

# BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 23. NO. 52.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1907

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## REV. O. F. MATTISON

New Pastor of the Barrington M. E. Church. Short Autobiography.

Rev. O. F. Mattison, the new pastor of the Barrington Methodist church, came here from the Central Street Methodist church at Evanston, Illinois. He has been a pastor in the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1871 and has served during that time, some of the leading churches in the Conference. The length of time of his pastoral has varied from two to six years. Mr. Mattison, though born in Georgia has spent most of his life in Illinois, coming with his parents to this State when but a lad. He received his education mainly at the Rock River Seminary in Ogle county, Illinois. Here he was engaged in teaching for several years and was for two years the Associate Principal of this school. Subsequently he was for three years a Professor in the Chicago College of Pastors, Illinois. His degree of Master of Arts came to him from the Northwestern University at Evanston. Five of his six children are graduates of the same school. As a pastor, Rev. Mattison has been uniformly successful always winning the hearts of his people, and the confidence and cooperation of the young people. In his ministerial work he has been ably supported by his good wife, a lady whose praise is in all the churches he has served. Mr. Mattison is friendly in his disposition, and has a lively interest in everything that makes for the good of the community in which he lives. He is pleased with Barrington and hopes to be a help in promoting God's Kingdom in our midst.

## Advanced Vaudeville

For the week of October 25th, the Majestic Theatre, Chicago, will offer a bill with Cecil Lean and Florence Holbrook as the headliner. This is the first venture of this couple in vaudeville, their previous efforts having been confined to musical comedy. In the productions at the LaSalle theatre where Mr. Lean and Mrs. Holbrook were the principal entertainers they were extremely successful and during the long runs of "The Umpire" and "The Time The Place and The Girl" they achieved a popularity greater than was ever accorded to any musical stock company favorite. In fact the success of these plays has in a large measure been due to their personal popularity. For their vaudeville debut Mr. Lean has written a musical play which he calls "Almost a Musical Comedy." It requires the services of ten people, most of them pretty girls, who can sing and dance in a pleasing manner. Of course ample opportunity will be given for Mr. Lean and Mrs. Holbrook to display their abilities as entertainers and the act promises to be one of the most elaborate yet presented on the vaudeville stage.

## A Legal Question.

Barrington, Ill., October 23, 1907.  
Barrington Review: Please publish and answer this question:—Is it legal for the majority of the jurymen on a corner jury to be relatives of the deceased? A. K. SMITH.

Three practicing lawyers of Barrington state that it is considered legal and sometimes even, but might be open to question if it was thought that the death of the person was desired by relatives, then it would be a matter to take up with the state's attorney.

## Auction.

Frank Cady will sell on his farm 21 miles west of Barrington and 5 miles east of Algonquin, Tuesday, November 13th at 10:30, 20 head of Holstein cattle, some, chickens, tools, hay, corn, etc. Complete list on large bill, Wm. Peters will be the auctioneer.

## Colic's Appointing.

The following case concerns appointing an agent to collect debts. A man had two sons and a half of a third son. The first son was a doctor and the second son was a lawyer. The third son was a farmer. The first son was a doctor and the second son was a lawyer. The third son was a farmer.

## A Criminal Attack.

on an inoffensive citizen is frequently made in that apparently useless little tube called the "appendix." It is generally the result of protracted constipation, following liver torpor. Dr. King's New Life Pills regulate the liver, prevent appendicitis, and establish regular habits of the bowels, 25c at Barrington Pharmacy.

## NEWS OF WAUCONDA

Personal Paragraphs Submitted By Our Very Able Correspondents.

Mrs. Zuelendorf is numbered with the sick.  
Mrs. R. C. Kent returned Saturday from Peoria.  
Miss Emily Bates spent the first of the week at Nauvoo.  
Miss Myrtle Murray and sisters were Chicago visitors Saturday.  
Richard Basely and lady friend of Grayslake spent Sunday here.  
Walter Grantham of Chicago visited his cousin, Harry, the first of the week.  
Mr. T. Bacon and daughter, Vinnie, of Roseville were calling on friends here Monday.  
John Curry and wife of Waukegan spent Thursday and Friday with friends here.  
Mrs. Dr. Golding and daughter, Lucile, returned to their home in Libertyville Thursday.  
Ed VanNatta and family of Chicago were recent visitors at the home of his sister, Mrs. Ida Grantham.  
Born—To Mr. and Mrs. William Brooks of Slocum Lake, Tuesday, October 22nd, a twelve pound son.  
Misses Ollie Jenks, Winnie Pratt, Vera Jenks and Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Carr spent Saturday in Chicago.  
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Maiman and son of Waukegan and Mr. and Mrs. Mat Maiman of Highwood spent Sunday at H. Maiman's.  
Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Sunderlin who spent last week at M. C. Smith's left Thursday for a visit in Chicago before returning to their home in Rockford.  
Mrs. Allie D. Parsons who conducted the "Cottage Store" during the summer, returned to Chicago Saturday. Mrs. Parsons made many friends here during her short stay, who regret her departure, but we trust our loss is her gain.

## Mrs. Ward's New Novel.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' new novel, "Through Life To Death," begins in serial form in the November issue of the Woman's Home Companion. The publication of any novel by the author of "A Singular Life" and "Gates Ajar" is a notable literary event, and the announcement of this new novel in the Woman's Home Companion is sure to be a source of gratification to Mrs. Ward's thousands of admirers. The scene of the story is laid in a fashionable "North Shore" resort near Boston, the country that Mrs. Ward knows and likes best. The opening chapters give promise of a highly dramatic and interesting novel.

## M. W. A. Sanitorium.

In the hope of reducing life insurance losses, the executive council of the Modern Woodmen of America has closed a deal for the purchase of 1,000 acres of land adjoining Colorado Springs, known as the Ambler ranch, whereon to erect a sanitorium for the treatment of members of the society afflicted with tuberculosis. The present ranch buildings will be temporarily refitted until new buildings are erected.

## Hard Times in Kansas.

The old days of grasshoppers and drought are almost forgotten in the prosperous Kansas of today; although a citizen of Col. Carl Shamburg, has not yet forgotten a hard time he encountered. He says, "I was worn out and discouraged by coughing night and day, and could find no relief till I tried Dr. King's New Discovery. It took less than one bottle to completely cure me." The easiest and most reliable cough and cold remedy and lung and throat balsam ever discovered. Guaranteed by Barrington Pharmacy 25c and 50c.

## Autumn Days

Their's somepin kindo' hearty-like about the atmosphere,  
When the heat of Summer's over and the coolin' fall is here  
Of course we miss the flowers, and the blossoms of the trees,  
And the humble of the bumm'n' birds and the buzzing of the bees;  
But the air's so appetizin'; and the landscape through the haze  
Of a crisp and sunny morning of the early Autumn days.

## Teacher Gone Home.

Miss Olive Hurlbut left Monday noon for her home in Chicago where she expects to remain for the present. A crowd of grammar and high school scholars went to the depot to bid her goodbye and their demonstrative affection and praise for the young woman were a good proof of her popularity and probable ability to gain control of the school room had she been given a fair trial than six weeks' time. Her scholarship culture and manners are of a high degree, her personality of the sweetest.  
Miss Hurlbut tendered her resignation to the Board of Education on the grounds of alleged failure to keep order in her classes. It was accepted and the charge of any misconduct thereby withdrawn. A month's salary was also paid and she left here feeling that, while her prospects may have been blighted by the occurrence here, she is exonerated from derogatory charges. An attempt has been made to exact an apology from the high school pupils to Miss Cole, the new teacher who remained two days, but the movement failed. Two teachers are now applicants for the position.

## A Lesson For Husbands.

A play translated from the French and recently put on the boards in New York has the usual, dingy at the ambitious wife and has made a hit. The lesson for wives is well brought out, judging from the many editorial comments upon the play. But the moral for husbands should not be lost sight of while condemning the folly of the wife.

