

# BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 23. NO. 42.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1908

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## DEATH CLAIMS THREE

Benjamin Leonard, of Elgin.

Wm. De Vol and John Fan-

ning, of Chicago.

BENJAMIN LEONARD

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson were saddened this week to hear of the accidental death in Chicago last Saturday of their grandson, Benjamin Leonard of Elgin, aged nineteen years. The young man was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Leonard, 1000 North Avenue, Elgin. Mrs. Leonard was formerly Miss Clara Robertson. Mr. Leonard is a brother of William Leonard of Cuba township and they were both raised here. Their son had been living at the home of cousins, James and Miss Edith Dymond, at 434 North Normal Parkway, who have also a summer home at Lake Zurich. He was attending the Chicago Veterinary college from which he expected to graduate next March.

On Saturday he was alone at the Dymond home with James Dymond, who was busy in the afternoon working in the yard. Going into the house, he called out and receiving no answer became alarmed, remembering his cousin's frequent fainting attacks. Searching for him he found the bath room door locked and a sound of heavy breathing from within, but hearing no response to his knock and smelling gas, broke in the door with an ax. Benjamin Leonard lay on the floor overcome by gas. It is thought that in falling in a fainting spell, brushed some towels across a lighted gas jet, extinguishing the flame.

Mr. Dymond quickly lifted the unconscious young man into a hall near an open window and tried to revive him, finally leaving him to summon a physician. When he returned with the doctor, Benjamin had disappeared and a second search found him lying dead on a pavement in the yard. He had apparently somewhat recovered his senses, and leaping out of the window for air, lost his balance and fell, sustaining a concussion of the brain.

The sudden death of this young man whose prospects were so promising is an accident too deplorable for expression.

The funeral was held Tuesday at one o'clock at the Elgin home in Elgin with the Universalist minister in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson were present. Mr. Albert Robertson was at his state's home on Monday but was unable to remain for the services.

WILLIAM DE VOL

William De Vol, aged 74 years, husband of Mrs. Catherine De Vol, of Cook street, died in Chicago, Friday, January third, after a short illness. He was brought to Barrington Center Sunday for burial. For some time past he had made his home in Chicago and was in the employ of John Bryant, in a music house. Mr. De Vol was a soldier in the Civil war and removal to Chicago, he was identified with the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R.

Four members of the Post accompanied the remains to the Center, of whom, Conrad Randolph made an appropriate remark concerning his old comrade, Rev. Mr. F. M. Mattison, pastor of the Barrington M. E. church, delivered a short discourse at the church. A number of friends went from here to the Center, where the services were held at three o'clock.

William G. De Vol was born in the state of New York in the year 1833. When but a child he came with his parents to Barrington Center. Here he grew to manhood and remained until his removal to Barrington a number of years ago. In 1861, when he became a member of the Methodist church, holding an official relation to the same. The death of Mr. De Vol marks the passing of another old soldier, and has caused sorrow to family and friends.

Besides his widow, he is survived by two daughters, Mrs. H. A. Haraden and Mrs. Ellen Sherwood and two sons, Olney and Elmer De Vol.

JOHN FANNING

John Fanning, a pioneer railroad builder of the Northwest and father of the Misses and Thomas Fanning, who own the former village from three miles north of town, died Sunday morning at his residence, 23 Walton Place, Chicago, aged 81 years. Mr. Fanning was only a short time with pneumonia. He was not as well known here as his family as he had only visited the farm a few times.

His name had been connected with

the growth of the Rock Island system and he built that line into Des Moines, Iowa, a city where he spent most of his life. It was the first road to enter the Iowa capital. He built portions of the Northern Pacific and Union lines.

Mr. Fanning was born in Burris O'Lea, County Tipperary, Ireland, and came to this country sixty-four years ago. His widow, six daughters and one son survive him.

Funeral services were held in St. Ambrose's Catholic church, Des Moines, and the burial was in St. Ambrose cemetery. The entire family left for Des Moines Monday night.

Ordinance No. 23 (New Series.) AN ORDINANCE for the regulation of the business of Billiard Halls, Bowling Alleys, etc.

