

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 Fanning.

ning, of Chicago.

BENJAMIN LEONARD

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson were saddened this week to hear of the accidental death of Benjamin Leonard of Elgin, aged nineteen years. The young man was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Leonard of 909 Harland avenue, Elgin. Mr. Leonard was formerly Miss Cora 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 in the afternoon working in the yard. Going into the house he called Benjamin 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 knocking 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, he 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 leaning 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 Leonard home in Elgin with the Universalist minister in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson were present. Mr. Albert Robertson was at his sister's home on Monday but was unable to remain for the services.

WILLIAM DE VOL, aged 71 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 since 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, one of whom, Comrade Randall, made at the funeral services, some very appropriate remarks concerning his old comrade. Rev. O. F. 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. During his residence in Barrington he was 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.

He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. H. A. Harnden and Mrs. Ellen Sherwood and two sons, Olney and Elmer De Vol.

JOHN FANNING, a pioneer railroad builder of the Northwest and father of the Misses and Thomas Fanning who own the former Gibney farm three miles north of town, died Sunday morning at his residence, 25 Walton Place, Chicago, aged 61 years. Mr. Fanning was ill 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

MEETING OF CITY DADS

Village Board Passes Ordinance

Regulating Pool Tables, 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, or to keep in any place of public resort, whether for gain or not, without first having obtained a license for that purpose, as hereinafter provided, under a penalty for so exercising such business, trade or avocation, of not less than ten (\$10.00) dollars and not more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars for each offense.

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 therefor 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 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 hereafter 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, bowling alley (with not more than three alleys) nine or ten pin alley, ball alley, shuffle board or shooting gallery shall be Ten Dollars (\$10.00).

SECTION 4. No person or persons licensed under the provisions of this Chapter shall allow any gaming or playing for money or profit, or anything representing money or profit in or upon the premises where the business under such license is carried on, nor shall he 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 carried on, nor shall he allow any playing therein on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or between the hours of Ten o'clock P. M. and Five o'clock A. M., under a penalty of not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars or more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars for each offense.

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 6th 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 at 7:30 o'clock, except Saturday. During the week the services will be conducted in German. On Sunday evening in English. Next Sunday evening the Rev. John Widmer will preach from Luke 11:19, on "Modern Exorcisms." We invite every one to these services.

Let us figure on your job printing.

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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 placed in a kettle with water and a piece of pork and are cooked while the lessons are going on. At 11:30 each scholar has a bowl of hot soup. To cover the cost of the meat the richer pupils pay a small sum of money each month.

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 supervisor and director—a leader.

The following statistics show this: Number of counties using the course of study in country schools..... 42 Number of counties using their own course..... 8 Number using a classification register..... 42 Number having county uniformity of text-books in country schools..... 73 Number doing active Pupils' Reading Circle work..... 82 Number holding county teachers' meetings..... 97 Number publishing county school journals..... 7 Number conducting school departments in local newspapers..... 18 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 or school board is not liable for an accident resulting in injury to a pupil on the playground.

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

The marriage of a teacher does not preclude her completing 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 school to admit a child to a public school 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 allow payment of salary of teachers for days on which they are kept at home by illness as it is customary for substitutes to pay the salaries of substitutes.

A Cure For Misery.

"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 out of commission." This great tonic medicine 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. PLAGGE & CO.

Return Your Cement Bags.

If you wish to take advantage of credit due 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. Jones, successor to M. B. McIntosh as fire insurance agent, does a general insurance business for you in some of the best and strongest companies. An insurance policy is cheaper than a big loss.

ANNUAL INSTALLATION

Joint Installation of the Modern

Woodmen and Royal Neighbors Held Jan. 7.

The annual installation of officers of the local Modern Woodmen and its auxiliary lodge, the Royal Neighbors, was observed Tuesday evening in Moen hall. For several years these two societies have joined in their installation work and the occasion attracts a large gathering of relatives and friends of the members.

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

Mr. D. F. Lamey acted as installing officer for the Woodmen. Their ceremony occurred first and after the regular installation of the ten to be placed in office in that lodge, the Royal Neighbors' sixteen officers were filled with Mrs. Becca Prickett of Nunda as installing officer. The ladies taking part made a very neat appearance in white dresses with shoulder bows of wide purple and white ribbons with streamers falling to the hems of their gowns.

A program was offered later in the evening which was begun with a cornet solo by Newton Plagge, Miss Almada Plagge accompanying. The young lad is very pleasing in his cornet playing and is always expected to give an encore number.

Mr. Hugh Mattison, a former student in the musical department of Northwestern University at Evanston, gave two vocal selections that were much admired and proved his standing as a talented singer.

Mrs. Willard Abbott and Miss Fay-

ette Lawson played a lively duet

two-step time.

Mrs. Manford Bennett amused with a humorous reading and graphophone music of songs and dances were managed by Philip Hawley.

An hour of friendly conversation, during which a luncheon was served, closed the evening.

Large Audience Present.

Rudolph Kunasz, evangelist and lecturer, was greeted at the Salem Evangelical church last evening by a large audience. He came to Barrington to tell of his former adventurous life and conversion to Christianity. He is a young man, but in his twenty-three years of life has seen many countries and mingled with people of the wider world. Two years ago he was released from the county jail in Chicago where he had been imprisoned for "holdup" robberies on the city streets. During his confinement, he was led by mission workers to see his own wickedness and became a believer in Christ and His redeeming power.

Mr. Kunasz is a fair speaker considering his limited educational advantages and his accounts of his wanderings on the streets of Austria, England, South America and the United States were interesting to his listeners. He was born in Austria of unknown parentage. He sang also in tolerable voice a song written for him, "From 'Behind the Bars' to 'Behind the Pulpit'."

Meeting For Men.

There will be a meeting for men at the Methodist church on Monday evening next, January 13th at 8 o'clock. An address will be given in the auditorium of the church, after which refreshments will be served in the lecture room. All men over eighteen years of age are invited.

The gathering will be in the interest of good fellowship and mutual acquaintance. If you are in favor of it, come along.

Tap a lac in any quantity you desire a Lamey and Co's.

A. W. MEYER

Clearing Sale Before Invoicing.

Being overstocked on account of the warm weather we have decided to close out all heavy winter goods, and other

20 per cent Discount On all Ladies' and Children's Gloaks and Ladies' Skirts.

20 per cent Discount On all Ladies Furs.

15 per cent Discount On Men's and Boy's Overcoats

Now is the time to buy and save money

A. W. MEYER

SYNOPSIS

Year
Month
Day
Hour
Minute
Second

14.

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 1,408 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 1,745 were examined. The expenses of the commission for the year were \$8,000.20.

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 superintendents. As a result of the examinations for chief of the staff three new chiefs have been appointed at the Southern 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. Quinn, Dr. John R. Murphy, Dr. H. N. Meyer, Dr. E. M. Reading, Dr. Charles E. Kahler, Dr. Theodore Ticken, Dr. Robert Preble, 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. He acted as head of the State Board of Charities.

There are only one woman physician in the service at Kankakee, where the civil service law became 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, Watertown. 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 \$90 to \$75 a month. They are engaged in perfecting the 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 in the Northern Hospital for Insane, Elgin, and the Eastern Hospital for Insane, Kankakee.

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

The State Psychopathic Institute, organized 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 \$30.00 per year and maintenance.

Head farmers have been placed in a number of the institutions. At the Eastern Hospital for Insane, Kankakee, at the Northern Hospital for Insane, Elgin, head farmers have been appointed after an examination which was prepared by Dean Eugen Darwin, of the University of Illinois Agricultural School, of Urbana, and Mr. Frank L. Mann, of Gilman. Head farmers also 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 is due to the fact that certain positions are held by employees do not value their positions sufficiently to desire to make the work permanent, notwithstanding better salaries are offered them than 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 institutions protected from the elements 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 727 positions as attendants in the state institutions, about equally divided between men and women.

The changes have shown that the force of attendants is renewed 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 southern Illinois. For the change from southern to northern Illinois is, in a measure, responsible for some of the changes. Many employees become homesick; some are made to accommodate themselves to the changes in their mode of living, while others find the food unsatisfactory. Some leave to better themselves by accepting higher salaries, some get 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 will have an "easy time." They are disappointed 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. Now all applications go through a central head, the State Civil Service Commission, and no employee is permitted to resign from one institution and go to another when he seeks readjustment. He must return to the institution from which he resigned, if reinstatement be granted him. This has eventually killed the "hopping" system.

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, 58; sleeping on duty, 10; insubordination, 31; cruelty, 27, and intoxication, 37. Seventy-seven employees who quit without notice are regarded as discharged because their departure was a violation of the rules of the institution, which require ten days' notice of 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 of the man. These couples receive \$75 per month and maintenance. They are placed in charge of a cottage containing from twenty-five to forty boys and are responsible for their care. There are three vacancies at present which the commission is endeavoring to fill.

The civil service law was passed by the Forty-fourth General Assembly and became effective Nov. 1, 1905, placing 2,108 positions under civil service in the seventeen state charitable institutions. In the original law the exemptions in each institution were superintendents, chief clerk and stenographer. An amendment passed by the Forty-fourth General Assembly added the institution treasurer to the exemptions, so that in the seventeen institutions there are sixty-eight positions not under civil service.

Between Jan. 1 and Nov. 1, 1907, there were 421 appointments; from Nov. 1, 1905, to Dec. 1, 1906, 1,408 appointments; and from Dec. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1907, there were 1,512 appointments.

Stop Political Assessments.

The law was passed on the recommendation of Governor Deussen, and in no instance since it became effective has the governor interfered with the commission in any way in the appointment of employees or sought to prevent the removal of an employee against whom complaints or charges had been made for political purposes.

The commission had no difficulty in stamping out political assessments, and in doing this was aided by the executive, who sent letters to all superintendents calling their attention to the law and warning them against permitting the assessments of employees or making a collection of funds in the institutions for political purposes.