The name of the play, "The Thief," does not fairly indicate the motive of the dramatist. The story is incidental to the wife's passion for the admiration of her husband. She sees that he has eyes for women who are well dressed and have style, but none for her. He does not give her the means to dress according to his taste, hence she steals in order to win the attention which she believes her right. Dresses and good looks are trivial things, and sensible women do not mourn if they do not possess them unless the lack of them stands in the way of their keeping the affections of their husbands. Schism do women in this country go so far as did the French wife whose pitiful struggle is depicted in "The Thief." But no doubt there are some American wives whose feelings are bitter and whose temptation is great. They strive in devious and doubtful ways to seduce themselves and after all may conclude that the game is not worth the candle. Love so gained is generally a poor return for the sacrifice. Women take their husbands as they find them—tailor or short, fat or thin, well-mannered or uncouth. Husbands who insist that their spouses shall be as attractive as other women should pay the price, at the same time remembering that the wife is no better for her plumage and that it is only their own eyes which are at fault.

There are also changes out of ten that Miss Mary Cunningham is as good an American as those who object to her face being placed on our gold coins. In the United States the spelling of a name does not indicate the nationality of the person bearing it. There are descendants of Dutch, German, French and Irish in this country whose ancestors made it their home long before the Revolution. If they are not Americans, then there are no Americans.

A college which bent a university 4 to 0 at football naturally looks down upon such a trifling thing as a \$3,000,000 gift with no conditions attached to it.

## Out of Sight.

"Out of sight, out of mind," is an old saying which applies with special force to a sore, burn or wound that's been treated with Bucklen's Arnica ointment. Its out of sight, out of mind and out of existence. Piles too and chilblains disappear under its healing influence. Guaranteed by Barrington Pharmacy 25c.

## PALATINE LOCAL NEWS

What the People are Doing in Palatine and the Vicinity.

Mrs. George Tucker is visiting in Chicago.  
Mrs. Lewis spent a few days in Chicago last week.  
Miss Rose Keebler visited relatives at Avondale this week.  
Mrs. Cooper of Lake Forest spent Wednesday with friends.  
Born to Mr. and Mrs. Will Zoelke Friday, October 15, a daughter.  
Mrs. Krichel has been visiting friends in Chicago for a week.  
Mrs. H. C. Matthei spent a few days recently with friends at Libertyville.  
M. L. Snyder and wife of Des Plaines spent Sunday with relatives here.  
Misses Millie Kunz and Laura Othmer visited friends at Barrington Sunday.  
Mr. and Mrs. L. Schoppe and Mrs. H. Schoppe spent Sunday in Chicago.  
Miss Edna Arps is substituting in the Spring Lake school west of Barrington.  
Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and children visited a few days this week with A. L. Bennett.  
Dr. Carl Stark and Miss Mary Danielson were married in Chicago Wednesday.  
Miss Cora Ellis of Barrington spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister at J. Wilson's.  
Peter Harlett and family entertained his sisters from Woodstock Wednesday.

## LAKE ZURICH

Myrtle Hickman is on the sick list.  
Mrs. Otto Fiecke and son of Chicago are visiting with Mrs. E. A. Fiecke.  
Miss Tillie Hokeneyer spent Wednesday in Palatine.  
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seip and daughter Jennie spent Sunday in Palatine.  
Mrs. Otto Frank visited at her home in Gilmers Tuesday.  
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Fiecke and Mr. and Mrs. Hickman took an auto trip to Chicago Monday.  
Attending the Firemen's ball Saturday evening, October 26. Burns orchestra of Chicago.  
Mr. and Mrs. John Kohl and Alma Eichman were shopping in Chicago Monday.  
Miss Mary Goodluck is working in Chicago.  
Don Smith transacted business in Chicago Tuesday.

## Brevites.

Little white lies—watch 'em grow.  
Save your money—all of it. Lollsters never spend a cent.  
Many a man is good because he is too fat and lazy to keep up the old gal.  
A patched-up reputation is liable to show the stitches at the most undesirable time.  
It is a blamed sight easier to keep the first cigar away from a boy than to get the last one away from a man.  
It takes a man longer to stop just a minute "to see a man" than it does a woman to wait just a minute and "I'll be ready."

Love based on nothing but beauty, will soon fade.  
Sunday is a day for good deeds, but a few distributed throughout the week often help more.

The man who spends the necessary time to mind his own business, seldom has time to mind that of others.  
Jap a Lee in any quantity you desire at Lundy and Co's.

## LECTURE WAS GOOD

An Interesting and Instructive Lecture on Siberia was Given at the Baptist Church.

Capt. S. Alberti, ex-officer of the Russian army, who lectured on Russia at the Baptist church Wednesday evening was intensely interesting to the audience which did not fill the church, but was gathering of many the cultured and progressive people of the town.  
The elderly man was pleasing; he appeared in uniform, wearing on his breast official decorations and Russian emblems. His talk was given in a conversational tone and seemed more to be a story told by a personal friend than a professional lecturer.  
The lecture was filled with facts of interest and was most instructive; and could the Masons here promote more such affairs, the influence would be of the best.  
Captain Alberti knows Russia in all its topographic, climatic, social and political aspects, being born of Russian-German parentage, educated in Russia, served in her army, exiled to Siberia and escaped to America. Years after becoming an American citizen he returned to Russia to assert property rights, was seized for desertion and exiled again in Russia, but while marching with prisoners he gave the masonic "sign of distress" to spectators hoping some Mason would notice. A Russian officer being a Mason took note and helped the captain to escape.  
Moving pictures and stereoscopic views of a trip from Chicago to Russia and Siberia were shown.

## Zion Church Notes.

The entire property of the church has been treated to a coat of paint, giving it a neat and attractive appearance. William Schmittlage and J. Meiners did the work.  
A Woman's Missionary Society was organized October third. Nine members signed the constitution and it is expected that quite a number will join at the next meeting to be held on the second Thursday of November at the parsonage. Following are the officers: Pres. Mrs. Edna Wiseman, Vice-Pres. Mrs. Samuel Efrink, Recording Sec'y, Mrs. Herman Gieske; Corresponding Sec'y, Mrs. J. Widmer; Treas., Miss Emma Wiseman.  
A Cradle Roll was organized last Sunday by the Sunday school. Miss Emma Wiseman was chosen Superintendent of this department.  
The Young Peoples' Alliance has decided to purchase one hundred copies of "Hymns for His Praise" which will be used at their meetings hereafter. The Sunday evening meetings are to be conducted in English principally. Miss Clara and Lillian Wilmer are our new members.  
Next Sunday will be "Old Peoples' Day" at the Zion church. The regular morning service will be substituted by a program in which the oldest members of the church will take part, telling of the beginning of the work at this place. The choir will render special singing. The society from Miller's Grove has been invited to unite with us in this service. An invitation has been extended to all, especially to those who understand "Deutsch."

## His Dear Old Mother.

"My dear old mother, who is now eighty-three years old, thrives on Electro-Bionics," writes W. H. Brumson of Dublin, Ireland, who has taken them for about two years and enjoys an excellent appetite, feels strong and sleeps well." That's the way Electro-Bionics affect the aged, and the same happy results follow in all cases of feebleness and general debility. Weak, puny children too, are greatly strengthened by the same. Guaranteed also for stomach, liver, and kidney troubles, by Barrington Pharmacy 50c.

## Arm Broken By Fall.

Herbert Augsten, the thirteen year old son of Mrs. Carrie Augsten of Hough street, fell Sunday evening near his home while playing games with boy friends and broke both bones in his right forearm. The arm will be useless about a month although it is not painful and getting on all right. Herbert's father has been collector for the American Express company for some time.