BE IT ORDAINED, by the President of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Barrington, that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Chapter 8 of the revised ordinances of the Village of Barrington be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons within the corporate limits of said Village to exercise the business, trade or avocation of keeper of a billiard table, pool table, pigeonhole table, bagatelle table, Jenny Lind table, nine or ten pin alley, ball alley, shuffle-board or shooting gallery, either for gain or in any place of public resort, whether for gain or not, with or without first having obtained a license for the same, from the board of trustees provided under a penalty for so doing of not less than \$10.00 dollars and not more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars for each offence.

SECTION 2. Any person desiring a license for any of the purposes specified in Section 1 of this Chapter, shall file with the Village Clerk an application therefore in writing, setting forth the location of the building or rooms to be occupied, the number of tables desired to be kept and the length of time for which such license is desired, and when such application is filed, the President and Board of Trustees may in their discretion, if satisfied with the applicant as a suitable person, and the place specified in such application is a suitable and proper place for such purpose, grant a license for the purpose specified in Section 1 of this Chapter upon payment to the Clerk for the use of said Village of the fee for the same and the approval of his board.

SECTION 3. The fee for an annual license for each billiard table, pool table, pigeonhole table, bagatelle table, Jenny Lind table, nine or ten pin alley, or ten pin alley, ball alley, shuffle board or shooting gallery shall be Ten Dollars (\$10.00).

SECTION 4. No person or persons desirous under the provisions of this Chapter shall allow any gaming or playing for money or profit, or anything representing money or profit, or upon the premises where the business under such license is carried on, shall permit any minor under the age of Eighteen (18) years to play therein, except upon the consent of the parent of such minor in writing; nor shall he conduct or allow such business to be conducted to the disturbance or annoyance of the peace of the neighborhood in which such business is conducted on, nor shall he allow any playing thereon on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, between the hours of Ten o'clock A. M. and Five o'clock P. M., under a penalty of not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars or more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars for each offence.

SECTION 5. Any shift or device to evade the provisions of this Chapter shall be deemed a violation thereof.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and publication, as provided by statute. Approved this 8th day of January, A. D. 1908.

Passed, January 6th 1908.

G. W. SPENCER,

President.

Attest: LEWIS H. BENNETT,

Village Clerk.

Revival Services at Zion Church.

Revival services will begin next Sunday evening. Services every evening 7:30 o'clock, except Saturday. During the week, services will be conducted in German. Next Sunday evening the Rev. John Widner will preach from Luke 14:14, "Modest Excuses." We invite every one to these services."

Let us figure on your job printing.

## MEETING OF CITY DADS

Village Board Passes Ordinance

Regulating Pool Tables, Bowl-

ing Alleys, etc.

Board met in regular session Monday evening with all members in attendance.

Meeting was called to order by President Spunner and minutes of meetings of December 2nd and 16th were read and approved upon motion of Trustee Peters seconded by Trustee Domes.

The following bills were read, approved and ordered paid:

John Doules, salary \$40.00

M. J. Topping " 40.00

Fire Department attendance 64.00

Wm. H. Holly, services as aty. 25.00

A. Weichelt, medical services 5.50

Barrington Review, printing 1.95

Lamey & Co., material 16

Grebe H. & H. Mfg. Co., taps 82.25

Clerk of Cook Co. court costs 7.50

L. H. Bennett, salary for one quarter, etc. 27.79

John Brinker, labor 2.00

W. Gleske " 4.00

W. Teigenhauer " 21.00

Sam Homuth " 3.00

Number publishing county school journals 16.80

Ed. Wissman, gravel 7.00

Memorandum gas bill from November 2nd to December 5th, 1907, for 5,200 feet of gas, was ordered filed.

Ordinance No. 23 (new series) concerning pool and billiard tables, bowling alleys, etc., was read and discussed by section, approved and passed.

The ordinance provides for a license fee of ten dollars on each table and for a license to keep a bagatelle table, Jenny Lind table, bowling alley with not less than three alleys, nine or ten pin alley, ball alley, shuffle board or shooting gallery shall be Ten Dollars (\$10.00).

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SECTION 4. No person or persons

## Educational Items.

Lake county has eight men and eight-six women country school teachers.

It takes a child a long time to learn to read, if he reads only the daily lessons, but if he takes home with him an easy, interesting book he reads as much in a single evening as he does at school in two weeks and he improves even more.

