "Put A Little SUNSHINE in Your Home"

A black and white illustration of two children, a boy and a girl, standing together. The boy is on the left, wearing a hat and holding a large, round, glowing object that looks like a sun or a fire. The girl is on the right, wearing a dress and holding a similar glowing object. They are both looking towards the viewer with expressions of wonder and delight.

SUNSHINE Finishes  
transform dingy, cracked and marred furniture, floors and woodwork, into attractive and useful articles. Made in ten beautiful colors. Easily applied.

## LAMEY & COMPANY

Sell it. Climax Buggy Paint, Wagon and Implement Paint, Family Prepared Paint, Sunshine Finishes, Satsuma Enamel, Varnish Stain, Japalac, Screen Door Paint and

Protection of crossings, four cases. Permits for permission of crossings, fifty-three cases.

Complaints, forty-five cases.

In all a total of 102 cases have been passed upon by the commission. This number, but fully represents the work of the commission in the case of new crossings, the commission having to visit the place of the proposed crossing and become conversant with all the conditions which surround it by personal investigation and thereafter to have a public hearing. In the matter of complaints, in a great many cases several hearings are necessary before they are finally closed.

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## Barrington Local Happenings Told In Short Paragraphs

### The Best It Can.

The fates may often use us ill.

The sun may scorch, the winds may chill;

The plans we make sometimes go wrong;

The hopes we have are oft deferred;

The ways we travel may be long.

Our tearful prayers may not be heard;

But always we may be assured,

In spite of what must be endured

by any man,

That day by day the seasons through

The old world bravely tries to do

The best it can.

Hickory nuts wanted. Call at this office.

August W. Meyer returned Tuesday from a five weeks' western trip.

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

Miss Rose Landwehr left Wednesday for a visit with Iowa and Nebraska relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Willmarth and children left Saturday for Casper, Wyoming.

The all day meeting of the Dames society was attended Tuesday by twenty members.

Next Thursday evening is Hallowe'en. Look up all property, detach your door bells and prepare for the worst.

A crowd of young people from Chicago were here Sunday at the Fencing farm to take part in a "husking bee."

Mr. and Mrs. James Leonard of Lake Geneva came Sunday night and visited until Wednesday at Miss Diana Donleff's.

The Pontiac club met last evening at Miss Olive Hausele's. Next week they will give a Halloween party at Miss Lydia Sodt's.

Fred Racker and wife, of Waverly and Miss Lageschulte of Bremer, Iowa, visited with G. W. Lageschulte the past week.

The C. F. Hall company of Dundee sold \$1,452.45 worth of goods last Saturday and still some people say it don't pay to advertise!

Mrs. Edward Austin and daughter, Mrs. Jessie Reuse, of Libertyville, have been guests several days this at Lyman Powers.

C. E. Freckover, representing a correspondence school was here Wednesday and has interested several in the courses of study offered.

Spencer Oots on Sunday entertained a party of twelve lady and gentlemen friends from Chicago at his newly purchased estate southwest of town.

Genuine White Rice pop corn \$1.00 per bushel. Orders booked for delivery after Nov. 1st, 1907.

ARTHUR C. HEISE.

A real estate deal in Barrington township published last Saturday is as follows: County clerk's results, a 132 ft. lot 18, n. w. 1, 42, 9, Oct. 1—Henry J. Roloff to John N. Gregor \$1,000.

The high school boys and girls enjoyed a moonlight hay-rack party to Pomory's Woods Monday and had a marshmallow roast, building their fire in a large hollow stump. They report a glorious time.

Mortimer W. Mattison, a Chicago attorney well known in legal circles, will make his home here with his parents, the Rev. and Mrs. O. F. Mattison. The gentleman is a man over thirty years of age and has been city attorney for Evanston for four years.

Last Saturday twenty-two clerks and three members of our firm sold bills of goods amounting to \$5 or more to customers from fifteen different towns, including forty-four customers from Elgin. Why did they come? The fact speaks for itself.

C. F. HALL COMPANY, Dundee.

Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Robert Purcell accompanied by their children and lady guests, Medesane H. Powers, A. Sutherland, W. H. Snyder and M. T. Laney—Misses H. Riley and V. Allen and G. O. Howard of Oak Park attended a vaudville show and social hop at the Coliseum, Chicago, where the convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Railway Engineers Brotherhood has been in session this week.

Princess of Abd-el-Hamid. You are commanded to be present at the Council Chamber on Tuesday evening, Oct. 29, 1907, in conferring the 57th Degree. By order of the Grand Orient. J. E. MOORE, G.O.