## Barrington Review.

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

### More Beauty Show.

The beauty show for men at the Victoria pier, Pullman, continues to be the chief subject of conversation in the town and its vicinity, says the London Mail. There are many aspirants and many inquiries, but with the exception of a courageous few the would-be exhibitors hesitate to face a great audience even for five minutes. Councillor Forsyth, who is responsible for the show, has decided that only facial beauty can be considered in the matter of awarding prizes. In view of this, he has arranged for a large gilt frame draped with black velvet to be erected. In an opening in this frame only the head and face will be allowed to appear. Councillor Forsyth, in answer to a query by the Daily Mail, wishes it to be widely known that, with the full approval of his colleagues, he has decided to make the competition open to all England. The judging will be by the audience, and the scrutiny of votes by women. Several local beauties, in order to win chest medals, are competing with dumbbells. There are giving over fresh for a fruit diet, and many are taking a course of Turkish and other baths in order to get into form. The greatest obstacle to many is the lack of moral courage to face an audience.

### Cost of Milk.

The president of a New York dairy concern gives the following itemized statement of the cost of milk: "We have been paying the farmers three and one-half to four cents a quart, and after the first of October will have to pay four to four and one-quarter. It costs a cent a bottle for cleaning, filling and icing. It costs another three-fourths of a cent a bottle to haul it from the depot to the wholesale house. That means that it costs practically six and one-quarter cents a bottle to put the milk in the delivery wagon. Out of the balance we have to pay drivers, inspectors and bear other expenses. There is really little or no money in the milk business." He might have added the cost of bottles that customers fail to return and flatly refuse to pay for—an item by no means small. The wonder is to people who read such a hard-luck tale as this—and producers and dealers of almost any variety of farm products that can be sold—how they set up a story to match it—that all agricultural pursuits are not abandoned. Somehow or other, though, they go on, with everybody concerned showing signs of prosperity. Queer, isn't it?

The director of the Trans-Cascan railway, Col. Neigebauer, has issued the following curious order: "In the course of six months of the current year 30 officials of the Trans-Cascan line have perished by violent deaths. Ten among them were the highest ranks in the service and 20 in the lower ranks. Although it has now become customary to ascribe these appalling murders to revolutionary organizations, there are grounds for suspecting a majority have been caused by a desire to see situations vacant. In order that such ill-considered proceedings may bring no profit to their authors, I have found it necessary to order that all vacancies on the line which have resulted from officials having suffered violent death shall not be filled by candidates from among local officials, but by persons transferred from the railways in European Russia. I give this notice as a guide to future action."

According to the latest Chinese official investigation the total number of Chinese in other countries is as follows: not including the students: Japan, 17,473; Russia Asia, 37,000; Hongkong, 214,291; Siam, 1,785,609; Burma, 134,850; Java, 1,823,700; Australia, 24,465; Europe, 1,760; Korea, 11,400; Formosa, 14,506; Malaya, 1,263,600; Annam, 197,000; the Philippines, 82,785; and Persia, 37,829. Total, 6,793,831.

Salt water, so strengthening ordinarily, is most weakening when too warm. On most ocean boats there is an abundance of warm water in the bath rooms, the daily salt bath is a great tonic, but the water is set up too hot. It will turn you faint if you do, even if you are accustomed to an equally high temperature in fresh water at home.

It is a lot better to be model husband and get the dinner when wife is at her job than to be a shocking example of the other kind of husband who shows up in the divorce court and has a washup for throwing dinner plates at his life partner.

Mr. Thomas will have to do better than a 96-foot boat if he wants to do any American race racing. It is probable, however, he could be recommended on a proposition to race against a 100-foot boat.

## DEEP WATERWAY

ONE OF THE CHIEF PURPOSES OF  
PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

The President Has Done Much to  
Develop This Waterway of the People  
of the Great Central States.

The time has come in the development of the resources of the United States when the waterway, which has been the backbone of the nation's commerce, must be supplemented by water transportation on the largest feasible scale. This is essential not only because of the lower rates—both by water and rail—that would result from the improvement and use of the navigable streams, but it is also necessary in order to relieve the railroads themselves of burdens incompatible with good service to the public. The waterway, with safety to the traveling public and the train crews.

But the great ruling reason for developing the waterways of the country is that such development is the natural and cheaper method of handling a great percentage of the country's shipping, especially as to raw materials and heavy manufactures. The improvement of the waterway would have almost limitless capacity. It would then remain only to increase the shipping facilities to meet the demand, and this demand would grow constantly as the rapid transportation demonstrations of actual shipping. The people can afford to have the federal government and the several states contribute millions to the improvement of navigable streams. Water transportation will do more to increase the value—that is, the net profit—of products of the soil and the products of the factory than any other one thing in the range of legislative and administrative policy.

It must be remembered also that low water rates make low rail rates. Such competition encourages the construction of the government would completely solve the problem of the cost of shipping in most of the country. It would, of course, compel a readjustment of the financial relations of the holders of these properties would have to base their calculations much more largely on the actual investment and much less on the value of the property on water stock. Even the cost of railroad construction would be lowered by water shipping, for much of the material used in construction could be carried for less by water than it can be carried by rail.

The outlook for inland waterway development in this country is almost overwhelming in its scope. Taken in connection with the ports on the Atlantic, on the Gulf of Mexico and on the Northern Pacific, and especially in connection with the early completion of the Panama canal, this prospect is almost boundless. There is a direct connection between such inland ports as Kansas City and the water markets of the entire world.

President Roosevelt has made the development of inland waterways one of the chief purposes of his administration. He has done much to champion this cause. His appeal is wholly impartial. It is made to the people, to the growers, the manufacturers, the merchants and to all other classes of business men. His attitude accords perfectly with another of his great policies—the conservation of the natural resources of the country. He would avoid waste, he would prevent the exploitation of the people by corporations using these resources; yet he would give to all the best possible facilities for handling the products of the land—Kansas City Star.

### "Help Wanted."

Reports show that work is waiting for 356,400 persons—Washington Post. Come, all you men who want to work, there's jobs and jobs galore. The country's full of work, but it needs a million more. There's a hearty welcome waiting from the Government for you. For those prepared to work their way with two good hands and brains, it matters not your creed or race, your station or your birth. So long as you can fill the job—the only test of worth. There's work for men in thousands, jobs all along the line. In field and farm and factory, in lumber and in mine. The shirkers aren't wanted, nor any of the drowses. Need a man of the whistle or the ring of the loom? But the over-ready workers, let 'em come. We'll have 'em all their jobs. There's work and welcome waiting for you. Sign your name. —N. Y. American.

Why? The Cincinnati Enquirer does not believe in putting up with what should be done today. While not insisting that tariff reduction is the burning need of the hour, it logically urges that if revision is needed, it should be done now. "The principle of the tariff is the same now that it will be 15 months or two years hence. If it is wrong now, it is wrong then. It is a forward thing to do would be to commence the overhauling of the schedules at the first opportunity, which will be on the first Monday of December next."

Equally logical is the plea that if tariff revision is not needed now it may not be needed two years from now, and hence there is no occasion for setting up a precedent to race against a 100-foot boat.

## THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Used by Democratic Press as Reason  
for Condemning President.

The contemplated dispatch of the battleship fleet to the Pacific appears to have aroused great terror in certain quarters. It has even taken the form of a warning to Europe to declare how dangerous the movement is, and the public is told by some imaginary parties across the water that war will certainly be the consequence. Europe has no logical connection with the movements of American naval vessels, and is probably not concerning itself with the matter, as if his things of its own to occupy to the full of its attention.

It is difficult to imagine a greater absurdity than this fear that the movement of an American fleet from one ocean to another has in it any peril save those which will be encountered in transit. To move a great fleet of battleships around the Horn of South America, a coast to an American port involves some danger by wind and wave—more, perhaps, than if only one ship were sent by the route, as fog may be encountered in which collisions may occur, and storms are occasionally extremely severe in the vicinity of Cape Horn; but naval vessels are built to withstand the hands of the sea, and naval officers are trained to manage them so that they will be subjected to the least possible danger.

It is not unlikely that the most serious obstacle encountered by the fleet will be the lack of coaling facilities. Efforts are being made to supply this deficiency, and there will probably be no serious difficulty in the way of the fleet's movement. When all things are considered the only mishap that is likely to occur is delay in the movements of the fleet for want of a timely supply of fuel. When it reaches the Pacific there will be home ports enough for all the needs of a great fleet.