In some of the rural districts of France every boy and girl takes to school a handful of vegetables and puts them in a large pan of water. These are then washed by one of the pupils, who take turns at performing this duty. Later the vegetables are cooked in a kettle with water and a piece of pork and are cooked while the lessons are being on. At 11:30 each scholar has a large meal.

The county superintendent of schools in the greater number of counties in Illinois has changed within a few years from a merely passive official to that of a superintendent and supervisor of schools and of the pupils.

This year those present were about one hundred and fifty. The Royal Neighbors had decorated the hall in the colors of purple and white and a similar floor cloth of those colors and the Royal's green, red and white was placed beneath the altar in the center of the hall.

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The following statistics show this:

Number of counties using state courses of study in country schools 2

Number using their own courses 2

Number using a classifying register 2

Number having county uniformity of text books in country schools 2

Number doing active Pupils Reading Circle work 2

Number doing active Teachers Reading Circle work 2

Number holding country teachers meetings other than annual Institutes 2

Number holding county school officers' meetings 2

Number publishing county school journals 2

Number conducting school departments in local newspapers 2

All this work is under the guidance of the county superintendent and its success depends on his energy and efficiency.

Points On School Law.

The law does not require a teacher to do the work of a janitor unless he has agreed to do so in his contract.

A teacher on school board is not liable for an accident resulting in injury to a pupil on the play ground.

School boards may enforce a rule requiring boys and girls to occupy separate parts of the playground.

The marriage of a teacher does not prevent her compounding the term for which she was hired unless so specified in the contract.

It requires a vote of the district to establish a kindergarten school to be supported by taxation. The kindergarten age is from four to six years.

A teacher may suspend a pupil temporarily if so authorized by the board. The sole power of suspension is vested in the school board, and in any case is valid for the current term only.

Parents cannot compel a board to admit a child to the public schools under six years of age, nor can the board make a rule forbidding a child to enter any time after he is six years old.

A school board may legally pay a salary of salary of teachers for days on which they are kept at home by illness as it is customary for such teachers to pay the salaries of substitutes.

A Cure For Miser.

"I have found a cure for the misery malaria poison produces," says R. M. James of Louellen, South Carolina.

"It's called Electric Bitters, and comes in 50 cent bottles. It breaks up a case of chills or a bilious attack in almost no time; and it puts yellow jaundice clean and comfortable." This great tonic, medicinal and blood purifier gives quick relief in all stomach, liver and kidney complaints and the misery of lame back. Sold under guarantee at Barrington Pharmacy.

Sale of Club House.

The undersigned will sell at auction to highest bidder the Olympic club house, situated on the Lamey lot, Liberty and Williams street, in Barrington, Wednesday, January 15, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. PLAGUE & CO.

Return Your Cement Bags.

If you wish to take advantage of credit due you for empty cement bags you have purchased from us you are requested to return them at once as we wish to return them to the manufacturer.

LAMEY & CO.

A. C. LINES, successor to M. B. McInosh as fire insurance agent to the

Illinois State Fire Insurance Company.

For information, call

400 N. Main Street.

Telephone, 2200.

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## CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

Second Annual Report of Commission Has Been Made Public.

### AN INCREASE IN APPOINTMENTS

Positions in the Seventeen State Charitable Institutions All Filled—Promotions Are Made on Merit.

Springfield, Jan. 21.—The second annual report of the Illinois Civil Service Commission, which has just been completed, shows the positions in the seventeen state charitable institutions filled and leaves the commission with eligible lists for all but a few classes of positions.

During the year 1907 1,512 appointments were made, against 1,468 for 1906. The commission conducted 431 examinations in 24 different cities in the state. During the year ending Dec. 31, 1907, 3,103 applications were received; of this number 2,888 were notified for examinations and 1,525 were examined. The expenses of the commission for the year were \$8,603.59.

#### Promotion on Merit.

During the year the commission held a number of promotional examinations for first assistant physician, or chief of the medical staff, eye surgeons and ear surgeons, assistant eye and ear surgeons, supervisor and supervisor.