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 friends who urged upon the superintendent the necessity of an increase in salaries, or of transferring them to better or easier positions. The civil service law has eliminated this means of interfering with the management of the institutions, and superintendents have been more independent in conducting their institutions.

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

ADJOURNING FAR NORTH

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

COMFORT FOR THE DRIVERS.

Raincoat Clothing Suggested by Samuel D. Williams as Very Warm, Light and Practical—Hospitality of the Native Not Exceeded Anywhere.

"I have been reading the proposed automobile race from New York to Paris overlaid under the auspices of the New York Times and Paris Match 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., 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 has been said about the construction 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, and in order that the drivers 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 to be comfortable as possible under the conditions it is best to conform as far as possible with the customs of those 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 as fully appreciated as it should be in arctic explorations.

"The Eskimo of arctic Alaska and northeast Siberia use hardly anything else, and nothing is so warm and light as their dress. 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 heavy seal skin soles for hard wear or deer skin soles for light wear; two arctic, or shirts, one with the hair next to the body and the other with the hair out and both with close fitting hoods fringed with wolfskin 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. Over the skin shirt is worn a snow shirt made of drilling, and sometimes a pair of drill trousers is worn over the skin trousers to keep the snow from driving into the hair. "A belt is worn around the waist and 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 we are sure and everything tight one can defy almost any degree of cold.

"The weight of one's clothing is very telling in the days and weeks of traveling 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 seldom used for clothes, but make excellent sleeping gear, either as mats or blankets or made up as 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. Williams in the necessity for taking care not to freeze exposed parts.

"The difference between ice and lack of care in arctic travel is slight," he said, "and the first step is sure to bring its retributor in the shape of a frosted toe or finger or a frozen nose. One must be on guard, and the slightest twinge in the nose or cheek must be looked after immediately started again by vigorous rubbing.

"No part of the body requires more attention than the hands and the feet. Socks and boots must be well made and kept thoroughly dry. Even the slightest perspiration will, if one stops too long, work disastrously. Both boots and socks should be changed immediately upon arriving at camp, and dry ones should be put on in the morning before starting out.

"The natives know the importance of such a thing, and if they see one inclined to neglect these precautions they will insist on his taking his foot gear off. It is the easiest thing in the world for a man to suffer severely in such a climate, but it is possible by good care and attention to avoid what one might call extreme suffering and go through the country with only the unavoidable discomforts, which a man soon learns to become accustomed to. "While speaking of the arctic country let me say just one thing more. The hospitality of the people—the natives, I mean—is not second to any. It is never grudging. It is thrust upon you. The best they have and the best place in the house are at the disposal of the traveler. Often it is embarrassing, for the natives are so abundant and generous that it is hard to refuse their offers."

Clearance Sale This Week

Specials in every department. Select early before goods have been picked over. Our one way of reducing stock is to reduce prices—put them so low that they simply have to go.

Fur and Wool Robes.

Good Horse Blankets for \$1.00
Fine, heavy, durable Blankets...\$1.15
Best \$5.00 grade of Blankets for...\$3.30
Heavy 10 lb. 90x12 Wool Blankets \$1.50
Good Fur Robes \$3.75 and...\$7.50

Underwear at Saving Prices

Boys' or Girls' heavy fleeced Underwear, any size, per garment...\$1.00
Men's best 50c Underwear, all winter weights, 3pc, 2 garments for...\$1.50
Ladies' full size Fleeced Union Suits, only...\$2.00
Sale of odd garments, all wools, \$1.00 to \$1.25 grades at...\$1.50

Yard Goods

5000 yards Standard Prints and Shirtings, all colors, per yard...\$1.40
5000 yards short lengths, 10c Tennis Flannels, in best dark, wash, all colors—up to 5 yard lengths, per yard...\$1.60
6 yard lengths and longer, per yard...\$1.60
All Wool Frosted Black Broadcloth, 54 inch, per yard...\$1.40
Best light colored, 10c outing Flannels cut as desired, per yard...\$1.50
500 yards Flannellette, at less than 1 regular price. Per yard...\$1.40

We are closing out the following lines of this season's goods:

Fur Coats.
Canvas and Sheep Lined Coats.
Men's and Boys' Overcoats.
Ladies' and Children's Cloaks.
It is not our policy to "scurry over" goods, from year to year, as many stores do. We name a price at which the goods will SELL.

Special Reductions.

See our Boys' Overcoats, sizes 4 to 8 years, at \$1.00 and...\$1.25
Reduced price on every Man's Overcoat we have in stock, making it possible to get A No. 1 Coat for \$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.50 and...\$10.00
Children's Cloaks reduced 1-1-2...\$5.00
Fine garments now obtainable for...\$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.40 and...\$2.00
Ladies' Cloaks. We still have a large assortment for you to choose from. Prices 1 to 10 off regular. Notice that this means:

\$7.98 Cloaks for...\$5.98
\$7.95 Cloaks for...\$5.95
\$5.98 Cloaks for...\$4.48
\$13.98 Cloaks for...\$10.48
/\$8.49 Cloaks for...\$6.48
No price tickets have been changed. Customers can see, in plain figures, exactly what goods used to sell for.

Trade \$10 and show round trip railroad ticket and we refund your car fare.

Dinner tickets or horse tickets if you drive.

It Does The Business.

Mr. E. E. Chamberlain, of Clinton, Maine, says of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, "It does the business! I have used it for piles and it cured them. I used it for chapped hands and it cured them. Applied it to an old sore and it healed it without leaving a scar behind." 25c at Barrington Pharmacy.

Long Island Motor Parkway. It is expected that the work of constructing the Long Island motor parkway will soon be begun in order to have it finished about a year hence, says the Good Roads Magazine. The length of this roadway is to be over sixty miles, from 75 to 100 feet wide and its cost is estimated at over \$2,000,000.

Mosquitoes prefer negroes to white men. They will sting a black dog in preference to a light colored one. They like a dark resting place.

DANIEL F. LAMEY

Special prices

For Gasoline Engine Trade—Best gasoline engine Gasoline, 50 gallons at only 12c 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, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 35c 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

I started in the meat market business for the benefit of the public (and myself.) We do our own butchering and kill the best that the market affords, and sell at a reasonable price. Your patronage will be appreciated.

WM. HOBEIN

Dealer in Milch Cows

East of Graham's Barber Shop

BARRINGTON

GAS

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

Northwestern Gas Light & Coke Co.

LIGHT

Dry Postal Telephone.

Kramien 13 or Park Ridge 13

BARRINGTON REVIEW

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Barrington, Illinois.

M. T. Lamey, Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1908

Barrington Time Card

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Chicago	Barrington	Barrington	Chicago
6:40 am	7:45 am	5:32 am	6:40 am
7:45	8:55	5:43	6:50
8:05	9:05	6:22	7:27
0:45	1:50	6:45	7:51
1:25 pm	2:25 pm	7:00	8:05
A 1:30	2:30	7:25	8:25
3:20	4:33	8:03	9:12
4:57	5:52	9:39	10:42
A 5:18	6:25	9:59	10:55
5:56	7:05	12:30 pm	1:40 pm
A 6:35	7:39	2:11	3:11
A 8:07	9:15	5:26	6:20
A 10:15	11:25	5:35	6:40
A 11:45	12:55 am	7:27	8:30

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Chicago	Barrington	Barrington	Chicago
3:00 am	3:59 am	7:16 am	8:25 am
9:10	10:22	9:05	10:19
10:45	11:59	12:30 pm	1:40 pm
12:45 pm	1:45 pm	2:11	3:11
1:30	2:50	4:25	5:40
4:45	5:58	5:39	6:40
6:35	7:50	5:45	7:00
9:10	10:17	8:46	9:45
10:45	12:55 am	9:15	10:25

See only. Train leaves at 12:55 am. Arrives, Wells Street Station.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Cook Street near South Hawley Street.
Sunday Services:
10:30 a. m. Preaching
11:45 Sunday School
2:30 p. m. Junior League
6:40 Epworth League
7:30 Preaching
Wednesday Miss. Week Prayer and Praise Service 8 p. m.
The Women's Foreign Missionary Society meets the first Tuesday evening of each month.
The Epworth League discusses literary and social meeting the first Tuesday evening of each month.
Parsonage corner Cook and S. Hawley St. Telephone No. 36. A social welcome is extended to all worshippers.
O. F. MATTHEW, Pastor.

SALER UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH
Sunday Services:
Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.
Preaching service, (German) 10:30
Epworth League, 6:45 p. m.
Prayer service, 7:30
Week Night Services:
Monday, Junior League, 7:15
Tuesday—German Prayer meeting, 7:30
Wednesday—German, 7:30
Friday—Prayer meeting, 7:30
Choir meeting, 10:30
Monthly meetings:
Mission Band—1st Sunday, 1:30 p. m.
Y. P. M. S.—1st Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
W. M. S.—1st Sunday, 1:30 p. m.
Strangers are cordially welcomed at all the services of the church.
Phone No. 261. A. H. JARRELL, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.
Sunday morning service, 10:30
Evening service, 7:30 p. m. (Latin Mass)
Phone No. 84. REV. G. B. STANLEY, Pastor.

ST. ANNE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
Sunday Mass 9 a. m.
Vespers and Benediction, 7:30 p. m.
Observation of Holy Days and Morning Mass, lower subject to change.
St. Ann's Service Circle, Tuesday, 1:30 p. m.
Phone 301. REV. FATHER E. J. FOX

BAPTIST CHURCH
Saturday evening prayer and praise service, 7:30 p. m.
Sunday, 9:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school and I. C. S. at 11:15 a. m.
Young People's Meeting at 6:45 p. m.
Dance service, Tuesday, 7 p. m.
You are all cordially invited to worship with us.
JAMES H. GARDNER

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 first Tuesday of each month, 7:30 p. m.
Women's Missionary Society second Thursday of the month at 4 o'clock.
A cordial welcome for all.
J. J. WISNER, Pastor.