But why Japan should be anxious to go to war with the United States because of a great American fleet in the Pacific, when she has not gone to war with this country during the absence of such a fleet, is one of those mysterious riddles which would puzzle Lord Dunsany. Whatever may be said of the Japanese, they have been credited with a vast amount of shrewdness and common sense. They may have bitter feelings against this country. Logically, they ought to have more bitter feelings against Great Britain. They may even have cherished the purpose of giving trouble in one way or another, but they know very well when it is advisable to act and when it is better to control their feelings or their secret intentions. If they harbored any sinister purpose—and they expressly say that they never have done so—it would be better for them to execute it when there was a very slight naval force to check them than to carry it out in the presence of an immense fleet, which could make kindling wood of their little navy.

There is probably little basis for this fear of war which is so vociferously asserted. There is something else at the bottom of it. A reckless desire to overthrow everything done by the administration appears to be more in evidence than craven flight. The transfer of the battleship fleet to the Pacific may be an experiment of the first importance. The Pacific coast has often been a source of anxiety, and its exposed condition in case of war has caused uneasiness to more than one administration. If this gigantic fleet can move safely and expeditiously around the Horn, the defense of that part of the union will be solved beyond question—Baltimore American.

## REPUBLICAN POINTERS.

Boston Herald.—Ambassador Charlemagne Tower joined the diplomatic service as an attaché at Madrid some thirty over 30 years ago, shortly after his graduation from Harvard college. Since then he has been successively minister and ambassador at Vienna, Amsterdam, at St. Petersburg and at Berlin, in all of which positions he has shown himself to be an accomplished diplomat and a credit to his country in all respects. He is entitled to the rest he now asks for, though his retirement will be a loss to the diplomatic service.

New York Tribune.—Massachusetts seems to crave political excitement. Not content with electing a governor in May, it means to have a Democratic convention every year or two at which the police have to be called in to determine who shall govern either with or without the consent of the governed.

Baltimore American.—The Panama canal excavations appear to be going steadily ahead, regardless of whether there are any literary people on hand to report progress or not.

Pittsburgh Post.—Mr. Harriman is fond of having himself advertised as a developer. But there are other gentlemen who have developed water power.

Washington Star.—From developments in the case it becomes more and more evident that the good Samaritans who poured oil for nothing in the wounds of the injured, would not have been so ready to do so if they had known the truth of those things. Perhaps the same victim fell among the

## THE "CHANGE" HE DIDN'T GET.

Had It Coming but Machine Would  
Not Give It Up.

"I figure that one of the cash register companies owes me 15 cents and the interest thereon," remarked J. D. Brown, city passenger agent of the Erie road the other day.

"What was a trip out west not long ago, our train stopped at a small station for lunch. About the only industry in the town was one small restaurant that was conducted by two women. Just for the sake of being up to date they had put in, a day or so before that, a brand new cash register, which glinted on the end of the counter. Now, my meal came to thirty-five cents. I handed the woman a half dollar and saw her ring it up on the cash register. A few moments before time for the train to start on I asked the woman if I didn't have 15 cents coming to me.

"Yes, indeed," she says, frankly. "I gave you 50 cents and your meal was only 35 cents. You're entitled to 15 cents change."

"But she didn't make any move to get it out for me, and I asked her again," he says. "I said, 'If that's all, why, she says, 'I made a mistake and rang up 50 cents on that machine. You've got 15 cents coming to you, but I can't get it out of there now without minding the machine's record all up.'"

"I told her that there must be some way of getting around that, but she said that if there was, she hadn't had the time to find it out. I said, 'My train whistled then and I went on. She was perfectly willing to give me my change, but she simply didn't arrange it.'—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## TEACH THEM THEIR WORK.

Western Railroad Has Undertaken  
Education of Apprentices.

The education of apprentices has been undertaken by the Santa Fe and Great Western railroads. At all the shops of the system, F. W. Thomas, formerly engineer of tests, has been placed in charge, with the title of superintendent of apprentices, and regular courses of instruction have been arranged.

In each shop where young men are employed a foreman will be appointed to have charge of the classes. It will be his duty to instruct the boys in the regular work essential to mechanical training. They will also be instructed in arithmetic and the science of mechanics. These school sessions will be held for two hours a day three times a week, wages being paid on the same schedule as for shop work.

Special care will be exercised hereafter in the selection of apprentices, who will have to pass a thorough investigation as to physical and moral acceptability. After a probation period of six months the apprentices who have met all the required tests will be fully enrolled. If it subsequently appears that any of them are better fitted for some other branch of railroad work they will be given an opportunity to be transferred. A similar system has been tried on the New York Central, and the Santa Fe is the first western line to adopt it.

## Dog Agents for Charity.

A most interesting fund established by the Great Western Railroad company of England for the benefit of their employees, the "widows and orphans fund" has become familiar to the traveling public through the instrumentality of the company's collecting dogs. The sum collected by the dogs amounts to between \$200 and \$300 per annum, and provides enough to meet the assistance given by the institution to about 25 widows out of about 1,500 who are dependent on the fund. Some of the dogs earn as much as \$30 or \$40 a year; others not so successful. A great deal depends upon the characteristics of the animal and much upon the way in which it is trained. The most famous of the Great Western Railroad collecting dogs, says the Great Western Railroad Magazine, was undoubtedly Tim of Paddington, which collected at that station for a number of years. He has been dead for years now, but his preserved remains are to be seen in a glass case on the principal departure platform where he continues to appeal to the public on behalf of the widows and orphans. In May, 1900, he was by special command of the late Queen Victoria honored by a presentation to her Majesty at Paddington station.

Mr. 1901, he was similarly honored by a presentation to her Majesty King Edward VII. He has earned for the fund considerably more than \$1,000.

## Spain's Canny Railroads.

In Spain the railroads do not lose a chance to make a little profit, even in the case of non-travelers. When you see somebody off in that country you must pay for the privilege. The railroads all sell billets de couchette, which are good for the platform only. These cost generally five centimes, equivalent to a cent in American money.

Just why this is done is hard to see, because persons entering a train cannot very well avoid the conductor, who is always making trips to inspect the carriages. If a person attempted to get on a train by a side door he would have small chance of getting away with it. If caught he would have to pay a penalty of just twice the fare between the point where he was discovered and the point where tickets last were inspected.

## Illinois State News

Recent Happenings of Interest in the  
Various Cities and Towns.

### OPEN THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

Whistles Blow and Guns Boom in  
Celebration at Milan.

Rock Island.—A continuous blast from steam whistles for a quarter of an hour and the rattle of volleys by company A, Sixth regiment, I. N. G., were the most spectacular features of the celebration of the opening of the Hennepin canal at Milan. Ten thousand people representing many cities in this part of Illinois and eastern Iowa were present.

The village in which the first shovelful of dirt in building the canal was dug in 1893 presented a gay appearance with streamers, flags, and bunting. The canal was alive with small craft, which carried hundreds on free excursions.

The morning was devoted to athletic sports. The afternoon and evening were given over to speech making. County Judge R. W. Olmsted, a resident of Milan, presided in the afternoon. The chief speaker was ex-Mayor A. C. Ficks, of DeWitt.

In the evening Hope Thompson and H. A. Weld, of Rock Island, and T. A. Murphy, of Milan, spoke. Gov. Deussen and Mayor A. J. Hopkins were expected to be present, but were unable to come.

### Devlin's Widow Gets \$450,000.

Bloomington.—A suit of interest in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas has just been settled in La Salle county court. Mary A. J. Devlin, widow of C. J. Devlin, the millionaire coal operator,

### MAGILL FOUND NOT GUILTY.

Trial Shows That Oath of Women  
Was Responsible for Charge.