As a result of the examinations for chief of the staff three new chiefs have been appointed at the Southern Hospital for the Insane, Anna; Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kankakee, and the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Lincoln. All of these are physicians who entered the service after a rigid medical examination conducted by the following physicians, who constituted the examining board appointed by the Civil Service commission: Dr. Hugh T. Patrick, Dr. William E. Quine, Dr. John R. Murphy, Dr. H. N. Moyer, Dr. E. M. Readling, Dr. Charles E. Kahlke, Dr. Theodore Tieken; Dr. Robert Proble, Dr. Maximilian Herzog, of Chicago, and Dr. Frank P. Norbury, of Jacksonville. Dr. Frank Billings, now president of the State Board of Charities, was a member of the examining board until his retirement to become the head of the State Board of Charities.

There as only one woman physician in the service at Kankakee when the civil service law was first effective. Women physicians have been appointed at Anna, Peoria, Lincoln, Elgin, and another added to the staff at Kankakee.

#### Improved Nursing Service.

The only chief nurse in the service Nov. 1, 1905, was at the Western Hospital for Insane, Waterford. Since then chief nurses have been appointed in the hospitals for insane at Kankakee, Elgin, Jacksonville, Peoria, Anna, and the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Lincoln. The chief nurse receives from \$60 to \$75 a month. The nurses are now giving a better nursing service of their respective institutions and aiding the medical staff in conducting training schools for the attendants. Twenty graduate nurses have been appointed to assist the chief nurses in their work in the respective institutions, the majority of them going to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.

Medical interns have been appointed at the Eastern Hospital for Insane, Elgin, and the Eastern Hospital for Insane, Kankakee. The board of charities recommended the employment of dental interns in all institutions.

The State School for the Deaf, operated at the Eastern Hospital for Insane, Kankakee, for the further education and training of the assistant physicians in the various charitable institutions of the state, has just been opened. Dr. H. Douglas Singer is the director of the institute under temporary appointment at a salary of \$350 per year and maintenance.

Elgin farmers have been appointed in a number of the institutions. At the Eastern Hospital for Insane, Kankakee, and the Northern Hospital for Insane, Elgin, head farmers have been appointed after an examination which was prepared by Dean Eugen Daymont, of the University of Illinois Agricultural School of Urbana, and Mr. Frank L. Moulton, of Galesburg. Farmers have been appointed at the School for the Deaf, Jacksonville; the St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles; the State School for Girls, Geneva; and the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Lincoln.

#### Attendants Change Rapidly.

The report of the commission shows a material advance in the employment of men and women for the public service and indicates that in the better paid positions employees are desirous of remaining in the service and making the work permanent. The large percentage of the changes in the institutions is among the attendants. The employees do not value their positions sufficiently to desire to make the work permanent, notwithstanding better salaries are offered them that they can earn outside the public service. The conditions surrounding their work in the institutions are much more favorable than they would have outside. The men are protected from the sto-

reants and the women from the annoyances they would meet if they were in domestic service. There is a good opportunity for advancement and increase in salary. There are 327 attendants as attendant in the state institutions, about equally divided between men and women.

The changes have shown that the family of attendants is reduced annually. This doesn't mean that all attendants leave the service by any means, as about 40 per cent continue in the service. Experience has shown that the employees who show an interest in their work and desire to advance are the employees who remain.

#### Causes of Changes.

It is anticipated that the increase in salaries and the complete check placed upon employees by the commission will reduce the changes in the institutions materially. Seventy per cent of the attendants in the state institutions are appointed from throughout Illinois. Perhaps the change from southern to northern Illinois is, in a measure, responsible for some of the changes. Many employees become homeless; some are unable to accommodate themselves to the changes in their mode of living, while others find the food unsatisfactory. Some try to better their position by getting higher salaries. Some are married and find it impossible to remain on that account, as the superintendents are only able to accommodate a limited number of married couples. Some leave because they do not find the work congenial, as they had anticipated. Many enter the service in the hope of finding a position in which they have a position. They discover when they reach the institution that there is work for them to do, and that if they do not perform the duties assigned to them their services are not desired.

Under the old system employees could leave one institution and go to another without the superintendents being able to keep a check on them or prevent it. This is not the case under the new system, and the State Civil Service commission, and no employee is permitted to resign from one institution and go to another when he seeks reinstatement. He must return to the institution from which he resigned. If reinstatement be granted him, this system has eventually killed the "hospital tramp" and the unfortunate warder who is no longer allowed or allowed to leave him.