Little Stories

By the Review's Own Humor Artist.

Hevitt! I hear they made a lion of you at the banquet the other night, Jewett! Yes, and when I got home I found a lion tamer all right.

First Battalion to Second Illinois—It's got more brains in its head than you and me as we go in the rest of our bodies.

"All that is appropriate in nature is beautiful."
"How about a grass widow with hay fever?"

Daughter, Papa, in time of trial, what do you suppose brings the most comfort to a man? Papa—An angel-tail I should think.

Surgeon—Will you breathe your body for dissection after your death? Patient—No, thanks. I'm not a bit curious.

Miss Antione—Do you think one can get too old to marry? Old Bates—No; but you can lose the faculty of picking a winner.

Mr. Newell—Yes, dear, every time I shave I save 29 cents. Mrs. Newell—Oh, honey, why don't you shave often, then?

PALATINE LOCAL NEWS

What the People are Doing in

Palatine and the

Vicinity.

School opened again Monday.

Mrs. Will Schweitzer is on the sick list.

J. P. Wheat moved to Chicago this week.

The reported curfew law did not materialize.

Holm Hm is in Wisconsin this week buying cattle.

Emeline Reubler returned to Racine Wisconsin, Sunday night.

Charles Dean, Jr., is attending school at Bourbonnais, Illinois.

Mrs. Madeline Devoc and Tucker spent the first of the week in Chicago.

Amanda Kunz was taken to a hospital in Chicago for treatment last week.

J. A. Burlingame and wife left for Florida Friday to be gone two or three months.

Raymond Beutler returned from California last Friday, not in very good health.

The M. W. A. will give a smoker and banquet after their installation Saturday night.

Miss Hea Christie of Ravenswood spent a few days last week with her aunt, Mrs. Reynolds.

Charles Foskett and wife of Ivanhoe, Illinois, visited his folks and other relatives here last week.

Mrs. French and daughter extended thanks to all who gave aid and sympathy during their trouble.

Mrs. C. Mills and daughter of Park Ridge spent the first of the week with her mother here who is now convalescent.

Mrs. Elmore Aris has accepted a position for a month in the Jefferson school in Racine, Wisconsin, and may stay the balance of the year. She left there Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward of Manteno, Illinois, Mrs. Charles Shearer of Woodstock, Isaac Cannon and family of Harvard also Laura Cannon of Harvard attended Martin French's funeral.

Martin J. French died Friday, January third. He had lived in Palatine since 1863, following his trade of carpenter. The funeral was held Tuesday morning. He was born in Elk Grove, Illinois, September 18, 1860.

The Eastern Star has made big preparations for the entertainment of the Worthy Grand Matron and the members of the Blue Lodge this Friday evening. A public installation followed by a banquet is the program.

Chicago papers of this week published a report that Paul Patten, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Patten, who is traveling in England, was recently married to a Miss Dolly Powell, of London. The Patten family do not credit the report.

LAKE ZURICH

August Froelich transacted business in Chicago Monday.

J. D. Fink transacted business in Chicago Wednesday.

Mrs. E. A. Ficke is visiting friends and relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. Dempsey visited in Chicago over Saturday and Sunday.

Arthur Stetsinger of Canalia is visiting at the Whitney home.

Geary Brothers expect to move into the house formerly occupied by Dick Holle.

Queen Quality shoes for ladies and Douglas shoes for men at A. W. Meyer's.

Mrs. Louis Seip and children returned home from Chicago Saturday, where they have been spending the holidays.

Miss Alvina Blanky of Grand Park, Illinois, is visiting at E. Schenck's; she intends to spend the winter here.

Mrs. George Lightbown, A. Froelich and Henry Branding attended the funeral of John Stengel in Chicago Sunday.

The school is preparing for an entertainment and basket-social which will be given in Dickman's hall, Friday evening, January 21th.

Frank Scholz of Chicago visited his folks a couple of days this week. He will leave for California soon, where he intends to spend the winter.

Charles Seip and family of Palatine visited with relatives Saturday and Sunday; they also attended the Woodmen's party Saturday evening.

The Woodmen of Lake Zurich celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their camp by giving a dance and supper in Dickman's hall, Saturday evening; about 250 guests attended.

Italian Hagar For Animals.

On the occasion I was a passenger on one of the lake steamers which ply between Lemont and Riva. It was a day of wild wind and driving storm. At Riva a peasant of a peculiarly transient type came on board, clad in the shaggy cloak of the district and having a vast blue umbrella no less indigenous. With him, too, he brought his donkey. Now, even Italian steamers do not knowingly admit quadrupeds of this size to the shelter of the fore cabin, though possibly if they did not great harm would be done or sentiment violated. The beast, therefore, was tethered on the open deck and thus became exposed to the fury of wind and weather, not to mention the sea. A British peasant would probably have accepted the situation and let him take. Not so the Lombard. Hastily divesting himself of his cap, overcoat, he spread it carefully over the lower animal's back and, unfurling his voluminous umbrella, held that patiently over the asinine head—and he even all the way to Riva. Now, here, surely, was a good man, merited for his loyalty—London Times.

The Invention of Spinning.

The invention of the art of spinning was ascribed by the ancients to Minerva, the goddess of wisdom. The date 1500 B. C. is given as that of the beginning of the art in Greece, under the direction of the king of Arachne, but pictured inscriptions on Egyptian monuments show that the use of the spindle and distaff was known in that country much earlier. The first distaff was simply a stick, around which the fiber to be spun was loosely coiled, held in the left hand; the spindle was a sort of top set in motion by a twist of the hand, the fiber passing between the finger and thumb of the right hand. This invention was improved upon in the course of time by placing the spindle in a frame and making it revolve by mechanical action of the hand or foot in conjunction with a wheel or treadle, thus giving the true spinning wheel. The first recorded use of this was in the early years of the sixteenth century, but it was probably made and used long before this. The first spinning Jenny, a machine working eight spindles, was invented in 1767.

Mermade and Mermen.

Not many generations ago mermade and mermen were believed in through all the world. Says the Albert on Atlantic of New Prognostications For the Year 1888. To conclude for this year 1888, near the place where the famous Despatches his tribute to the German ocean, if various observers of wood-rot things in nature will be pleased rather to report the 13 and 24 of May and in divers other times in the ensuing summer, as also in the harvest time, to the 7 and 14 October, they will undoubtedly see a pretty company of mar mades, creatures of admirable beauty and likewise hear their charming sweet melodious voices. "In well turned measures and harmonious lay. Exult their maker and his bounty praise. That softly hummed him, in everything. In quiet now may live. God save the king!"

Heaving the Log.

Heaving the log is one of those picturesque sea expressions with which all landmen are acquainted, though probably few could explain the exact process. The "log" is a quadrilateral piece of wood loaded with lead at the corners. The line to which it is attached is 120 fathoms long and is divided by knots into equal distances of forty-seven feet each. These distances are the same fraction of a nautical mile to knots as twenty-eight seconds is of one hour. Consequently the number of knots that sink off the reel in twenty-eight seconds after the "log" is in the water is the speed per hour that the ship is making—St. James's Gazette.

Retrospective.

Extracts from Miss Evergreen's diary. "This is my eighth birthday. A new brother came. His name will be Fritz. "Fritz is twenty years old today. Just a year younger than I. People always take us for twins. "Fritz will be thirty years old tomorrow, his wedding day. How the time does fly! Of course he is eight years my senior and used to carry me about when I was a baby—still it seems strange to think of the boy getting married."—Chicago Blade.

The Last of the Plagues.

One by one the plagues of Egypt are being abolished by science. The frogs were abolished long ago by the drain. The flies are checked by insect powder, and the darkness that could be felt has melted away before the bright. The sixth plague still remains, in full fury. The fly is always with us. The great Dr. Radcliffe used to declare that the three worst plagues of life were smoke, flies and irrelevant questions.—Golfers' Weekly.

Wanted to Be Posted.

Restaurant Patron—I see that you have on the bill of fare "assorted pies." Walter—Yes, sir, Restaurant Patron—Well the last time I was in I found a mall in a piece of pie, and the time before it was a collar button. What kind of an assortment have you got this time? Exchange.

Fancy Work.

"Mrs. Polesworth tells me that she is studying 'chance'," said Mrs. Oakes. "Indeed?" replied her hostess. "She always was crazy about fancy work."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Same Thing.

He—So you were never in love? She—Why, no! But I've been engaged to heaps of men who were.—Huntsider.

NEWS OF WAUCONDA

Personal Paragraphs Submitted

By Our Very Able Correspondents.

Miss Ira Kirk is the new relief at the telephone exchange.

Mrs. Charley Burton spent the first of the week in Chicago.

Alvin Smith of Elgin was among the visitors here this week.

Percy Wells of Des Plaines visited relatives in this place Tuesday.

Rev. Pierce and wife of Chicago spent Tuesday and Wednesday in this place.

R. R. Kimberly left Tuesday for a trip to Texas with a party of land buyers.

Mrs. Bel of Kansas City, spent New Years' with Grandpa and Grandma Hill here.

Dr. J. Dawson has quite recovered from a very severe attack of liver trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. George Osman of Nunda were calling on friends here Saturday.

Miss Allie Poole who spent her vacation with city friends returned Saturday.

Mrs. L. C. Price and daughter of Waukegan are visiting relatives here this week.

Mrs. Jack Dowell who has been quite ill with erysipelas is reported some better.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gainer are the proud parents of a baby boy born December 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Tim Bacon are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Richard of New Lisbon, Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Black returned home Saturday after a short visit with relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. Tomlisky and son, Milo, and Mrs. Richard Grantham of Cary visited friends here Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dowell of Roseville received a New Years' present of a fine baby girl.

The first meeting of the Village Council this year was held in the new City Hall, Monday evening.

Mrs. D. Harris of Lake Zurich is spending the week at M. S. Clark's. Mrs. Harris is an aunt of Mrs. Clark's.