Decatur.—What gossiping women can do has been demonstrated by the Magill trial. They caused a woman to commit suicide here and an innocent man and woman to be tried for murder as an outcome of the episode. All this was proved by the Magill trial. Acting under instructions from Judge Cochran, the jury returned a verdict acquitting Frederick Magill, and his wife, Faye Graham Magill, of the charge of murdering Mrs. Het Magill, the first wife of Magill. It was proved that the whole case was the outcome of women's gossip.

In his instructions the judge said the state had failed to prove the corpus delicti. The verdict was greeted with cheers, despite the efforts of the court to maintain order.

On May 30 last, Mrs. Het Magill was found dead in her home at Clinton, Ill., and a post mortem examination was held six weeks after her death showed that she had been suffocated by chloroform. On July 5 in Denver, Col., 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, Cal., Magill and his second wife were 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

### DEFENDANT IN NOTED MURDER CASE.



has settled her legal difficulties with her western creditors. She paid the trustees \$50,000 of the \$500,000 life insurance she collected for her husband in return dismissed their suit contesting her contention for a dower interest in the estate. She also disposed of her suits for a dower interest in the estate. By so doing Mrs. Devlin receives \$450,000.

### Husband Weighs 400; Bride 130.

Fairfield.—A husband weighing more than 400 pounds was won by Miss Goldie Simms, of Bone Gap, Edwards county, a trim little woman of 23 years and 130 pounds. She has just announced to her friends that she and Raymond Brickett, a restaurant keeper, of Bone Gap, eloped and were married in Louisville, Ky., October 7.

### Three Anniversaries in One Family.

Windsor.—Three wedding anniversaries were celebrated at the home of Selma Baskie. There were the gold wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Green, the twentieth anniversary of the wedding of their daughters, Etta and Alice, to Henry Stephens and Seldon Casky, respectively. One hundred persons were guests.

### Denville Woman Attacked by Negro.

Denville.—Mrs. John W. Peratt, one of the best known women of the state, and wife of a prominent merchant, was the victim of a fiendish attack at midnight. Three negroes were under arrest, suspected of the crime.

### Indicted for Killing Wife.

Carroll.—Doc Vauht, who was held by the coroner's jury for killing his wife in East Carroll August 1, was charged to the court on the charge of murder, the grand jury having indicted him.

had driven Mrs. Magill to suicide and were therefore guilty of murder. It was shown that the woman committed suicide and the marriage of her husband to Faye Graham was in accordance with her dying request.

### Girl Sues Her Father.

Peoria.—Josephine Nau, who was run over by a Rock Island train February 15, 1904, filed a suit against her father, William Nau, for the proceeds of the compromise with the railway company, the amount being \$5,000. Miss Nau was so badly injured that her leg had to be amputated and she was ill for some time. Her case was settled for \$5,000 and although she was over 18 years of age the company gave the check in settlement to her father.

### Child Dies of Burns.

Peoria.—Ruth, aged three, daughter of Frank Minner, died as a result of burns received while playing about a bonfire.

### Gives \$50,000 for Hospital.

Bloomington.—Mr. H. C. Brookfield presented a building and land valued at \$50,000 to the city of Bloomington for a hospital.

### Collision on McKinley Line.

Edwardsville.—Express train 1951 on the McKinley electric line and a west-bound freight on the Wabash met at right angles on the line at crossing at Mount Olive. The freight jumped in time and no one was hurt.

### A. J. Duggan Reappointed Master.

Carlinville.—An order was made by Judge Creighton appointing Andrew J. Duggan master in chancery of Macoupin county for the ensuing two years. Mr. Duggan has been the master for the past two years.



# The CASTLE OF LIES

BY ARTHUR HENRY VORSEY

CONTINUATION OF "THE CASTLE OF LIES"

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Continued.

Madame de Varner seated herself in the shadow, so that she would not at once confront Helena as she entered. Her jeweled fingers touched her hair lightly; her pose suggested the languid indifference of a woman of the world who avails the entrance of a caller. Mervy and Landerne and womanly pity were denied this beautiful animal at her birth. Of these divine qualities had been fiercely crushed by hostile men.

I paced to and fro in an agony of rage and pity; and Sir Mortimer 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 this chamber of horror. She was coming, radiant with hope, and I, who had been so close to her, was to see her die.

But her decision I could not doubt. I had a proof of this in the lady who had sent me into the room to fight for her. When first I had seen her on the terrace of the hotel at Locarno—she seemed ages ago, instead of days—I remembered her clear gaze had thrilled me. The calm, untroubled 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 assurance would she regard me! Had I not been drawn in the subtle web of this Cleve's net, the dilemma at least would not exist for her. But it did exist. Sir Mortimer's dilemma 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. As I closed the door roughly on him, Helena saw me. Madame de Varner, 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, and not of hope. Her quiet assurance came 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 returned to the chateau alone. Even a man might have hesitated.

But when I stood before her, I was touched to see how she leaned on me, who had twice failed her.

"My brother," she whispered.

Once before she had wrung from me the bitter truth. Now, at this certain courage came from her presence. Her own scorn of weakness and subterfuge supported me. I answered her simply, as I knew she would have answered—the direct, stern truth: "Your brother is dead, Miss Brett."

There followed a silence so intense that I could hear quite 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 past 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 sound seemed unreal, theatrical. Again the irrelevant thought intruded, how, when a boy, I used to wonder if all the things that had happened in my life—all my misadventures—were not one long dream; a dream from which I should awake presently, to find myself living a life utterly different.

"It seems, sir," she faltered, "that your brother is always to bring bad tidings. It was only the other day you told me that the man who loved me had died. Now it is to tell me that the brother I loved so much is dead."

She smiled pitifully, a curiously twisted smile that expressed her suffering more than any tears. No reproaches could have troubled me as did that pathetic smile. I turned abruptly to Madame de Varner, whom she had not yet seen. My rage and pity overcame my reason. I might have appeared to be a harmless idiot sitting in a grotesque manner at the table of doom with a little effort.

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

tenderness for others in their grief. You have told me that your life has been one of suffering; that you 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, monsieur." She spoke with assumed indifference, fagging the cross that hung from her neck.

"Mr. Haddon," said Helena proudly, "you will make no appeal to Madame de Varner 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?"

The two women faced each other. "Death is sometimes not the worst calamity that may befall one," said Helena. At these ominous words Madame de Varner 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 repeated the words slowly, as if seeking their hidden meaning. "Ah, this infamous woman, who dragged down my brother to disgrace when he lived, will not spare even his memory. She threatens to make his name even more public than it is."

"Your champion has it in his power

"Ah, you are afraid!" she cried, standing at the door of the oratory with a cruel smile. "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 here are whole pages. You listen now; you will tremble before I have finished. At present there is no one who has seen these proofs except myself. But dare to doubt, dare 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 these papers. Do you hate me so much, and scorn me so bitterly, that you prefer to see your brother's name held up as a byword for Russian contempt? You disdain to think it possible that my charge be true. Then what have you to fear? There is no one who can more surely identify your brother's writing than yourself. Which will you choose? It is for you to say. Will you consent to see these papers now, or am I to sell them to the embassy of Russia or Austria?"

The two women measured each other in a long silence. I watched the duel from the open window where I stood. Madame de Varner's threat was a terrible one. It was the threat of a desperate and unscrupulous adventurer striving frantically to move the lofty trust of a sister in a brother's rectitude and honor. I had faith in the courage and nobility of her decision. I believed that she would face shame and unhappiness with calm resolution. But I could not wonder that Madame de Varner's menace made her hesitate.

The slow 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

compromise with this betrayer of her brother's name. But there was the mother to be thought of.

She had decided. She raised her hands slowly in a gesture that pathetically showed her submission. Madame de Varner had conquered—so far.

"Do not think I doubt because I consent," she turned to where I stood. "But if this woman is sincere, and believes that these proofs exist, others will believe it too. There is no fear so clear that I should not detect it. My brother's handwriting was peculiar. His honor must not be questioned because of a clever trick. Come, I will see those papers."