That discipline in the state institutions has become more rigid is manifested by the number of discharges reported during the past year. These discharges were for the following causes: Disobeying rules, 38; sleeping on duty, 10; fighting, 8; insubordination, 21; cruelty, 37, and intoxication, 10. Some of these discharges without notice are regarded as discharged because their departure was a violation of the rules of the institution, which require ten days' notice or resignation.

#### New Housekeepers for St. Charles.

Two of the most difficult positions the commission has been called upon to fill are housefather and housemother at the St. Charles School for Boys. These require couples, the husband being not less than twenty-eight years of age and the wife not less than twenty-three. They must have no children. Often technical duties are required, such as housekeeping, which require \$75 per month and sleeping service of their respective institutions and aiding the medical staff in conducting training schools for the attendants. Twenty graduate nurses have been appointed to assist the chief nurses in their work in the respective institutions, the majority of them going to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.

Medical interns have been appointed at the Eastern Hospital for Insane, Elgin, and the Eastern Hospital for Insane, Kankakee. The board of charities recommended the employment of dental interns in all institutions.

The State School for the Deaf, operated at the Eastern Hospital for Insane, Kankakee, for the further education and training of the assistant physicians in the various charitable institutions of the state, has just been opened. Dr. H. Douglas Singer is the director of the institute under temporary appointment at a salary of \$350 per year and maintenance.

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In the institutions the superintendents have not been interfered with by outsiders. Wherever attempts have been made the attention of those seeking to interfere was called to the law. Formerly it was the custom for employees to obtain the support of the executive, who sent a letter to all superintendents calling their attention to the law and warning them against permitting the general manager to interfere with employees or making a collection of funds in the institution for political purposes.

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The present commission consists of William B. Moulton, of Chicago, president; John A. Cowley, Alton, and J. Stanley Brown, of Rockford.

## AUTOING IN FAR NORTH

Traveler's Advice on the New York to Paris Contest.

### COMFORT FOR THE DRIVERS.

Reindeer Clothing Suggested by Samuel D. Williams as Very Warm, Light and Practical—Hospitality of the Natives Not Excelled Anywhere.

"I have been reading the proposed automobile race from New York to Paris overland under the auspices of the New York Times and Paris Matin with more than an ordinary amount of interest, for I have been in that arctic country quite a good deal and know something of the hardships that will have to be encountered," said Samuel D. Williams of Portland, Ore., to a representative of the New York Times at the Waldorf-Astoria the other day.

"Such a trip appears to me to be perfectly feasible, although it will entail many hardships and necessarily much suffering unless great care is taken by those sent on the expedition. Much depends on the proper use of the machines, the gasoline and lubricating oils that will not freeze and such other things of a mechanical nature, and the comfort of the drivers themselves appears to have been entirely overlooked. This is a question that should be taken up before the machines are started on their long journey. The drivers of the expedition may have the benefit of the experience of others who have spent many months in the arctic regions a few suggestions might prove beneficial.

"In the first place, it has been found that in order to get the best out of the situation and be as comfortable as possible under the conditions it is best to conform as far as possible to the customs of the natives who have already solved the problem of living in the arctic regions. In this connection it seems that the value of reindeer skin clothing has not always been known or fully appreciated as it should be in arctic explorations.

"The Eskimos of arctic Alaska and northeast Siberia have made anything else, and especially so in the winter, as comfortable as possible. There are slight local differences in the makeup of their dress, but in general the men's winter clothing consists of a single pair of close fitting trousers with the hair next to the skin for cold and the reverse for ordinary weather; a pair of deer skin socks, with the hair next to the feet; a pair of boots with the hair out, with leather soles and leather toes, two arctics, or shirts, one with the hair next to the body and both with close fitting hoods fringed with wolf's hair to break the wind from the face and nose, and a pair of mittens.

"These are all made of the summer skins of the reindeer, and the whole outfit will not weigh more than ten or twelve pounds. There are slight local differences in the makeup of their dress, but in general the men's winter clothing consists of a single pair of close fitting trousers with the hair next to the skin for cold and the reverse for ordinary weather; a pair of deer skin socks, with the hair next to the feet; a pair of boots with the hair out, with leather soles and leather toes, two arctics, or shirts, one with the hair next to the body and both with close fitting hoods fringed with wolf's hair to break the wind from the face and nose.