Leo Malmon came home Friday evening in time for the Mystic Workers installation exercises and banquet.

A letter from N. B. Duess dated at Frederick, Oklahoma, states that the winter there is delightful, and that Frederick is a booming western city. Miss Manicom is there to stay for a year for his health.

About twenty-five young friends of Howard Davis pleasantly surprised him Saturday evening, December 28. Games of all kinds were the order of the evening and a good time is reported by all.

A party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Wheelock last Tuesday evening. Refreshments were served and a general good time was enjoyed by all. Those who attended from here were: Mrs. Prouty, Mrs. E. A. Golding and Miss Minnie, Mrs. Block and Miss Viola Jayne.

It Does The Business.

Mr. E. E. Chamberlain, of Clinton, Maine, says of Bucklen's Arnica Salve: "It does the business! I have used it for piles and it cured them. I used it for chapped hands and it cured them. Applied it to an old sore and it healed it without leaving a scar behind." See at Barrington Pharmacy.

A Higher Health Level.

"I have reached a higher health level since I began using Dr. King's New Life Pills," writes Jacob Springer, of West Franklin, Maine. "They keep my stomach, liver and bowels working just right." If these pills disappoint you on trial, money will be refunded at Barrington Pharmacy. 25c.

Chained Skeletons.

One of the most interesting episodes of the Greek revolution in 1825 is of a certain cavalry officer who captured a detachment of Turks, routed them and captured their 20,000 sheep. Upon this a Turkish general marched over to him with 2,000 men and recaptured the sheep. The general posted his men behind low earthenworks. One detachment of his opponents was held by a young captain with 100 picked men, who tied their legs together and swore to hold the spot or die. They all fell at their posts but one, who fled, and long afterward a row of skeletons could be seen bleaching their bones, which were bound loosely together with shreds of gibes.

Fire brick and tile for sale at

Lamey & Company's.

Headquarters for

Meats, Vegetables, Fruits

The best meats to be obtained sold at lowest possible prices.

All of the seasonable Vegetables

A fine stock of apples and oranges.

Let Us Supply You.



Alverson & Groff

PHONE 463 BARRINGTON, ILL.

The Reason Why

We make good artistic Photographs because we have studied art principles, human nature

and the law of system for clean, clear work. Our prices

are reasonable and defy competition.

Kramer, Palatine

"The Barrington" GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE

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

Simple Construction. Guaranteed. Lowest Prices.

MADE IN ALL STATES TESTED BY BUREAU OF MINES

A. SCHAUBLE & CO

Barrington, Ill., Manufacturers of

Shafting, Pulleys and Belting, Cisterns and Tanks

Repairing of All Kinds of Machinery a Specialty.

Down Goes the Price of

Carnations

Good clean stock 40c per doz.

F. W. Stott, Florist

Phone 471

M. W. Mattison

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR

506-507 Fort Dearborn building,
134 Monroe street, Chicago.
Telephone Central 5690. Resi-
dence telephone 503. Testi-
fy Cook and South Halsted streets.

Barrington

Percey W. Castle, Arliss B. Williams
Josef H. Long, Howard F. Castle

Castle, Williams,
Long & Castle

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

1019-121 Chamber of Com-
merce Bldg., Chicago. Tel-
ephone Main 2637. Howard
F. Castle at Barrington Mon-
day evenings.

R. L. Peck

LAWYER

Residence Palatine, Illinois.
Office 1511 First National
Bank Building, Chicago.

Telephone Central 5460

Spinner & Rosenberg

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office: Suite 419 Chamber of
Commerce building. Tel-
ephone Main 3609. C. W.
Spinner, residence, Barrington.
Telephone 302.

Chicago, Ill.

Dr. A. Weichelt

Office at residence, corner
Lake and Hough street, north
of school. Office hours: Till
9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 7 to 8 p.
m.

'Phone 391, Barrington, Ill.

Dr. J. Howard Furby

DENTIST

Office hours 8 to 12 a. m., 1
to 5 p. m. Evenings by appoint-
ment. 'Phone 464.

Groff Bldg., Barrington.

Mrs. Nellie Evans

Hairdressing, Shampooing,
Facial Massage and Manicure-
ing. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in
Barrington. Will call at resi-
dence. Engagements made by

Mrs. S. Benton, 'Phone 483

The
Barrington Bank

OF ROBERTSON, PLAGGE & CO.

John Robertson, President;
John C. Plagge, Vice Presi-
dent; A. L. Robertson, Cashier.

Barrington, Illinois

R. C. Myers

Confectionery, Cigars and
Tobacco. Fruit in season. Ice
cream furnished for all occa-
sions.

Phone 433, Barrington

Palatine Bank

OF CHARLES J. PATTER

A general banking business
transacted. Interest paid on
savings, deposits, loans on
real estate. Insurance.

Palatine

Jewelry Repairing

I repair Watches, Clocks and
Jewelry at reasonable prices
and guarantee my work.

Always carry a good line of
Jewelry and would be glad to
have you call to see my stock
if you wish anything of the kind.

W. F. Burkhardt

60 YEARS
EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

A patent search is made in all
branches of invention. Free of charge
to inventors. If successful, the
inventor is guaranteed a patent.
Patents secured through Munz & Co.
Patent Office, New York.

Scientific American.

MUNN & Co., 312 Broadway, New York

759 to 3652 always carried in st. ck.
Clipping promptly attended to.

LAMEY & COMPANY

Barrington Local Happenings Told In Short Paragraphs

Buy your baked goods to-morrow at
the St. Ann's church bakery sale to
be held at the Thomas Dolan resi-
dence at three o'clock.

Reasonable prices defy competition.
Kramer, Palatine.

It is reported that a cock fight for
\$500 a side was pulled off near Cary
last Sunday.

Miss Amy Olcott was out of doors
Sunday for the first time after an eight
week fever.

A. C. Lines will insure your stock in
the field on your team anywhere,
against lightning.

Dundee stores are now closed at six
o'clock p. m. excepting Wednesday
and Saturday nights.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mar-
tin, Monday, January 9th, an eight and
a half pound daughter.

Miss Madge Schendorf remained in
Barrington to attend school and is
living at John C. Collins.

A McKinley program will be fol-
lowed next Thursday at the Woman's
club at Mrs. Ezra Cannon's.

A German priest from Norwood
Park will hold services at St. Ann's
church Sunday at nine o'clock.

Mrs. Carrie Kendall entertains the
Friday Pleasure club this evening and
a few lady and gentlemen guests.

We make our customers advertise
us by giving them first class photo-
graphs. Kramer, Palatine.

Miss Jennie McElroy and Richard
Austin of Woodstock were Sunday
guests of Mr. and Mrs. Linus Lines.

The Portia club met with Miss Edna
Walter's at the Alverson home Thurs-
day evening for "An Evening with
Bryant."

G. B. Maynard of Wheaton, Illinois,
passed Sunday at the home of his par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Maynard at
Deer Grove.

The Rebekahs will hold installation
of officers this Friday evening. Each
member has permission to invite a
friend to attend.

The choir of the Methodist church
is furnishing some good music. There
will be an extra musical program at
the Sunday evening service.

Mayor Buse of Chicago is planning
extensive improvements on his farm
near Woodstock and will spend towards
\$35,000 in the work it is said.

Articles in the current number of
World's Work magazine were studied
at the Thursday club meeting this
week at Mrs. Laura Hla's.

Henry and Martha Lageschulte, of
Waverly, Iowa, who visited with Miss
Rose Lageschulte the past two weeks,
returned to their home Tuesday.

Edward and August Rohmler left
Monday for Hot Springs, Arkansas,
where the former hopes to be treated
in health by the waters and baths.

George Fossel left Tuesday for his
second term at Wheaton college. Miss
Louisa Hager returned to Northwest-
ern college Tuesday, also.

William Meyer of Grove avenue has
purchased three lots in the Ridger
subdivision back of the Wickham property
and intends to build a home in the
spring.

The highway commissioners of the
township of Cuba met Tuesday for their
monthly session with Township
Clerk F. H. Plagge. Bills were
allowed.

Edward Wiseman is building a modern
cottage on South Hawley street
which will be for rent when completed.
The foundation and first story are
told of event blocks.

We are in receipt of a branch from
a new raspberry bush on which berries
are growing, which was picked on
January 20th, in Portland, Oregon, by
Daniel Carlaw formerly of Barrington.

Henry Butzow returned Saturday
from Marseilles, Illinois, where he
went several months ago for a visit
and was taken severely ill. He was
confined to his bed for weeks but is
feeling much better at present.

At the close of the morning service
next Sunday, January 12th, at the M.
E. church, the newly elected officers of
the Sunday school and the teachers
will be publicly installed in office.
All friends and members are expected
to be present.

Miss Ethel Church returned Monday
to her position in Rockford after a
vacation at her father's home. Miss
Edna Church is still at home but
will soon leave for Rockford. Miss
Lottie Hollister of Rockford is visiting the
Church family.

Our past customers are our friends,
Kramer, Palatine.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Freeman went to
Elgin Tuesday to visit until Saturday.

The Royal Neighbors will give a
masquerade on Friday evening, Jan-
uary 24th.

L. A. Jones of Irving Park is in
town for a few days attending to busi-
ness matters.

The G. A. R. installation of officers
takes place this evening. Henry
Reiter is the new commander.

Buy the best of home baked pies,
cakes, bread, etc., at the church sale
Saturday, January 11th at Mrs. Thomas
Dolan's.

R. W. Lackland, assistant secretary
of the Elgin Y. M. C. A. was here Sun-
day afternoon on association work.
Cards have been issued announcing the
topics for the Sunday meetings.

Beginning to-night a moving picture
show will be given in the village hall
every Friday night. Admission ten
and twenty cents. Mr. Briggs of
Dundee will conduct the shows.

A prohibition meeting was held in the
Y. M. C. A. rooms last Saturday night
with Frank H. Plagge as secretary.
The object of the meeting was in con-
nection with temperance work in
Cuba township, Lake County.