Madame de Varner glided across the bare room and struck the heavy door of the little chamber, she had already pointed out to me as containing the safe. To my surprise the door had not been locked. It opened ponderously, and I saw the gleam of the safe behind the doorway and beckoned to Helena.

"Come, madam, or are you afraid to trust yourself in the room alone with me?"

"Mr. Haddon already seen these papers that he is not to come?"

"Mr. Haddon has seen copies of the original papers in the safe," returned Madame de Varner in triumph. "His brother's handwriting is known to be guilty of taking bribes."

"You are right not to believe that, Mr. Haddon," she said scornfully, and signed her reluctant consent to convince the most skeptical, even you," insisted her tormentor with savage emphasis.

"What you say is impossible. Where is my brother? Mr. Haddon's decision I pointed silently to the oratory. Helena turned to go thither, but Madame de Varner barred her entrance.

"I said—this woman says—but it is false. Do not believe her," I cried desperately at length.

"Has not the courage to tell the truth," cried Madame de Varner, walking slowly toward Helena, who shook her head. "Your brother is known to be guilty of taking bribes."

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sample of Mr. Haddon's attempts to destroy them?"

"They were of honor!" cried Helena with bitterness. "Would you believe that if you think my brother guilty of dishonesty?"

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

"Then I give it to you."

She walked to the room with a firm step, passing me where I stood. "The brave woman," I thought. "The one on your guard. Refuse 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 watchful.

"Because," 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 Varner at the threshold.

"An avowal," Mr. Haddon's words came ringing in my ears, and the key turned in the door.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

"Coward!"

I heard a clock in the village strike eleven. The door of the room that I had just entered was open. The mountains in the far distance were purple and red in the evening light. The long street was empty, and the night was mysterious with its promise of despair.

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

I struck sharply the door of that room in which Madame de Varner had been waiting. 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 the cold rays might fall on the lifeless body of Forbes; for if all were well, why should there be this ominous quiet?

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 far as 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 when the two women came out I shrank from their coming. I was dressed. I had decided to be brave, to ignore the evidence of her own sight. But I had been shaken in my own belief as to Sir Mortimer's innocence. I could not doubt that between the greater than mine, but the evidence seemed so overwhelmingly against Sir Mortimer, if Sir Mortimer's letters 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 believed her brother innocent or guilty.

I could not doubt that she would refuse to purchase the silence of Madame de Varner at the cost of further dishonor, even though I were to share her grief. But it was she who demanded that! Was I strong enough to resist her tears? I must be. My reason told me of the folly of Madame de Varner's plan. But if I yielded, 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 believed her brother innocent or guilty.

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## PLANNING A FARMSTEAD.

Some Suggestions for the Location of the Farm Buildings.

The accompanying plan may prove suggestive in its suggestions to one who desires to locate the farm buildings most advantageously. In the buildings are placed in a row 300 feet back of the front line of the house. This will take them far enough back to prevent smells or unpleasant sounds reaching the house and yet make them near enough for convenient reach. Placing them in the 60 feet distance from the other nearest the grove would put the main cattle barn with a small concrete feedlot back of it, and a grass paddock that will never be trodden into mud at the rear of that. Then

"Coward!"

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## 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 barnyard in large heaps and have it rot twice a year, spring and fall, 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 off as fast as made, it wastes less than in any other way. If piled in large heaps under shade, it wastes, according to recent experiments, 10 per cent. If piled up in the open air, it wastes 31.7 per cent. From spring to fall we are obliged to let it rot, and so we accumulate in the barnyard. But to prevent as much waste as possible, we sprinkle over it twice or three times a week ground phosphate rock. We want the phosphate in the soil, and we want to prevent evaporation, while there is nothing that makes the fermentation more available than the fermentation of organic matter. So we accomplish what we want in the soil. But from the time the cattle are stabled in the fall till the ground 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 soil is in the best condition. (2) We have clean barnyards. (3) We secure the least loss from fermentation and evaporation.

For the summer accumulation, we had the largest value in hauling it out on to alfalfa or clover seed 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 generous provision for the keeping up of fertility in his land. He will not be afraid to buy commercial fertilizers like ground phosphate rock, or plow under in the fall a good stand of clover or alfalfa. Every dollar he spends in this way will bring him ten in return.

## DRAGGING WITH BRUSH.

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

Get some tough brush—plum, bull brush or some kind of thorn brush 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, keeping the drag on the ground, on the plow 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.

## Justings.

Plenty of cold roughness for winter feeding is timely now.

Will be high again this winter. Have your alfalfa hay to take the place of wheat bran?

When a person can raise three or four crops of brush—alfalfa—16 the acre, getting better than that in each crop, what pays better for a dairy farmer to raise?

The first frost of the season always puts a keener edge on a cow's appetite. The faster they eat in the stall or yard more freely than she did even with good grass in her pasture. Almost before we have time to realize it we will be dry feeding entirely.

Milking fifteen cows may mean a whole lot, or it may mean only as much as some get from ten cows. Quality instead of quantity should be looked after more than it is. The good milkster eats no more than the ordinary poor milkster, 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 advance the price of butter and butter fat. He says that large dairy districts look to the cities that once sold in the form of butter fat or butter now sell the whole milk. The greater demand for 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. The demand for good butter never was quite so brisk as it is now.

## Do It Right.

In truck culture there is either neglect to plow or it is badly performed to a large degree. If proper work is done at the time of plowing there is for the next four or five years but the labor or time will be required, save.



"Your Brother is Dead, Miss Brett."



# THE REVIEW

Published as Second-Class Matter

G. L. KAMPT, Editor and Publisher.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1901.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

**METHODIST CHURCH**  
First Tuesday evening of each month.  
Meeting Women's Foreign Missionary society.  
Last Tuesday evening of each month.  
Epworth League business, literary and social meeting.

Sunday morning, 10:30 a. m.  
Sunday school, 11:45  
Junior League, 2 p. m.  
Epworth League, 4:45  
Sunday evening, 7:30  
Wednesday Mid-week Prayer Meeting, 8:30  
Order Book and Social Hour, 9:00  
Telephone 251. Everbody is welcome.  
O. F. MATTHEWS, Pastor.

**BALE UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH**  
Sunday Services:  
Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.  
Prayer Service, 10:30 a. m.  
Bible Study, 4:45 p. m.  
Prayer service, 7:30 p. m.

Week Night Services:  
Monday-June League, 7:15  
Tuesday-English Prayer Meeting, 7:30  
Wednesday-German, 7:30

Prayer-Teachers, meeting 7:30  
Choir meeting, 8:00  
Monthly meetings:  
Mission Hand-out Sunday, 1:30 p. m.  
Y. P. M. 8-1st Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.  
Quitch, Missionary Meeting, 1st Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

W. M. S. 1st Thursday, 1:30 p. m.  
Sungers are cordially welcomed at all the services of the church.  
Phone No. 261. A. HARKLE, Pastor.

**EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S CHURCH**  
Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.  
Sunday morning service, 10:30  
Evening service will begin a month later.  
Phone 211. REV. G. H. SWANER, Pastor.

**St. ANNA'S CATHOLIC CHURCH**  
Sunday, Mass, 8 a. m.  
Vespers and Benediction, 7:30 p. m.  
Observation of Holy Days and Morning Mass, hour subject to change.  
St. Ann's Service Circle, Tuesday, 1:30 p. m.  
Phone 301. REV. FATHER K. J. FOX

**BAPTIST CHURCH**  
Saturday evening, prayer and praise service, 7:30 p. m.  
Sunday, 10:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.  
Sunday school and L. F. C. at 11:45 a. m.  
Young People's Meeting at 6:45 p. m.  
Bible society, Tuesday, 2 p. m.  
You are all cordially invited to worship with us.  
JAMES H. GRACIER

**ZION CHURCH**  
Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.  
Morning service, 10:30  
Evening service, 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.  
Y. P. A. business meeting 1st Tuesday of each month, 7:30 p. m.  
A cordial welcome for all.  
J. WILSON, Pastor.