Howard Hutchinson is an assistant at the post office.

Wanted—Place for general house work. Inquire at this office.

A. Sutherland returned home this week after working three weeks in Polo, Illinois.

T. J. Dockery and family moved Wednesday to their new modern home on Garfield street.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sodt, Wednesday, October 16th, an eight and one half pound boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pidgeon will move November 1st into the Gray house on East Main street.

For RENT—Cabin or shares—160 acre farm, 4½ miles southeast of Barrington. Inquire of Henry Sodt.

Call on Charles Lipsky and see the beautiful Morris chair given away free with Swift's Powder.

Herman Dickman and Miss L. Schubert were married in Chicago, Oct. 19, at the bride's home on West 25th st.

Lost—On or near Main street, small gun-metal match with finish badly worn. Finder return to Mrs. Jordan, Honey lake and claim reward.

A breach of promise suit for \$12,000 has been brought against Henry Roloff by Miss Etta Kreuger. Attorney G. W. Spunder represents Miss Kreuger.

Miss Myrtle Dickenson, one of the grade teachers who has been ill at her home in Chicago for two weeks with rheumatism, is expected back next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Alverson left Sunday to visit Mr. Alverson's mother and sister in Janesville, Wisconsin, and his brother in Mason City, Iowa. They are expected home today.

Bascom Moore and family of the Church farm south of town will move to Chicago about the first of the month, to the benefit of Ralph Church who will enter an art school to develop his excellent portrait work.

The Burglar.

A burglar was one night engaged in the pleasing occupation of stowing a good haul of swag in his bag when he was startled by a touch upon his shoulder, and, turning his head, he beheld a venerable, grey-haired clergyman gazing at him.

"Oh, my brother," groaned the reverend gentleman, "wouldst thou rob me? Turn I beseech you—turn from thy evil ways. Return those swag and depart in peace, for I am merciful and forgive. Begone!"

And the burglar, only too thankful at not being given into custody of the police, obeyed.

Then the good old man carefully and quietly packed the swag into another bag and tucked softly so as not to disturb the slumber of the inmates out of the house and away into the silent night. For he, too, was a burglar.

"Cleverness."

There is a story that Charlotte Bronte when a girl of sixteen broke out angrily at someone who she was writing to, calling him a "fool" just as such as Johnson and Sheridan. Now, you don't know the meaning of "fool" quite so well as Johnson and Sheridan. That remark really gives the essence of Johnson and the key to the great qualities of his work for in his case even more than in most the point was the man's cleverness in getting out of a tight place.

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## PANIC IS THREATENED

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY CLOSES ITS DOORS.

### CASH VAULTS EMPTIED

Brokerage Firm Falls for \$4,000,000—Secretary Cortelyou Goes to Rescue of New York Financials.

New York.—Credit, the under-the-surface foundation of all business, trembled for a time Tuesday and Wednesday, but could not return to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York's second largest financial institution, had emptied its cash vaults under pressure of the biggest run experienced here in a generation; a stock exchange firm had failed for \$6,000,000; Wall Street's principal securities had seen a call money rise to 70 per cent, and local bankers, unable to stem the tide of distrust, had been forced to appeal for relief to the secretary of the treasury at Washington.

All this was in the face of reassuring statements by the acting state superintendent of banks that the suspended banking system was not deteriorating by prominent bankers that there was no true basis for alarm, and assurances from Washington that Secretary Cortelyou would not hesitate to act promptly in any situation where legitimate business was threatened.

#### Cortelyou in New York.

Now that the first scare is over and the worst of the future discounted, it is believed that local banking affairs will soon readjust themselves.

Secretary Cortelyou, who Tuesday George H. Cortelyou reached New York from Washington at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday night. He was met at Jersey City by Hamilton Fish, assistant United States treasurer, and the two were in earnest conversation during the ferry trip to New York. Upon reaching this city they went at once to Hotel Manhattan, where he had a conference of 45 minutes with the secretary the various branches of local financial conditions.

Before leaving Washington Mr. Cortelyou directed that \$6,000,000 be deposited with New York banks as soon as the necessary collateral had been furnished, and at the same time he issued the statement.

The secretary of the treasury is keeping in close touch with the business conditions throughout the country, in the matter of public deposits he will at all times consult the needs of legitimate business interests and will not hesitate to deal promptly and adequately with any situation that may arise.

Mr. Cortelyou's statement did much to put a better face on things and it was predicted that the secretary's visit would result in further deposits of \$15,000,000.