Frank McLaughlin, a carpenter
from Indiana, working on the Miller
farm on the county line road west of
town, fell a distance of eight feet Wed-
nesday from the house and sprained
an ankle severely. He will be unable
to work for some time and left for his
home Thursday.

The teachers' training class of the
Methodist church started out on Wed-
nesday with membership of twenty.
Persons who may desire to enter the
class should enter as soon as possi-
ble, so as to get the benefit of the
lessons. The class meets on Thurs-
day evening at the church at 7:30.

A house party was given at the home
of H. H. Hubbard on Limits street
last week for three days. Miss Roide
Appleyard of Glen View, Miss Sylvia
and Avis Kenicott of Irving Park
and Miss Frances Waite of Oak Park
were the guests. On Saturday evening
Miss Viola Lines, Josephine Moore,
Florence Cullen and Luella Landwer
were invited to take dinner with the
young ladies.

H. K. Brockway

Notary Public and Insurance
Agent.

Postoffice

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Business Notices

FOR RENT - Farm containing 242
acres situated four miles south of Bar-
rington together with stock or without
as preferred. Address Mrs. J. M.
Church, Barrington, Illinois, or call at
home of Miss Eva Castle.

FOR RENT - A nine room house with
bath, hot and cold water, gas, furnace
heat, together with a good barn on
North Hawley street. Address, Wm.
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INSURE YOUR PLACE or your fur-
niture with A. G. LAMBS.

WANTED - One to five acres, with or
without improvements, one quarter
mile of railroad station, Barrington.
Address Review office.

TO ALL STOCKHOLDERS, DARCE
ELECTRIC CLOCK CO. Notice is
hereby given that a special meeting
of the Stockholders of the Darce
Electric Clock Co. will be held at the
principal office of the corporation at
230 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois, on
Saturday the 30th day of February,
1907, at 2:30 p. m. sharp, for the pur-
pose of taking such action as may be
necessary to dissolve the corporation.
Respectfully to be to us at Chicago, Illi-
nois, on the 6th day of December, 1907.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS. 423

OUR MILL at Cuba Station will run
on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of
each week. McILWAIN & SHREVEY. 11

This Means You.

The mailing lists of this paper
were corrected up to Thursday,
January 9th. You will do us a
favor by examining the label on
your paper to see if date of
expiration is correctly given. If
you find that it is not you will
oblige by reporting to our office
at your earliest convenience. If
we do not hear from you we will
take it for granted that the date
of expiration is correctly given.
M. T. LAMEY, Publisher.

Mrs. Dr. Filkins and Mrs. B. Castle
of Arlington Heights called on friends
here Sunday.

Rev. Gagner of the Baptist church
will speak on "The Physiology of
Habit" Sunday evening.

Mrs. John Barnett of Chicago is
here at her sister-in-law's, Mrs. H. K.
Brookway, Wednesday and Thursday.

Miss Emmert, the optician will
make her usual monthly visit to Bar-
rington, Friday, January 17. She will
be at Dr. Richardson's office.

Limit of Human Strength.

Experiments upon a number of men
have shown that a man 5 feet high
and weighing 120 pounds will lift, on
an average, 120 pounds through a ver-
tical distance of 8 inches or 217
pounds through a height of 12 inches.
Others 43 feet high and weighing 183
pounds could lift the 120 pounds to a
height of 13 inches or 217 pounds to a
height of 6 inches. Other men 6 feet
3 inches high and weighing 188 pounds
could lift 120 pounds to a height of 10
inches or 217 pounds to a height of 9
inches. By a great variety of experi-
ments it was shown that the average
human strength is equivalent to rais-
ing 30 pounds a distance of 2 1/2 feet in
a second.

"He Never Said Turkey to Me Once."

"This saying was more familiar to
the farmer than to the present genera-
tion, but comparatively few people
know its origin.

An Indian and a white man who
were hunting together killed a crow
and a turkey.

The white man said to the Indian
"You may take the crow and I'll take
the turkey. I'll take the turkey and
you may have the crow."

The Indian replied, "May be all right,
but you don't say turkey to me once."
—St. Louis Herald.

The Origin of the Word Filibuster.

The name "filibuster" was chiefly
affected by the English adventures on
our coast, while the French members
of the profession often preferred the
name "filibustier." This name, which
has since been corrupted into our
familiar "filibuster," is said to have
originally a corruption, being nothing
more than the French method of pro-
nouncing the word "freebooters,"
which title had long been used for in-
dependent leaders.

Mean Thing.

"I really must get to my room," said
the little college girl. "I tried to
keep late hours, but I never got my
complexion, you know."

"The idea," exclaimed the other, "I
thought the kind you meant was al-
ready preserved." —Philadelphia Press.

Independent.

"I thought you were married, and
yet you're sewing on your own buttons."

"I am married, but I keep my indepen-
dence, let me tell you." —Meggendorfer Blatter.

Very Stupid.

Village Schoolmaster explaining "bap-
ped" and "quadrupled." Now, Jones,
what is the difference between me and
a pig? Jones: "Conduct tell you, sir."
—London Opinion.

A man who can laugh at himself can
laugh at the whole world. —Baltore.

What is Patriotism?

What is patriotism? Is it a narrow
affection for the spot where a man
was born? Are the very close where
we tread entitled to this ancient prefer-
ence because they are greener? No,
sir. This is not the character of the
virtue and it is far higher for its ob-
ject. It is an extended self love, mix-
ing with all the enjoyments of life
and twisting itself with the utmost
blameless of the heart. It is thus we
obey the laws of virtue, because they
are the laws of virtue. In their ac-
tuality we see the power of force
and terror, but the venerable image
of our country's honor. Every good
citizen makes that honor his own and
cherishes it not only as precious, but
as sacred. He is willing to risk his
life in its defense and is conscious that
his position is whole he gives it.—
Fisher Ames.

Substitutes.

"We haven't any dried crabs, sir,"
said the waiter. "I can offer you some
very nice deviled eggs."

"Unpild!" I presume if you were out
of mock turtle soup you'd suggest
some very nice mock oranges?" re-
ported the diner.

"Yes, sir," answered the waiter
calmly. "At least I would suggest
that you give them a mock trial."—
Harper's Weekly.

No matter what you are earning now The International Correspondence Schools

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Can train you to earn
considerably more.

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Foreman Machinist
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Foreman Blacksmith
Foreman Molder
Carpenter
Refrigeration Engineer
Traction Engineer
Electric Engineer
Electric Machine Designer
Electrician
Electric Lighting Supt.
Telephone Engineer
Telegraph Engineer
Wireman
Dynamometer
Steam Engineer
Engine Room
Naval Engineer
Civil Engineer
Hydraulic Engineer

Municipal Engineer
Surveyor
Mining Engineer
Mine Surveyor
Mine Foreman
Cotton Mill Supt.
Woolen Mill Supt.
Traffic Designer
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ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the purpose of investigating the American Foreign Missionary Situation. A Study of the Conditions, Causes and Remedies.

Foreign Missions Useful But Inadequate

Rome, Italy.—Here is the center of the world's religious interest, toward bound, I look back over nearly a year's investigation of Christian missions in the Orient for a final review and summary. What is the conclusion of the whole matter? Are foreign missions worth while? The answer must be in the affirmative. Considered only from the standpoint of humanitarian and philanthropic service, the entire missionary enterprise justifies its existence. Add to these great works of healing, education and care for the orphaned and the needy, the beneficial influence which has been exerted upon the characters of thousands of native converts, as well as the more general, though none the less unmistakable influence wielded in kind of civilization, and it will be seen that the missionary agencies which the churches of Christendom maintain at an annual expenditure of many millions of dollars is one of the tremendous twentieth century forces making for the world's progress.

Without amplifying this point, which has surely been made plain in the preceding articles, let me suggest some general considerations and criticisms which appear to be important enough to deserve the attention of the general public, as well as of that large constituency especially interested in missions.

Where Churches Should Get Together. I know of no other undertaking anywhere at all approaching this one in magnitude which is managed in such a better-ordered, disorganized fashion, or on such an unbusinesslike basis. I do not here allude to the administration of the individual boards, but to the propaganda as a whole. Sentiment, mood and emotion, rather than tested principle and careful judgment, seem to be the foundation of most missionary activity. If a man or a body can display special efficiency in stirring the feelings of the home constituency he or it can be sure of plenty of funds and a free field to go where it will and do what it pleases in the mission work. The result is not a sufficient method of checking up the work of foreign missions.

This sort of thing, and worse mistakes, are in good part the help-yourself fashion in which the denominations work. Only in the more recent fields has there been an appointment of territory among the churches, although everywhere the need for this is so urgent that the denominations are now recognizing and yielding to it. Plainly, there is no sufficient reason why the mission work of the Protestant churches in heathen lands should not be done as one closely-cooperating body. The avowed aim is the conversion of the people, and not the perpetuation and extension of denominational names, creeds and authority upon the mission field. The present arrangement is expensive, divisive and a bludgeon to the end sought. What sense or reason is there, for instance, in establishing northern and southern Presbyterian churches in China, where every Christian in America is a nebulous matter to most of the people and the fact of the civil war is unknown to 999 persons out of every thousand? Left to themselves, the native Christians in the field have valued would not be long in forming one Christian church.

Businesslike Methods Needed. Pending the time when they get under every possible form of cooperation should be adopted. The commercial sagacity of the method which keeps half a dozen expensive, theologically-trained "business agents" in the same port city to do the purely secular work for separate boards which could all be done by one unordained business man does not appeal to the wayfarer. Neither does the zeal for planting new work in these outposts (often in competition with native churches) where expenses are highest, difficulties greatest and results fewest, when there are unlimited favorable openings in the untouched interior. Most port cities, be it remarked, need a body to the capital to drop some other day, and save Sunday, as if the matter were optional with him!