## Trials of the Editor's Wife.

The editor of the "Climax" Afton, I. T., asked 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 bodies say she wants to run things. If she pleases plainly, the gossipers are ashamed of her, and they complain of her extravagance if she has a new gown. We fully sympathize with that dear mother 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. It is to be a handy receptacle for the ranting that would otherwise deluge the editor. For how handy for the chronic crier, 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 no easy feat to ridicule her husband, his ideas, his politics, his mode of life—to his wife. The editor lies so 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 bride's bust 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 wait about it to the editor's wife, though the poor thing can't take the hundreds of papers sent her and place each one in its owner's hand. If some contributed article does not appear as a man thinks he wrote it, he tells his 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 thereby endangering her life making one dollar do for five that she can't see the type and read the proof, likewise 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 here. About the only thing some people fail to do is hand their arrears 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.—Robinson.

## Will England Drop Japan?

Perhaps the most immediate effect of the Anglo-Japanese agreement recently signed at St. Petersburg will be to cause the British Imperial government to heed the demands of 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 onerous 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 of risk the disaffection of powerful colonies. If it is now possible to placate 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 professed compact with Japan. The first evidence of the strength of the new agreement with Russia, therefore, will probably be shown by a stiffening in the British policy toward Japanese exclusion in Canada, Australia and Africa.

Great Britain has never in her long history gone out of her way to be weaker power, whether ally 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 England's position in India is supported by the dispatches 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 assist 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 lull in the warlike and the fact that the Japanese are about to transfer their 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-Japanese 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 their parents and teachers. Advice is told to look at the hard 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 boys, and so just as well or 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 ideas to follow in so far as his particular environment allows him to. Self reliance will always stand to the boy's sense of honor 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 possessors unless he can apply them wisely. As a rule a boy who is trusted will strive to be worthy of trust. Anything 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 more startling time of it if he will study our weather for awhile. You can often find out something about bureaus, but even bureaus cannot 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 250 of them settled down where there is an overplus of their kind instead of seeking the land of faulau.

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

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

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

## REDUCTION OF RATES

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

## HIGH STANDARD IS ATTAINED

**Governor Deems Largely Responsible for the Findings of the Commission, Having Set with It During Hearings.**

Springfield, Oct. 15.—A notable tribute was paid the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission when the railroad rate reduction of 1000 with one of the legal complications which have accompanied the attempt at rate reduction by the railroad commissions of other states.

Under the administration of Governor Deen the Illinois commission has reached a standard that has attracted attention throughout the United States. W. H. Boyd, 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. McKnight, of Chicago, and James A. Williamson, of Belleville, both recognized as men of exceptional ability.

Commencing in March, 1902, and continuing until June, this board issued an exhaustive investigation into the rates of freight charged in this state, and by order of the commission effective Jan. 1, 1903, reduced the rates on classes Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive for northern Illinois by 20 per cent, and by order of the commission of date July 1, 1903, reduced the rates on classes 6 to 10 inclusive for railroad classes and commodities on a graded scale of from 5 to 15 per cent.

Governor Deen set with the commission during the latter 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 160 pages.

## Other Changes Required.

On July 1, 1903, under the orders mentioned, the commission issued its revised schedules of reasonable maximum rates, and since that time has issued five supplements, making changes deemed advisable after investigation. The ever-changing conditions of commerce require frequent changes in classification, and there are now pending a large number of requests for change and also classification of new articles, which will necessitate the issue of another supplement, or a new edition of the classification within 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 charges asked for.

On account of the large increase of mileage of both steam and interurban electric railroads a large number of crossings have been filed with the commission. From unofficial 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 at all times dangerous, recommended that the statute be changed so that hereafter no grade crossing should be made by decision 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, they under the statute being entitled to a crossing, and the separation of grades being a distinct advantage to the older road in relieving them of the element of danger. The commission was of the opinion that the separation of grades should be made 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 of Interlocking Devices.

In the case of grade crossings the commission has insisted upon their 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 farmers 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 product to much better advantage. For this purpose farmers' elevator companies were formed, which proceeded to build elevators at stations 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 connection in the distribution of cars by the rail with the railroads for their elevator, and to the distribution of cars by the railroad companies. A number of such cases were brought before the commission to compel connections and to cause discrimination against the farmers in our distribution, notably the cases at Mason City, Shirley, Belleville, and other places. In every instance brought before the commission it was

insisted on getting track connection and on relieving the car situation.

## Establish Uniform Inspection.

One of the important measures brought about by the commission was the 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 instead of a license from the circuit court, and also that all inspection departments in the state should be under the jurisdiction of one chief inspector.

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

## Require Safety Appliances.

Under the present state administration, has come the legislation and enforcement of the safety appliance act.

At the request of and for the benefit of the railway employees of the state and the traveling public a law was enacted and approved May 12, 1900, providing for the attachment of safety appliance and power brakes to the railroad equipment, and providing for the enforcement of safety appliances to enforce its provisions, under the supervision and direction of the railroad and warehouse commission. This department has been very efficiently administered under the present chief inspector. During the last year he visited 129 cities and inspected 500 engines and 20,611 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 not only collects 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 Issue.

It has been suggested, however, by 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 issue of stock or bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness can be legally issued without their approval.

That such protection ought to be extended to investors in this state is demonstrated by the returns made by the railroads to the commission, in which the railway capital varies from \$21,000 to over \$400,000 per mile of road. The commission introduced a bill in the last legislature to place this matter in the commission's hands, so that only on a proper showing could any additional indebtedness be placed upon any railway property in this state. This recommendation failed, of course, for lack of sufficient support.

## 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 the following proceedings before it had been as follows:

Protection of crossings, four cases.

Complaints, 40 cases.

Petitions for permission to cross, fifty-three cases.

Complaints, 40 cases.

In a total of 162 cases have been passed upon by the commission. This number but faintly represents the work of the commission, as in the case of new crossings the commission has first to visit the place of the proposed crossing and become conversant with all the conditions which surround it by personal inspection and then after 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, 1873, under the provisions of "An Act to establish a board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, and to prescribe their powers and duties." The board was directed to ascertain for the information of the people forty-one specific and different items regarding 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 found from the first report of this board that there was a total of 3,729 miles of main track and a total of all kinds of tracks 5,600 miles. This had increased in the thirty-five years to July 1, 1900, to a mileage of main track, steam railroads, of 11,893 and of all classes of tracks to 20,545 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 thirty-five years, and that is the interurban electric railroad. This means of transportation was unknown at the date of the creation of this commission, but ever since its organization in this state, there were 153 miles of main track of roads of this character, and of tracks of all classes a total of 1,187 miles.

In 1871 only nineteen companies reported to this commission. In 1900, 137 steam railroads and forty-three electric railroads made reports. It is easily seen that on account of mileage alone and the compilation of statistics the business of the commission has largely increased.

Now is the time for

## Picking and Canning



We sell  
**Tomatoes, Peppers, Sweet Apples, Grapes and small white Onions.**  
Leave orders for  
**Fancy Peaches and Pears**  
Special sale of  
**Hams and Bacon**  
**ONLY THE BEST OF GOODS IN STOCK**  
**Alverson & Groff** PHONE 483  
BARRINGTON, ILL.

## "Put A Little SUNSHINE in Your Home"



**SUNSHINE Finishes**  
transmire dining, cracked and marred furniture, floors and woodwork, etc. 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, Saterma Emulsion, Varnish Stain, Japalac, Screen Door Paint and

*The Trade Advertiser*

## Best Prepared Paint

## LAMEY & CO.

DEALERS IN BUILDING MATERIAL

Barrington, Illinois

## That Fall Suit

You'll soon want it and it probably needs cleaning and repairing. Bring it in NOW. Or if you think you need a new one, come in and see my new line of Fall samples, and leave your order. I shall be rushed with work soon, so the earlier you come the better.

**Math Pecak**  
Merchant Tailor  
**Barrington, Illinois**

Sale bills printed promptly and at reasonable prices at the Review office. Notice in paper FREE.