"A belt is worn around the waist outside the shirt to keep the cold air out, or, rather, to keep the warm air in. This is loosened when the person gets too warm. With this outfit one need not worry about getting cold, for one can defrost any degree of cold.

"The weight of one's clothing is very telling in the days and weeks of trudging through the snow and over the rough ice, and the lightness of the deer skin is one of its most important features. The skins are beautifully tanned and are soft and pliable. The heavy winter skins are sold used for clothes, but are excellent for making up sleeping bags. Here also their lightness and warmth are their chief recommendations."

Another thing concerning the comfort and safety of the drivers was referred to by Mr. William Singer in the necessity for taking care not to freeze exposed parts.

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## DANIEL F. LAMEY

### Special prices

For Gasoline Engine Trade—  
Best gasoline engine Gasoline, 30 gallons at only, 12¢ per gallon.

### Big bargains in dress goods.

A large stock of Dress Goods that we picked up at a low price. Will make a special offer for next 30 days at 7c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c upward.

### Underwear at low prices.

We bought an extra amount of Men's, Ladies and Children's Underwear that was 25 to 33 1-3 per cent higher. We are making special prices on all underwear for this sale. Come to us.

### Shoes.

For this sale we will make special prices on Ladies', Men's and Children's shoes we will save you 25c to \$1.00 a pair.

### Talking Machines.

For this sale—special inducements to you to buy a talking machine so it makes it easy to own one.

## DANIEL F. LAMEY

### Sodt Building. Barrington, Illinois

### Barrington Home Bakery

Recommends fresh baked

#### Bread, Rolls, Cakes, etc.

Six bread tickets for 25c.

We bake every day.

No stale goods here.

### E. G. Ankele

No price tickets have been changed.

Customers can see, in plain figures, exactly what goods used to sell for.

For this means:—

\$5.98 Clocks for . . . . .

\$7.95 Clocks for . . . . .

\$5.98 Clocks for . . . . .

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## GREAT CATCH OF FISH

Eighteen Mill on Pounds Were Taken from the Illinois River Last Year.

### CARP IS THE PRINCIPAL FISH

Demand for It Comes from Eastern Cities with Foreign Populations—Big Profits Taken from the Water.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 7.—Eighteen million pounds of fish were taken from the Illinois river last year, netting fisherman over six hundred thousand dollars and employing several hundred men. The carp, from twenty-one pounds on the Illinois river, the amount would probably reach one-third more if the Illinois fish commission could obtain reports from fishermen on the Wabash, Mississippi and Ohio rivers. As yet there is no means of ascertaining accurate estimates from these rivers.

The carp far exceeds all other fish in quantity, taken from Illinois waters. The ovaries of a 37 pound bass have been computed to contain 32,000 eggs, and that of a carp of over 100 pounds, between four and five hundred thousand.

The demand for carp in the eastern cities is growing annually. Buyers from New York are daily seen in the towns along the Illinois river contrasting with the fishermen for their season's catch. The demand for this fish is easily accounted for. The foreign population of the large cities have been accustomed to carp in their native land. It has been the principal food fish in Europe for over 1,000 years, including the Rhine, Danube, Elbe and Po. It is also found in lakes on the continent, and is considered an epicurean, when properly prepared, "a dish fit for a king." An other reason for its popularity is that it costs less than most food fishes. The laboring man who receives a dollar a day wants fish and ought to have it. He looks for quantity instead of quality. The wants are satisfied at six cents per pound. Most other fish cost double that. Besides the people know how to prepare it.

#### Carp is Great Market Fish.

"Most people are prejudiced against the Cyprinid on account of its reputation among anglers," said President Nat H. Cohen of the fish commission. "The carp is not a game fish. There is a demand for it. It has become a factor in the commercial interest of the state. The magnitude of the industry is not yet known. Large orders come to the state, and there are many who are interested in this fish from the water. This great industry is to be encouraged and aided. The intention is to take care of the angle; but he must consider that 55 per cent of fish taken from our large rivers and coastal lakes, such as Buffalo, Erie and Lake Ontario, only 15 per cent, are called fine, like bass, pike, crappie and sunfish. The 15 per cent lives on the spawn and fry of the other per cent. The 85 per cent, on the other hand, is fed on the water. The carp feeds on vegetables as well as animal food, aquatic plants, seeds, worms and larvae of insects.