A closer and more vigorous supervision of missions on the part of sensible, courageous men of authority, who will result in the wedding out of the occasional unfit missionary and in remedying tactical blunders in the location of stations and in the character of the work.

Two other important services this businesslike supervision would accomplish: It would insure the sending of men, well-balanced and accurate reports to the homeland, and it would deal vigorously with the criticisms which are so common on the other side of the globe that they constitute a serious barrier to missionary success. Criticisms which are even partly true should be frankly admitted, and the evils remedied; those which are not true should be boldly challenged and silenced.

The position can never be maintained that missionaries are impeccable; and to answer personal, definite criticisms, as articles which have appeared in this correspondence have been answered, by the sweeping state-

ment that it is "morally impossible" for a missionary to do wrong, is simply to put missionary defense beyond the pale of consideration by thinking men. In the one particular instance where my criticism had been definitely disputed I had said that a certain northern Methodist missionary had lent his ability and influence to a corporation seeking concessions from the Chinese government. The board secretary and certain denominational papers attacked me virulently for this, declaring that I did not know what I was talking about. Then, to their utter confusion, along came the president of the Episcopal bishop of China, fully substantiating the charge, but exonerating the missionary from wrong intention and assuming responsibility.

Similarly, more effective administration of the missionary propaganda will furnish the traveling public with the easily ascertained facts of the mission fields, and will put forth effort to introduce them to missions in actual operation. It will also grapple with the problem of the moral and spiritual health of the missionaries, for so long as the European portion of these people remain as they are the work of missions is bound to be seriously hampered.

Missionary Mistakes. Before leaving this subject I must make a rather sweeping criticism which the board should have dealt with long ago. It is that an astonishing proportion of missionaries display bad manners and bad taste on shipboard. To deny this charge, which, in one form or another, has been made times without number, is to turn one's back on the facts. The conduct of some missionaries aboard ship is one of the most profitable sources of the antismissionary spirit which pervades passenger ships the world over, and practically all of the port cities of the Orient. Some of the criticisms made in this connection are simply unanswerable.

What is to be said, for example, in defense of the Roman missionary who, in the course of his voyage, has changed three times on the voyage across the Pacific last month? In the first place, his astounding meddlesomeness had brought upon her a rebuke at which she felt offended and changed her seat; later, the passengers with whom she was seated found her so uncomfortable a companion that they complained to the steward and insisted on having either her seat or theirs changed. The answer commonly made to stories like this is that the missionary's godliness would doubt rebuke the stinkiness of the other passengers, which is neither a modest nor a charitable rejoinder. In this case, the story was given by a prominent American business man, a church member, who himself had been attending a series of missionary meetings in Orono just before leaving behind and so could hardly be called a hostile critic.

I could write literally columns of incidents concerning the conduct of missionaries on shipboard, where they have earned the disfavor of officers and fellow passengers. Summed up, though, they amount to this: Some missionaries seem inclined to flaunt their moral superiority in the face of others; they insist on having an identity as missionaries, rather than as quiet, modest, well-bred laymen, as when a prominent test, often in unseemly fashion, against the indulgence in tobacco or liquor or cards on the part of other passengers. All this may be comprehended in the word "prorickness." They forget that, as Kipling says: "There's a world outside the one you know."

And that the people of this world have all the personal rights and liberties which are to be accorded to the members of the missionary circle. Some of this provincialism goes to the length of insisting that a passenger liner crossed the meridian on Sunday, and so dropped that day from the calendar, whereupon the missionaries expected in it to drop the day to drop some other day, and save Sunday, as if the matter were optional with him!

Not all missionaries are guilty of these things; far from it. The able missionaries deprecate them seriously, for they realize their far-reaching effects upon the cause they represent. The explanation, if not in exasperation, they point out that missionaries leaving the homeland are still in the spirit of exaltation created by their farewell meetings, by the presence of their friends and by the role of saint, hero and martyr with which they have been invested. For the time they are in a crowded mood, and they have not yet learned to view all things in proportion. Their feet have not yet found the hard ground of actuality. Some of these unwise missionaries can do more harm than a hundred sensible ones can undo.

I must confess, moreover, that I do not see why a Pacific mail captain should forbid missionaries to sing hymns at the piano on the boat deck, except on Sunday, and yet allow other passengers to make the night vocal,

on the same spot, with the latest "popular" songs, or why the missionaries should not be permitted to hold a prayer meeting in the saloon, while a noisy, drinking coterie is uproariously gambling in the smoking room. I freely criticize much in the conduct of many missionaries abroad ship, but I believe in "a square deal." The man who drinks whiskey on shipboard should be given no advantage over the man who drinks water; other things being equal, nor the man who gambles over the man who prays, nor the woman who sings "ragtime" songs over the one who prefers "Old Hundred." Plain words need to be spoken to the missionaries, and other plain words to the officers of the steamship companies, especially the trans-Pacific lines.

If a person has maintained a reasonable familiarity with missionary reports he goes to the foreign mission field expecting to see evidences of tremendous success. This has not been told that Japan, China, India are on the verge of admittance into the Christian church? There is a sudden jolt to this expectancy when he finds the blank wall of heathendom rising up before the missionaries as cold, as strong and, at first sight, as scathless as ever. He learns later of the successes in the line of saving and saving this wall, which, up to date, have been the principal missionary methods; but his general impression is one of disappointment. He cannot but feel that the triumphs of missions have been overestimated. At this point enters the need for better supervision, as I have already intimated.

For example, the cheerer recalls the statement, printed times without number in American publications, that China has made Sunday a legal holiday. This he finds to be utterly untrue. Where China touches the west the first day of the week has gradually become, in some measure, a holiday. But this is nowhere a Sabbath, except among the few Christians. At another time it was widely reported that a certain city had thrown away its idols, but investigation shows the city as anti-Christian as ever, and the only basis for the tale is the fact that one temple discarded its old idols for new. Here a great revival is reported to have swept over the community; the westerner naturally thinks of this in terms of a Moody and Sankey campaign. Superficially, however, there are no signs of the revival, although closer search reveals an unusual earnestness on the part of the handful of Christians.

How may these missionary exaggerations be accounted for? I have talked with many missionaries upon this point. The expectation of the boards that the workers shall send in favorable reports, the necessity for showing successes to stimulate gifts, the natural human tendency to enlarge upon the favorable side, all have been given as reasons. "The fact is," said one missionary, "when a man gets home and begins to make speeches he finds himself saying that the people want to hear, and long for the fact of the field. I know I have caught myself doing this. I have no hardships in my missionary work, yet the people at home were so determined to make me out a martyr that I almost came to believe myself one before I left America."

All the stronger men on the field report the distorted and misleading statements that are so frequently made by interested enthusiasts concerning missions and missionaries; they are far-sighted enough to know the consequences when these reports come back to the field. I have known more than one missionary to be seriously embarrassed by being presented to the community in which he lives in the light in which he is seen by his admirers at home.

There is another side to the question: dread of this kind of thing has kept more than one worker from sending home reports of well-authenticated successes and endorsements. An American woman at the head of one of the Presbyterian mission schools for girls in China has been asked by the officials of the important province in which she works to take charge of the female education in the province, but never a word of this has she written home to her board. "It will be time enough when I have actually done the work," says the cautious woman, who knows China; "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

A Reconnaissance, Not a War. The most serious of all the unintentional misrepresentations made by missionaries is that the whole heathen world is on the verge of becoming Christian. It is neither, for, in the basal of the common assumption, "The world is being won for Christ." Making due allowance for rhetorical fervor, it still remains true that a serious and conscious impression is laid upon the Christian public's mind by the day's missionary representations.

For a first-hand study of the field reveals that with an occasional notable exception like Korea, heathendom has scarcely been budged by the missionaries' work. The great mass of the pagan world is as yet practically untouched by the gospel. If Christians are determined to bear their religion to the whole earth, as is apparently their purpose, they must do things on a vastly larger scale than heretofore. Thus far only a mere beginning has been made. Instead of a war, it is only a reconnaissance in armor, brave, brilliant and successful reconnaissance. It is true, but nevertheless, only a reconnaissance. The real fighting can hardly be said to have begun.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Davies.)
A Letter to the West.
And those who marry for love are just as apt to bump up against disappointment as those who marry for money.

Hope Is the Master-Builder of Character

By REV. THOMAS EDWARD BARR,
Pastor Pioneer Church, Milwaukee.



PROSPEROUS and happy people do not have to be told to have hope. They need to be advised to be moderate in their happiness and ambition and to remember the frailty of all earthly things lest they be in despair when disaster comes. But what is to be said to the overworked, the distressed, the disappointed? What message of hope can you give the man whose brain is taxed with troubles? or the woman whose heart breaks under her sorrows? It is to just such conditions that Paul speaks, and to such he reveals the guaranty on which, both only on which, hope can rest. He says: "We glory in tribulation also; knowing that tribulation worketh patience; and patience, experience; and experience, hope; and hope maketh not ashamed; because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us." In this compact summary Paul illuminates the whole philosophy of life. Cold and hunger drive barbarous man to restrain his immediate desires and provide against future want; and ever since it has been some pressure of necessity which has helped the race forward to the exalting of its ambitions.

In all this process men learn patience, self-restraint; only by the office of patience is experience acquired. All men have things happen to them. The men of patience, of self-restraint, learn from what happens to them and become experienced men, men of proved integrity. Such men are men of hope. When, through half a century of life, you have witnessed the kaleidoscope of the years, have been part of its play of joy and sorrow, and have studied to be patient and self-controlled in all its vicissitudes, you get an understanding of the great forces of nature and society in which God reveals himself, and a confidence in them, which feeds your hope, but cultivates it, gives it direction and definition. That kind of hope putteth not to shame. Why? Because you have become persuaded of the mighty love of God which, despite all accident and suffering, does enfold and permeate the world. Men of narrow or shallow experience may be censorious and pessimistic. To men of broad experience and sober, earnest mind comes a kindly attitude toward life, a deep sympathy and charity for men, which is the expression of an abiding faith in the goodness of nature, or God.