## Barrington Local Happenings Told In Short Paragraphs

### The Best It Can.

The fates may often see 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 fearful 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 LAMERY 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 Caspar,  
Wyoming.

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

Next Thursday evening is Halloween.  
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 Fanning  
farm to take part in a "hushing bee."

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

The Portia club met last evening at  
Miss Olive Hisele's. Next week they  
will give a Halloween party at Miss  
Lydia Solt's.

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

The C. F. Hall company of Dundee  
sold \$1,432.45 worth of goods last Sat-  
urday and still some people say it won't  
pay to advertise!

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

G. E. Froelich, representing a cor-  
respondence school was here Wednes-  
day and has interested several in the  
courses of study offered.

Spencer Otis on Sunday entertained  
a party of twelve lady and gentlemen  
friends from Chicago at his newly pur-  
chased estate southwest of town.

Genuine White Rice top can \$1.00  
per bushel. Orders booked for deliv-  
ery after Nov. 1st, 1907.

ARTHUR C. HEISE, 34-3  
A real estate deal in Barrington  
township published last Saturday is as  
follows: County clerk's records, s. 132  
ft. lot 18, n. w. 1, 42, 9, Oct. 5—Henry  
J. Roloff to John N. Gregori \$1,000.

The high school boys and girls enjoy-  
ed a moonlight hay-ride party to Mon-  
ey's woods Monday and had a marsh-  
mallow 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 par-  
ents, 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 \$3 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. Rob-  
ert Purcell accompanied by their  
children and lady guests, Messdames  
H. Powers, A. Sutherland, W. H.  
Sydney and M. T. Laney, Misses H.  
Hiley and V. Allen and G. O. Howard  
of Oak Park, attended a raffleville  
show and social hop at the Colliseum,  
Chicago, where the convention of the  
Ladies' Auxiliary of the Railway  
Engineers Brotherhood has been in  
session this week.

Friends of  
Abel  
Cousins  
You are commanded  
to be present at the  
Council, Monday  
evening, Oct. 28, together  
with the 57th  
Degree. By order of the Grand Orient,  
J. E. MOORE, G. O.  
C. H. MOORE, G. P. L.

### Sunday Laws of Australia.

Melbourne, Australia, has some laws  
which are wonderful. One of them pre-  
vents the opening of any cafe on Sun-  
day before 11 o'clock in the morning,  
and the unvarying American who may  
not know this finds himself suddenly  
high and dry without a thing to eat  
till 11. So he soon learns if he's in  
lodgings, to sleep till 11 and then for-  
get forth.

Another nice thing that contributes  
to the hilarity of the Sundays here  
and the paucity of nations generally  
is that there are no street cars running  
till after 2 o'clock on Sundays. All  
the steam roads bring thousands of  
people into the city, but they have to  
walk once they are inside the city  
limits.

And if you buy taker's shoes and  
piles to be taken away from the peo-  
ple you may only buy them between  
1 and 2 Sunday afternoons. And you  
may not invite friends to dinner with  
you in Sydney, which is in New South  
Wales and under different jurisdiction.  
If you are living in a hotel, because  
in some mysterious way, which is not  
at all clear, you are breaking the Sun-  
day law—New York World.

### Irish Legal Wits.

The wits of the celebrated wit-  
Harry Deane Grady, Lyngait and Kai-  
ler-of the Irish far early in the last  
century are now in large measure for-  
gotten. Some few are, however, on  
record. Harry Deane Grady, a leader  
of the Munster bar, voted in the Irish  
house of commons to support the union  
against the wishes of his constituents,  
one of whom remonstrated indignantly  
with him on his intended course of ac-  
tion. "What, do you mean to sell your  
country?" "Yes," was the cool reply,  
"and very happy I am to have a coun-  
try to sell."

Ned Lyngait, a celebrated wit and  
poetaster of the period in very embar-  
rassed circumstances, applied to Mr.  
La Touche, the well known banker,  
for a place in his establishment. "What  
situation, my dear Lyngait, could pos-  
sibly suit you?" said his friend, who  
felt himself in a difficulty. "Not only  
one, but two," was the reply. "Why,  
what are they?" "If you will, only  
my dear La Touche, make me cashier  
for one day I'll become runner the  
next."—London Law Notes.

### What a Woman Did.

There is much to be said against the  
New York cabby, but there are fre-  
quent occasions when one is really de-  
serving of sympathy. The other day a  
cobby drove a well dressed and re-  
fined looking woman to a Broadway  
restaurant, where she ordered an ex-  
pensive lunch and then told the waiter  
that she had lost her purse, but that  
her cab was waiting and if he would  
send a boy with her she would go  
home for the money. The boy entered  
the cab with her, and she directed the  
cabby to drive to a Sixth avenue de-  
partment store. When they arrived  
she left the boy in the cab, entered the  
store to make an imaginary purchase  
and went out at the opposite entrance.  
In the hope of getting information  
about his departed fare, cabby drove  
back to the restaurant, accompanied  
by the brass buttoned boy, whom he  
blackguarded all the way for letting  
the woman escape. The restaurant  
people discharged the lad for the same  
reason, and the driver cried quite—  
New York Times.

### Gladstone Nicknames.

A collection of nicknames that  
were from time to time conferred up-  
on Mr. Gladstone would be a fine dic-  
tionary of epithets alike of love and  
derision. Besides such personals as the  
Grand Old Man, "the 12, 0, 0, M." and  
the People's William we recall the  
Franchise Bill, the Pope of England,  
St. William the Woodcutter, the Mahat-  
ma of Middleham, the Old Parlia-  
mentary Hand, the People's Will, Mr.  
Merrybelle, the Ancient Senator, Your  
Hon. the Man, the Prime Minister,  
W. G., the Only William and the Old  
Gentleman. At one time his name was  
"Now, you don't know the meaning of  
clever," she said. "Sheridan might be  
clever—scamps often are—but Johnson  
had a spark of 'cleverity' in him."  
That remains a real give the essence  
of Johnson and the key to the great  
qualities of his work, for in his case  
even more than in most the prose was  
the man. Whoever wants "cleverity"  
had best read Johnson alone. The  
signal merit of Johnson's writings is  
that he always means what he says  
and always says what he means. He  
may often have talked for victory, but  
except perhaps in the political pam-  
phlets he always wrote for truth—  
London Times.

### Cleaverly.

There is a story that Charlotte  
Bronte when a girl of sixteen broke  
out angrily at some one who said she  
was always talking about clever people,  
such as Johnson and Sheridan.  
"Now, you don't know the meaning of  
clever," she said. "Sheridan might be  
clever—scamps often are—but Johnson  
had a spark of 'cleverity' in him."  
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that he always means what he says  
and always says what he means. He  
may often have talked for victory, but  
except perhaps in the political pam-  
phlets he always wrote for truth—  
London Times.

### Fool's Gold.

Pyrite, or sulphide of iron, occurs  
quite freely in the iron measures and  
granite gash veins in upper Michigan.  
It has a brassy color and is known as  
"fool's gold" by reason of its similar-  
ity to the real metal in the opinion of  
the inexperienced. The miners call it  
"muddle." Few people appreciate  
the great value of this mineral. Its  
principal use is in making sulphuric  
acid, and in that form it is consumed  
in very large quantities, much of it en-  
tering into the refining of kerosene oil  
as well as being used extensively in  
the manufacture of artificial fertilizers.  
—Mining World.

### Great Bohem.

Mrs. Simpson in her "Many Mem-  
ories of Many People" says of Arch-  
bishop Whately: He was utterly re-  
gardless of appearance. If he came to  
us without a servant and perceived a  
hole in his black stocking he would  
put a piece of sticking plaster on the  
corresponding part of his leg to con-  
ceal the defect.

Mr. Jawback—The biggest idiot I  
always seem to marry the prettiest wo-  
men. Mrs. Jawback—New year's try-  
ing to fatter me—Cleveland Leader.

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