#### Rus Closes the Knickerbocker.

The Knickerbocker Trust company, the storm-center, Tuesday paid out cash to depositors at the rate of \$44,444 a minute for three hours, and then closed its doors. The directors had, they said, fully planned a run and caused to be announced in today's papers that \$8,000,000 in cash was on hand to meet all eventualities.

At 9:30 o'clock a few depositors withdrew their accounts and an hour later hundreds were in line to take out their deposits at the main office at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, and at the Bronx and the downtown branches. The \$8,000,000 lasted until 12:30, when Vice President Joseph T. Brown announced that the bank had no more cash available and payments were suspended. Mr. Brown said that the bank would open Wednesday and payments be resumed at 10:30 o'clock.

#### Six Million Dollar Failure.

The assignment of the firm of Mayer & Co., brokers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, to liquidate assets amounting to \$6,000,000, was announced on that exchange during the final hour of trading Tuesday. Although there had been rumors that the firm's condition was weak the extent of their liabilities was greatly in excess of the expectations of most of the traders. It was announced that the assets were not sufficient to meet the liabilities and that the firm hoped to resume business, offers of aid having been received.

#### Indicted for Land Frauds.

Santa Fe, N. M.—James L. Brown, a member of the board of regents of the state university and a brother of Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones, of Oregon, died at his home at White, and 16 others.

The charge is conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with coal land entries in San Juan county, New Mexico.

#### James L. Jones, Wisconsin, Dies.

Dodgeville, Wis.—James L. Jones, a member of the board of regents of the state university and a brother of Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones, of Oregon, died at his home at White, and 16 others.

#### James L. Jones, Wisconsin, Dies.

Washington.—Engelhard, Davis and Co., brokers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, have indicted themselves for false representation and conspiracy.

## BALLOON LANDS IN CANADA

MAJ. HERSEY'S AIRSHIP COMES DOWN NEAR HAMILTON.

Made About 700 Miles—Pommer Whirling Over Lake Erie—Others Reported in Ohio and W. Va.

St. Louis.—The beginning of the end of the great ballooning race held in America, and the contest for the international aeronaut cup, was signalled Tuesday night by the landing of the American balloon United States at a point 12 miles south of Hamilton, Ont., near the shores of Lake Ontario.

The United States is believed to have had the lead in the race in the time of landing, and in 25 hours of flight from St. Louis had covered a distance of approximately 700 miles, measured in an air line. The United States is the present holder of the cup and the record for the race, having established it in the flight from St. Louis to New York.

The nearest rival to the United States is the German balloon, the yellow German crushing balloon, the Pommer, which was last reported as whirling across Lake Erie in the teeth of a 35 mile gale. The Pommer passed over Cleveland during the afternoon and sent down a message reporting "all well."

It is figured that the Pommer was to have made five flights over the United States during the afternoon, and if she was able to remain up after crossing the lake there was a belief that she might exceed the excellent record of the United States.

With the exception of the United States and the Pommer, all of the other contestants seemed to be scattered Tuesday night over the states of Ohio and West Virginia.

MAGILLS ARE NOT GUILTY. Judge Instructs Jury to Acquit the Defendants.

Decatur, Ill.—Acting under instructions from the U. S. attorney Friday night returned a verdict acquitting Frederick Magill and his wife, Miss Faye Graham Magill, of the charge of murdering Mrs. Pet Magill, the first wife of Magill. In his instructions the judge said the state had failed to prove the corpus delicti.

The verdict was greeted with cheers from the gallery and the crowd in the courtroom hurried forward and offered congratulations to the Magills. The jury afterwards fled by and each shook hands with the defendants.

On May 30 last, Mrs. Pet Magill was found dead in her home at Clinton, Ill., and a postmortem examination showed that she had died of chloroform. On July 5 in Denver Frederick Magill, her husband, and Miss Faye Graham, a young woman who had been a close friend of the family, were married. Four days later in San Diego, Calif., Magill, who had been with his wife, was arrested on a charge of murdering the first Mrs. Magill. They were brought back to Clinton and secured a change of venue to this city. In the trial the state claimed that Magill and Miss Graham by their conduct had driven Mrs. Magill to suicide and were therefore guilty of murder.

#### TO PICK CONVENTION CITY.

Republican National Committee Meets December 6 and 7.

Washington.—The Republican national committee will meet in this city December 6 and 7 for the purpose of deciding upon the place and time for the next Republican national convention.

Formal announcement to this effect was made Sunday night by Harry S. New, acting chairman of the Republican national committee.

According to Mr. New, a number of cities have made formal application to secure the next convention, among them being Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver, Seattle, Atlanta City and Pittsburg.