"Millions of such fish as bass, crappie, minnows and others formerly perchéed the Illinois river. When the water reached the gorges in the land adjacent to the river, were filled with fish and the constant heat of the summer caused the water to evaporate, leaving the fish to perish. This is the reason that it is difficult to save the drainage canal has been in operation and few fish perish now by high temperature or from evaporation. Our distribution this year has been very satisfactory, and the market is supplied." Through a committee of the United States fish commission we received twenty million fish perch eggs that were fertilized and ready to hatch. This was done at our station at Meriden, under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Starver. Ninety per cent of these eggs materialized and the fry has been distributed in the larger lakes and rivers of northern Illinois, where this species is easily naturalized. Work is now being done to introduce this fish and will be the means of providing the people with an excellent food supply, besides affording the angler rare sport.

#### Water Holds Big Profits.

"It has been said that an acre of water would produce as much in value as an acre of land if it were used with equal intelligence. It must be borne in mind that the crop of the one needs care during the period of growth, while the other is harvested by simply taking it out of the water in which it grows. The cost of profit except the labor expended in taking it out, while the other must be planted and fertilized at great expense, worked and cultivated by man and beast.

The farmer has an opportunity to increase his annual earnings by stocking an acre or two with food fish. There are several varieties that can be domesticated and little care and expense are necessary. The German carp (fine white carp) is an excellent food if treated properly. The quality of the fish depends on the temperature of the water and the food supply. If the water is stagnant, warm and the food any kind of meat, the flesh is soft and fatty. On the other hand, if the water is cold and

running with sufficient food, they grow rapidly and the fish is solid and palatable. The demand for them is growing daily.

"It is not a fish of prey, and does not attack other fishes. It has no teeth in its mouth, and does not attack them on that account is harmless. Articles have been published stating that carp destroy the spawn of game fishes. There is little foundation for the statement.

"The carp have been much concerned in this work by the intelligence manifested in it by the chief executive, who is thoroughly acquainted with the subject and comprehends the necessity for the protection, propagation and cultivation of this great source of cheap food supply for the people."

#### Law Protects Fish.

The commission insists that the protection and the means of the perpetuation of food fish in Illinois interests all the people. Fish food is as important as oil and flour, and as the population increases, the demand for it becomes greater year by year. The enormous drains on lakes and rivers for food fish makes it necessary that rigid laws be passed to prevent not only overfishing but also pollution.

"In no state of the Union has nature bestowed a more bountiful supply of waterways adapted for fish than Illinois. The question is, Shall they go to waste and become barren, or shall they have protection and reach the maximum of their primitive condition?" Each general assembly from time to time has added little by little until the law in the present condition is satisfactory, both to the anglers and commercial fishermen. The law concerning the closed season has been the means of protecting the game varieties, so that bass, crappie and sunfish are more abundant in the Illinois river and its tributaries than ever before. The following amendment to the law has added greatly to the income and resources:

"Any person desiring to fish within the jurisdiction of this state with hook, net, seine, or trap, or net, shall first obtain a license so to do from the city clerk or county clerk. For each hook net to pay 50 cents, for each one hundred yards of seine, or less, \$5 and for one hundred yards of trap net, \$5; where this device is permitted to be used. The license issued from this source is called the fish protection fund and is used to pay depots warden."

The number of tags taken up to the present time exceeds the expectation of the commission. It is expected that in a few years this source of revenue will be sufficient to maintain the commission without being compelled to ask any appropriation from the state.

The commission's crew is kept busy making collections from June to November. Although fish are more abundant than formerly they are more difficult to collect owing to the high steel prices and the high cost of labor.

Close relations in many ways to the value of Illinois fishes, and on the work of the fish commission is the equine work of the natural history commission. This association is to be held in the Association auditorium, corner of LaSalle street and Arcade Court, Saturday, January 11th, at ten thirty p. m. An address will be given by Hon. Wills Brown, ex-judge of the Salt Lake City Juvenile court.

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**Why Jimmy Didn't Sit Down.**  
The woman who had shopped until the closing gong had sounded stood at the transfer station and awaited the suburban train. She was evidently asked herself, "Does it profit a woman if she gains the elusive bargain and loses every trace of physical freshness?"