Hope is not the dream of what could be if things were different from what they are. Hope is the expectation of what may be, things being as they are. Such expectation links in with nature's processes and with the movement of life. Neither God nor nature promise us whatever we want. Unmeasured bounty is not good for every one. Not even in life itself always the best good.

If our hope is to rest upon an assurance that will outlast all risks it must be the fruit of spiritual culture.

The will of God is expressed to us in the laws of nature and human life. The man whose hope is not subject to that will, who does not seek his desire by integrity and brotherliness, ought to have his hopes blasted. Men who desire success by injustice and cruelty do not merit our prayers, save only that God will defeat them and thus, perhaps, turn them from their evil ways. If our hope is subject to the will of God we shall be patient under the delaying processes through which discipline goes on. By this the horizon of life will be enlarged, and we shall be made willing to leave part of the problems for the great life beyond, realizing that from this we grow to that world.

Thomas Edward Barr

The Coming Corporation

By JUDGE PETER S. GROSSCUP,
United States Circuit Court.

In this country the corporation is a creature of the executive department of the several states, and issues out of such department almost as a matter of course. Neither the object for which the corporation was formed nor the amount of its capitalization, nor the character of the securities issued, commands any preliminary attention other than such as is merely perfunctory. Put your nickel in the slot and take out a charter, is the invitation that the states extend; and in line before the slot machine, entitled, too, to an equal place in the line, are the corporate projects conceived to defraud, as well as those that have honest purposes. Neither is detained by so much as an inquiry. For indifference such as that, I would substitute at the very threshold of the corporation's application for existence, an honest, careful inquiry by some tribunal of government—a tribunal that will act only after it has heard—a hearing in which the public is represented by a district attorney, on whom is thus devolved the duty not merely of pursuing the horse after it is stolen, but of seeing to it that the door is locked before the horse is stolen. And what honest project, I ask, can object to such an inquiry?

Incorporated enterprise, just as private enterprise, should be given room to grow. A dollar turned into two, ten, twenty, if turned honestly, wrongs no one. Go forth, increase and multiply, is command without which economic progress would not be. But in all this there is no need that the corporation should initially capitalize a projected success that it exists at all, exists only in the future. Let the securities issued on account of success be issued only when success is established; and let them be fairly related, as the enterprise grows, to the increased value of the actual earning power developed. And I can see no reason why in any honest enterprise, the question whether additional securities shall be issued should not be made the subject of judicial inquiry.

One thing more in the line of structural principle. The first duty of every enterprise, incorporated or private, is to secure to the capital invested its eventual safe return, while paying on it from time to time after payment of operating expenses, such fair returns as its use as the nature of the venture suggests. This is what capital always has the right to ask. But this having been accomplished, there are some enterprises now that take labor and management into partnership in the further disposition for the fruits of success. The kind of partnership which is not compulsory; but I would try to infuse into the corporation of the future, an incentive and a spirit that would make it more useful—that would give to the workman, the clerk, the employee of every kind an opportunity to individually share in the growth of the enterprise to which he is attached. This is not a mere philanthropic dream.

WORN OUT WOMEN

Will Find Encouragement in Mrs. Merritt's Advice.

Mrs. W. L. Merritt, 207 S. First Ave., Anoka, Minn., says: "Last winter I began to suffer with my kidneys. I had pains in my back and hips and felt all worn out. Dr. J. C. Smith's Kidney Pills brought decided relief. I am sure they would do the same for any other woman suffering as I did."

Object Lesson.
"Johnny," said Mrs. Hlubik, severely, "I am going to punish you. Please open the window." "Why?" asked Johnny, beginning to cry. "I heard our next door neighbor say I had no authority over my children, and I thought I would show you getting a spanking. Now, come here, sit!"

How's This?
We offer a \$1000 reward for any one who can furnish a list of names of all the women who have been married in the last 12 years, and believe him perfectly honest. We will pay \$1000 to the first person who can furnish a list of names of all the women who have been married in the last 12 years, and believe him perfectly honest. We will pay \$1000 to the first person who can furnish a list of names of all the women who have been married in the last 12 years, and believe him perfectly honest.

The Original.
"Darling, you are the only woman I ever loved!" the manly young fellow avowed in accents of soul-reaching ardor.
The fair young girl looked into his face with her big childlike eyes overbrimming with trust and confidence.
"I guess," she murmured, dreamily, "that is the way Ananias began when he was courting Sapphira."

Moravian Barley and Speltz.
Two great cereals, making growing and fattening hops and cattle possible in Dak. Moravia, Mo., is a new variety of barley and speltz, and is a valuable addition to the list of crops. It produces 10 tons of grain per acre, and is a valuable addition to the list of crops. It produces 10 tons of grain per acre, and is a valuable addition to the list of crops.

An Object Lesson.
"Miranda," said the mistress, "you are a good cook and I just know that you are too good for us to keep. Some man will come along one of these days and induce you to marry him."
"I guess," she murmured, dreamily, "that is the way Ananias began when he was courting Sapphira."

Explained.
"I have called," said the captious critic, "to find out what reason you can give for representing the New Year as a child's holiday."
"That is done," responded the art editor, "because the year does not get its close until the 31st of December."

CUB'S FOOD.
They Thrive on Grape-Nuts.
Healthy babies don't cry and the well-nourished baby that is fed on Grape-Nuts is never a crying baby. Many babies who cannot take any other food will thrive on Grape-Nuts, and get well.

"My little baby was given up by three doctors who said that the condensed milk on which I fed her had ruined the child's stomach. One of the doctors told me that the only thing to do would be to try Grape-Nuts, so I got some and prepared it as follows: I soaked 1 1/2 tablespoons in one pint of cold water for half an hour, then I strained off the liquid and mixed 12 teaspoonsful of this strained Grape-Nuts juice with a teaspoonful of rich milk and a pinch of salt and a little sugar, warmed it and gave it to baby every two hours."

"In this simple, easy way I saved baby's life and have built her up to a strong healthy child, rosy and laughing. The food must certainly be perfect to have such a wonderful effect as Grape-Nuts can so truthfully say that it is the best food in the world to raise delicate babies on, and is also a delicious healthful food for grown-ups as we have discovered in our family." Grape-Nuts are equally valuable to the strong, healthy man or woman. It stands for the true theory of health. "There's a Reason, Read 'The Road to Wellville,' in page.

GREAT CATCH OF FISH

Eighteen Million Pounds Were Taken from the Illinois River Last Year.

CARP IS THE PRINCIPAL FISH

Demand for It Comes from Eastern Cities with Fewest 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 fishermen over six hundred thousand dollars and employing several thousand men. This report is from twenty-one points on the Illinois river. The amount would probably reach one hundred million 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 those rivers.

The carp far exceeds all other fish in quantity, taken from Illinois waters. The ovaries of a 2½ pound bass have been computed to contain 12,000 eggs, and several of the equal weight contain between four and five hundred thousand.

The demand for carp in the eastern cities is growing annually. Buyers from New York are seen in the towns along the Illinois river contracting 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, inhabiting the Rhine, Danube, Elbe and all other large rivers and lakes on the continent, and is considered by epicureans, when properly prepared, "a dish fit for a king." Another reason for its popularity is that it costs less than most food fishes. The housewife who receives a dollar a day wants fish and ought to have it. He looks for quantity instead of quality. His 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. "This fish inhabits Illinois waters. 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 thousands of men are employed in taking this fish from the water. This great industry is to be developed and encouraged. The intention is to take care of the angler, but he must understand that the 85 per cent of fish taken from our large rivers are coarse fish, such as buffalo, carp and catfish and only 15 per cent are called fine, blue bass, pike, crappie and sunfish. The 15 per cent lives on the spawn and fry of the 85 per cent. The 85 per cent lives on the natural condition of the water. The tiny foods on vegetables as well as animal food, aquatic plants, snails, worms and larvae of insects.

"Millions of such fish as bass, crappie, sunfish and others formerly perished from August to October. When the water reached the depressions 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 condition has been eliminated since 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, supplying most all applications. The majority of the Illinois State fish commission were received twenty million plus per cent, that were fertilized and ready to hatch. Eggs were done at our station at Mendota under the supervision of Mr. John Bauer. Ninety per cent of these eggs hatched and the fry have been distributed in the large lakes and rivers of northern Illinois, where this species is easily naturalized. This work will be continued along these lines and will be the means of providing the people with an excellent food supply, besides affording the angler his sport.

Water Holds Big Profits.

"It has been said that an acre of water would produce as much in value as five acres of land, if it were worked 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 dwells. It is almost all 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.

"Every 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 (*Cyprinus Carpio*) 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 shallow, without any outlet, the fish 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 reliable. The demand for them is growing daily.

"It is not a fish of fear, and does not attack other fish. It has no teeth in its mouth, but only in the throat, and at that accident is harmless. Articles have been published stating that carp destroy the spawn of game fishes. There is little foundation for the statement.

The fish commission has been much encouraged 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, preservation 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 preservation of food fish in Illinois interests all the people. Fish food is as necessary as any animal food, and as the population increases the demand for it becomes greater year by year. The enormous drain on lake and river food fish makes it necessary that the state should prevent their total depletion.

"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 to the law in the preservation of fish. The present condition is satisfactory, both to the angler and commercial fisherman. The amendment covering the closed season has been the means of protecting the gamier 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 hoop net, seine or trammel net, shall first obtain license so to do from the city clerk or county clerk. For each hoop net to pay 50 cents, for each one hundred yards of seine, or less, \$5 and for one hundred yards of trammel net \$5, where this device is permitted to be used. The income from this source is called the fish protection fund and is used to pay deputy wardens."

The number of tags taken out up to the present date is 1,000,000. 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 light shade of water caused by the continual flow from Lake Michigan into the drainage canal. Nevertheless, this obstacle has been overcome, lowering the temperature of the water in the Illinois river, thereby giving the fish a healthier color and improving their condition generally.