#### Veteran Journalist Dies.

Washington.—Capt. Charles H. Allen, one of the oldest active newspaper writers in Washington and a veteran of the civil war, died Monday of heart failure. Capt. Allen's last work was as editorial writer on the Washington Post for the past 12 years. He was born in Waterville, Me., 75 years ago.

#### Big Glass at Colchester, III.

Macomb, Ill.—Fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, Saturday night destroyed \$50,000 worth of property in the business section of Colchester, seven miles west of here.

#### Glass of Barnum Show Ratified.

London.—At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Barnum & Bailey show Tuesday a resolution was adopted ratifying the provisional contract for the sale of the property for \$410,000 to Ringling Brothers, of Wisconsin.

#### New York's Dog Police Arrive.

New York.—New York's dog police, which will be used in tracking law breakers on the outskirts of the city, arrived from Ghent, Tuesday on the steamship Vanderland.

## HARRIMAN-PHIL: "BRING IT HERE, FIDO—YAH! YAH!"



## FIVE MONTHS IN HOSPITAL.

Discharged Because Doctors Could Not Cure.

Levi P. Brockway, 6, Second Ave., Anoka, Minn., says: "After lying for five months in a hospital I was discharged as incurable, and given only six months to live. My condition was so bad, I had a smothering spell, and sometimes fell unconscious. I got so I couldn't use my arms, my eyesight was impaired and the kidney secretion was gone. I was completely worn out and disappeared when I began using Dr. Dan's Kidney Pills, but they went right to the cause of the trouble and did their work well. I have been feeling well ever since." Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Something New in Tablecloths. She had come into the store to buy tablecloths and she stated in the beginning that she wanted something "new."

The salesman was patient and showed her everything in stock, but nothing suited.

"Oh, dear!" she exclaimed, flushed, "haven't you anything different?"

The clerk brought out one of the discarded tablecloths that he had put back on the shelf, and said with an air of interest:

"Here is one of the very newest designs, madam. You see, the center is in the middle and the border runs right around the edge."

"Why, yes! Please let me have that one," she said eagerly.

Sheer white goods, to fact, any fine goods when new, now much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner to enhance their beauty. Housewives demanding such satisfaction from starching, the first essential being good starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, yet without thickening the goods. Try Defiance Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

#### Stretching Rings.

A jeweler in Third avenue, New York city, advertises "Wedding rings purchased here will be stretched to any size without extra cost. His experience in this line is unique in human frailty. 'The girl often happens to balk,' he says, 'and the fellow gets it in the neck.' The ring for that intended may not fit the finger of the next intended; so I stretch it for nothing. I have stretched rings as many as five times for one man." Why not use rubber rings?

Lewis' Single Binder—the famous straight & clear, always best quality. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Lots of people are poor subjects for a mind reader.

Not to be Waisted. Ben Cary had near his home a swamp, which was a breeding-place for man-eating mosquitoes. Some enterprising citizens, who learned of the crude oil treatment, went to Ben and tried to persuade him to exterminate the pests.

"Exterminate 'em!" said Ben. "Not much. Not much. Why, Miss Cary an' I just paid \$30 for screening the side porch that she's been pestering about for years. Now, we going to get any benefit of it, if we kill off the skeeters!"—Youth's Companion.

ST. LOUIS CITY, TUESDAY, NOV. 21.

FRANC J. CERSTEN makes each that is under consideration a present to the business men in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and gives away \$100,000 in cash and every article of value in the store, including the entire stock of the Hall's Catalogue.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to this day of December, A. D. 1911.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catalogue is taken internally and externally, and is the best advertisement of the year.

Sold by all Druggists, No. 10, Toledo, Ohio.

Take this for your protection.

Delicate Shade of Meaning.

A keen retort is credited to the late Dr. Halig-Brown, master of Charterhouse.

His brother-in-law, Dr. Fisher, the master of Peterhouse, another famous English school, wrote him, inquiring his precise meaning in a certificate that a boy's character was "generally good."

"When I say generally," he replied, "I mean not particularly."

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 starch, invented, invented by us, gives to the Starch a strength and smoothness never approached by other brands.

Many never write the check of success because they wait for the world's endorsement before they begin to draw it.

## SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S  
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.  
Positively cured by these Little Liver Pills.

They all relieve Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Liver Complaints, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Constipation and the like.

They regulate the Bowels. Pure Vegetable.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Mast Bear  
Patent & Trade Marks  
CARTER'S  
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.  
REFUSE SUBSTITUTE.

Patents and Trade Marks  
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W. L. DOUGLAS, NEW YORK, N. Y.  
J. W. STORY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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