Presently the car came along. It had the usual crowd of men, women, and young people, prepared to stand when a young youth arose and tendered her his place. Protesting futilely, she sank into it guiltily and registered a vow never to shop over again.

Several seats were vacated, and the woman looked hopefully toward her knight.

"Jimmy," a friend of his was saying, "there's room inside now. Why don't you sit down?" And the last drop of discomfort was added to the woman's cup of humiliation when Jimmy responded:

"Aw, what's the use? No sooner I'll get me legs stretched when another old hen will get on and I'll have to hop out?"—Nowhere Times.

"Judge," said Mrs. Starver to the magistrate who had recently come to board with her, "I'm particularly anxious to have you try this chicken soup." "I have tried it," replied the magistrate, "and I can assure you that the chicken has proved an abil."—Traveling Man's Magazine.

There are eight "primary" or "major" planets; Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, and several "humble" and "dwarf" planets discovered since 1801. It is certain that one planet, Jupiter, was known to the ancients. Whether they knew of others is not determined.

"Before marriage I used to dream or life in a house with sixteen servants."

"Dreams never come true."

"They do partially. We live in a furnished apartment, and it is true, but we've had the sixteen servants."

—Washington Herald.

### W. R. C. Installation.

The weekly meeting of the Women's Relief Corps was marked this Wednesday afternoon by an installation of officers recently elected. Forty members were at the meeting and after the exercises a luncheon was served to the new officers.

The Corps has had a very satisfactory year, reporting that the average attendance for 1907 has surpassed that of previous years and that the organization is in an interesting and progressive state with sixty-three members. The officers now are:

President — Mrs. Emily Hawley  
Vice President — Mrs. Anna Grunau  
Vice President — Mrs. Ida Bennett  
Secretary — Mrs. Myrtle Bennett  
Treasurer — Mrs. Colekins  
Conductress — Mrs. Minnie Cannon  
Guard — Mrs. Sarah Church  
Patriotic Instructor — Mrs. Hannah Powers  
Assistant Conductor — Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson  
Assistant Guard — Mrs. Sarah Senn  
Press Correspondent — Mrs. Miles T. Lamey  
Musician — Mrs. Laura Hawley

### Help for Contempt.

A Chicago paper of Tuesday published the following:

"Judge Charles S. Cutting in the Probate court today held Melvin C. McIntosh in contempt of court and ordered his commitment to jail not exceeding six months for failure to comply with an order directing him to appear before the court to give testimony in the case of the estate of his father, Melvin B. McIntosh. McIntosh was not in court when the order was entered and orders were given for his arrest."

Further developments in the case have not been reported. Mr. McIntosh was in Barrington Monday evening.

### Left For Texas.

A party of Barrington young men left Tuesday morning for Agua Caliente, a colony of Waunakea for a year to be gone about a week. They were Sam Homuth, Irving Landwehr, Will Webster, Henry Miller and Henry Kuhlmeyer. They drove from here to Elgin to join a party of men there. Ben Landwehr has also gone to Texas, traveling alone. His stay there is indefinite.

### Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining unclaimed for at the post office in Barrington, Ill.

Harry W. Kohn, Oral A. Kitchen, Sully Miller, George Morgan, Louis Rooth, (3) Will Shotts, Walter Trine, with Jake Thirman, Otto Violetz, and Charlie Winemka.

H. K. Brockway, P. M.

### Teachers Association Meeting.

The fourth regular meeting of the Cook County Teachers' Association will be held in the Association auditorium, corner of LaSalle street and Arcade Court, Saturday, January 11th, at ten thirty p. m. An address will be given by Hon. Wills Brown, ex-judge of the Salt Lake City Juvenile court.

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"Dreams never come true."

"They do partially. We live in a furnished apartment, and it is true, but we've had the sixteen servants."

—Washington Herald.

### The Grindest Epith.

What is the most terrible epithets to be used in the English language? Surely that on a stone which was set up a few years ago in the cemetery of Debrecen, eastern Hungary.

It reads as follows: "Lord Joseph Mertz, Son of the late Dr. Joseph Mertz, who was shot by his son, Frau Joseph Mertz, who died her forty-seventh year. She was shot by her daughter, Elizabeth Mertz, who died by her own hand in her sixtieth year. She was buried in the cemetery of Debrecen, Hungary." It is a terrible epitaph.

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