Closely related in many ways to the value of Illinois fishes, and on this point the fish commission is the aquatic work of the natural history survey of the state, now in progress under Mr. S. A. Forster, director of the state laboratory of natural history. This work has resulted in an elaborate illustrated report on the fishes of the state which is now being typewritten for the press. "It describes and discusses every species of Illinois fish, giving full particulars as to distribution, habits, spawning season and favorite localities and situations, and contains likewise general articles on the waters of the state, on its topography, on its streams, on the distribution of Illinois fishes both within and without the state, on the economic character and product of the fisheries. It is illustrated by colored plates and by many black and white photos.

University Makes Survey.

Of even greater practical as well as scientific interest is the work of the natural history survey on the smaller life of the waters of the state, on which all fishes of every description are finally dependent for food. Careful studies of the minute plant and animal life of the Illinois river and waters connected with it have been made for several years in succession, and a second volume of the product of this work is now being prepared. These studies have been made in a way to show not only the species occurring in Illinois waters, but also the number and quantity of each, and the total quantity of the minute plant and animal life of Illinois streams and lakes at different seasons of the year and under different conditions. When it is taken into account that without these minute and obscure forms of aquatic life it would be impossible for even a single fish to live in these waters, the practical importance of the subject is readily perceived. These studies furnish the foundations for scientific fish culture, and when they are completed, and applied to the problem of the maintenance and increase of the fish population, they must help greatly in the conservation and increase of the economic products of the Illinois waters.

The state laboratory of natural history has likewise lately published a complete catalogue of all the shellfishes of the state, showing their distribution in detail, the matter of interest in view of the important uses now made of the shells of river clams, and the productive pearl oyster which has been for several years prosecuted on the principal streams in Illinois.

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 ceremonies a luncheon was served by 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 prosperous state with sixty-three members.

The officers now are:
President - Mrs. Emily Hawley
Sr. Vice President - Mrs. Anna Grunau
Jr. Vice President - Mrs. Ida Bennett
Secretary - Mrs. Myrtle Bennett
Treasurer - Miss Bobbie Brookings
Chaplain - Mrs. Celestina
Conductress - Mrs. Minnie Cannon
Guard - Mrs. Sarah Church
Patriotic Instructors - Mrs. Hannah Powers
Assistant Conductress - Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson
Assistant Guard - Mrs. Sarah Senn
Press Correspondent - Mrs. Miles T. Lamey
Musician - Mrs. Laura Hawley

Held 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 turn over \$4,504 belonging to the estate of his father, William 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 with Land Agent Kimbrough of Waco, Texas to be gone about a week. They were Sam Houston, Irving Landwehr, Will Webster, Henry Miller and Henry Kuhlman. 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 postoffice in Barrington, Ill.

Harry W. Kohn, Oral A. Kitchin, Sally Miller, Geo. Morgan, Louis Booth, 3; Will Shotts, Walter Trine, with, Jake Thirman, Otto Vileto, and Charlie Winicka.

H. K. BROWNEY, P. M.

Teachers Association Meeting.

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

Why Jimmy Didn't Sit Down.

The woman who had stood up until the closing gong had sounded stood at the transfer station and awaited the announcement of the train.

"What," she wearily 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 humanity, and the women were religiously prepared to stand when a gray youth arose and tendered her his place. Prototyping faintly, she sank into it guiltily and registered a new never to sleep over there again.

In due time several seats were vacated, and the woman looked hopefully around her knight.

"Jimmy," a friend of his was saying, "there's none 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:

"Ah, what's the use? No sooner I'll get me legs stretched when another tired old man will get on and I'll have to hop up—New York Times.

"Judge," said Mrs. Starvorn 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 my decision is that the chicken has proved an alibi."—Traveling Man's Magazine.

There's great "primary" or "major" planets, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, and several hundred minor planets, discovered since 1801. It is certain that one planet, Jupiter, was known to our ancestors. Whether they knew of others is not determined.

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

"Dreams never come true."

"They do partially. We live in a fine house of a house, it is true, but we've had the sixteen servants."

Washington Herald.

The Grimmett Epitaph.

What is the most terrible epitaph to exist? (One of the grimmest is surely that on a stone which was set up a few years ago in the cemetery at Debrecin, eastern Hungary.)

It reads as follows: "Here rests in the Lord Joseph Moritz, Sr., who died in his sixty-second year. He was shot by his son, Franz Joseph Moritz, who died in her forty-seventh year. She was shot by her daughter, Elizabeth Moritz, who died by her own hand in her seventeenth year after shooting her mother, Joseph Moritz, who died in prison, age twenty-seven. He had shot his father. May eternal mercy have pity on their poor, sinful souls!"

This memorial was erected by a local literary association, to which it is said, the last of the ill-starred family left a sum of \$7,500 for the purpose.

Wager of Battle.

In 1817 one Richard Thornton, called to the bar of the king's bench charged with the murder of Mary Asford, in open court threw down his glove, and defied his accuser, whereupon there was a pretty do. Wager of battle, it was supposed, had died a natural death in the dark ages, but Lord Ellenborough after much consultation of precedent held that it was still the law of England, and ordered a field to be prepared. Thornton's accuser thereupon declining combat, the prisoner was discharged. Next year parliament passed an act abolishing this privilege of appeal to the strong right arm.

"Do you keep good, honest goods here?" asked the fussy old man in the cafe.

"Well, sir," responded the waiter, "the whole of it, all right, but to be candid with you, I think the pretzels are crooked."—Cleveland Leader.

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

January Bargain Sales.

The truest test of value is the comparison of goods. We urge this. Our close prices which brought us trade from every vicinity and made this our banner year, are now being cut.

Ladies' Department Sales.

Child's \$2.57 Chinilla Coats, \$2.00
Child's \$1.29 Wool Coats, lined, \$1.00
\$1.98 Blue Wool Coats, \$1.60
\$1.98 Blue Wool Coats, \$1.60
\$2.09 Fine Chinilla Coats, \$1.35
Over 300 Children's Coats, 1 former price.
Girls' \$5.09 Plush Coats, \$3.73
Best \$4.57 Heavy Wool Coats, \$3.48
Ladies' \$3.98 Tan Coats, \$3.49
Girls' \$4.49 Wool Coats, \$3.23
Ladies' \$4.98 Melton Cloth Coats, \$3.73
\$7.98 Ladies' Broadcloth Coats, \$5.90
\$4.49 Ladies' Fur Coats, \$3.49
\$13.98 Fur Collar Coats, \$10.48
29 Fur Trimmed Capes, \$5.00 to \$5.00
now on sale at \$4.00
Heavy Walking Skirts, \$5.00
Ladies' Skirt reduction sale \$1.00, \$1.49
\$1.00 Black Satin Waists, \$5.00
Every lady in the house at cut prices \$1.49 to 1-2 saving.

Special Sale Values.

Embroidery, insertion, laces, etc. 2c per yard.
12c Lithograph Pillow Tops, \$1.00
Flannellets, double-fold goods, per yard 6c and 10c.
7c Tennis Flannels, 10c goods, short lengths, per yard 5c and 10c.
Ladies' Black Wool Hose, now 15c per pair.
Sailed and Showroom Bed Spreads 14 to 13-07.
Boys' Heavy Wool Hose, now 12c and 10c per pair.
Dark Colored Ribbons and Beltings 2c per yard.
Fancy Ribbons up to 41 inches wide, 10c per yard.
Wide Silks: Black or colors, \$1.25 value, 75c and 68c per yard.
Men's New Canvas Leggings, 25c
54 inch all wool Black Dress Goods, heavy, 48c per yard.
Men's Overcoat values, big snap this week.
Drovers' Sheep-lined, full length canvas Coats, damaged, price now \$1.98 Boys' Overcoats, sizes 4 to 8, \$1.29, \$1.08 and \$1.00.
Caps, Bonnets, cut price sale, 10c
Men's Suits, for Men and Women, all wool, 55c, 95c and \$1.29
Ladies' heavy Cotton Union Suits 25c.

Trade \$10 and show round trip railroad ticket and we refund your car fare.

Dinner tickets or horse tickets if you drive.

DANIEL F. LAMEY

SPECIAL SALE

5 gal. best Gasoline, only.....60c
25c Peabody coffee, per pound, only.....20c
65c Fancy Blend Tea, per pound, only.....50c

Dress goods.

We bought a lot of dress goods at a special price. They are bargains at.....12c, 18c, 35c, 50c per yard

Underwear.

We made a big purchase of Underwear at a special job price to us. We can give you some good bargains in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear. All sizes.

Clothing

A large lot of Men's Wool Pants to close out at \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.00 a pair.

Shoes

For this sale Ladies' \$2.50 Fine Shoe only.....\$2.00
Men's \$2.50 work shoes only.....\$2.00
Big line Children's shoes.



Talking Machines

Do you want one? We sell them so you can easily own one.

Call on us

Barrington Home Bakery

Recommend fresh baked
Bread, Rolls, Cakes, etc.
Six bread tickets for 25c.
We bake every day.
No stale goods here.

Papers and Magazines

Buy your
of Wilbert C. Naehor, news agent at Barrington. News stand in the
Bank Building Basement.
All kinds of good MAGAZINES sold there.
HOURS:
DAILY 7 a. m. to 9:45 a. m.
12 m. to 4:30 p. m.
6 p. m. to 8:30 p. m.
SUNDAY 7 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

E. G. Ankele

I started in the meat market business for the benefit of the public (and myself.) We do our own butchering and kill the best that the market affords, and sell at a reasonable price. Your patronage will be appreciated.

WM. HOBEIN

Dealer in Milch Cows
BARRINGTON

GAS

Brightest, Best and Cheapest. Quickest, Cleanest and Most Convenient. Now is the time to order Gas Ranges and House Piping. Lowest Rates, Cash or Payments.
Northwestern Gas Light & Coke Co.
Drop Postal or Telephone.
Evanson 63 or Park Ridge 12

LIGHT