

# BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 24. NO. 1.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1908

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## TOWNSHIP PRIMARIES

Officers Nominated at Barrington  
and Cuba Township Primary  
Elections.

The primary in Barrington township last Friday held for the first time under the Australian ballot system, for the purpose of nominating town officers attracted a large vote, 298 ballots being voted. The change in the manner of voting was very satisfactory to the public.

The following is the vote in detail:

SUPERVISOR	A. H. Boehmer	224
ASSESSOR	John C. Plagge	242
TOWN CLERK	J. F. Gleske	216
HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER	Fred Schwemmer	156
Henry Brinker	56	
Wilf Scheer	57	
W. A. Hobel	11	
FOR COLLECTOR	Henry Pfeiffer, Sr.	296
John Dinsler	29	
E. H. Gould	48	
CONSTABLE (TO FILL VACANCY)	H. H. Williams	107
August Rohmendorf	183	
George Wagner	133	

The only petition filed with the town clerk in opposition to the candidates selected above is for the office of highway commissioner, Henry Brinker filed a nomination paper.

### Cuba Township

One hundred seventy seven voters in Cuba township expressed their choice for township candidates at a primary held Saturday afternoon. This vote is nearly equal to the number cast in elections. Supervisor Laney was nominated for his thirtieth year as a member of the Lake county board of supervisors without opposition.

The following is the vote in particular:

SUPERVISOR	Miles T. Laney	154
TOWN CLERK	Frank H. Plagge	138
ASSESSOR	E. W. Riley	143
COLLECTOR	L. R. Lines	57
Vincent Davlin	17	
Fred Klein	68	
ROAD COMMISSIONER	J. W. Adams	130
THISTLE COMMISSIONER	H. M. Hawley	61
Herman Hacker	63	
Job Thompson	42	

### John Dinsler

There have been no other petitions of nomination filed with Town Clerk Plagge, so the election will undoubtedly be a very quiet one.

Fifty land owners have made a request to the town clerk that there be printed upon the ballot for submission to the voters the proposition of laying a special gravel tax of sixty cents on each one hundred dollars on all assessable property of the township for a period of five years for the purpose of graveling two of the principal roads of the township described as follows: commencing at the north corporation line at Mrs. H. Kampert's; thence north to Hollister's corners; thence west to the White school house; thence west to the White school; thence northwesterly to Peterson's corners; also from the White school, thence westerly to Cuba milk station, thence northwesterly to the Waunona township line. A similar gravel tax has been in force the past five years, which has given the highway commissioners an opportunity to make Cuba one of the leading townships of the county for gravelled roads.

### Sweet Sixteen.

Monday, March 23rd, there was given a surprise party in honor of Miss Beatrice Bennett's sixteenth birthday. A jolly crowd assembled at the home of M. E. Bennett at eight o'clock and from that time until twelve the house rang with voices young. Those present were: Mabel Blocks, Fred Dinsler, Hazel Dean, Mabel Peck, Jessie Hobart, Mabel Powers, Harry Brown, Herbert Wilmer, Fred Grimm, Dan Ponteroy, Ira Banks, Roy Colen and Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Bennett. Games were indulged in, prizes being taken by Mabel Peck and Earl Powers; consolation prizes to Hazel Dean and Fred Grimm. At 11:30 a sumptuous lunch was served.

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

## Town Meeting and Election.

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters residents of the township of Barrington, County of Cook, Illinois, that the annual township meeting and election of officers of said township will take place Tuesday the seventh day of April proximo, being the first Tuesday in said month.

The election will begin at the hour of 7 a. m. and close at 5 p. m. in the village-hall, in the village of Barrington. The officers to be elected are: One Supervisor

One Township Clerk  
One Collector  
One Commissioner of Highways  
Two Constables (to fill vacancy)  
One School Trustee

The town meeting will open in the Village hall at the hour of 2 p. m., and after shooting a moderator will proceed to hear and consider reports of officers to appropriate money to defray the necessary expenses of the township, and to deliberate and decide on such measures as may in pursuance of law, come before the meeting. Given under my hand and seal this 20th day of March A. D., 1908.

J. F. GESKE, Town Clerk.

## NEWS OF WAUCONDA

### Personal Paragraphs Submitted

By Our Very Able Correspondents.

Harry T. Fuller is reported as not so well.

Dr. Golding and family spent Sunday there.

Mrs. Leila Wau's is visiting her sister, Mrs. Sadie Houghton.

Mrs. S. Torrance of McHenry is assisting Mrs. Carr in her millinery work this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. P. B. Johnson are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. James Neville.

Miss Orpha Darrell who has been quite indisposed is back again at her duties in the Meyer store.

Julian North's family are visiting here a few days before leaving for their new home in northern Wisconsin near Lake Coleman, Marinette county.

The auction sale at Morris Hill's on Wednesday was well attended and goods brought good prices. Mr. and Mrs. Hill will go to Chicago where they will make their home with their grand-daughter, Mrs. Sadie Burdick.

### Union Temperance Meeting.

There was a largely attended Union Temperance meeting at the interest of the temperance on Sunday last at the Salem church. It was held under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Mrs. Emily Hill of Chicago, the superintendent of the Cook county organization was the speaker.

Mrs. Frank Gleske, president, and Rev. O. F. Mattison opened the meeting with scripture reading and prayer.

Mrs. Hill's address was given, in its first part, to impressing upon her hearers, the very great importance of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, saying this was the work ought to begin, in the first grades, so as to reach all pupils when they left the school.

In this respect the W. C. T. U. had made its influence felt, throughout the whole land, and great good was being done. Attention was then called to the progress the prohibition movement is making. Beginning with the state of Illinois, the different states were named where the sale of liquor is prohibited by law, including Oklahoma which had put into her state constitution a provision against the licensing of the saloon or the sale of intoxicants in any form. Seven states, it was said, now have prohibition, including Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

Interesting incidents and facts to show the growth of the temperance sentiment were mentioned.

At the close of the address, the speaker led in the singing of a piece which had for a refrain, "Illinois is going to be dry, Chicago is going to be dry," and finally "Barrington is going to be dry." The fact that "Barrington was going dry" seemed to awaken considerable enthusiasm.

A collection was taken for the work after which Rev. Widner dismissed the meeting with prayer.

A little ad in our column of business notices will rest or sell your property.

## OLD RESIDENT DEAD

### Herman Rieke Passed Away

Saturday Afternoon. Cause

Was Apoplexy.

Herman Rieke, aged eighty years, who has lived in and near Barrington for fifty years, died suddenly Saturday afternoon, March 21st. He was down in the afternoon and was seen by friends, who observed him as well as usual, and after calling him his health returned to his home one mile north of town, at the residence of Mrs. Louise Schaefer, his sister-in-law, where he had been living for the past year. He was accustomed to walk to the business district every day, even though advanced in years, and on this day entered the house apparently strong.

Passing to his room he sat down to read a religious paper he had just received and when called for supper, about an hour later, failed to respond, his wife entered and found him.

He was found dead in an arm chair, wearing his spectacles and the paper still in his hands. The inquest was held Sunday afternoon and Dr. Taylor of Libertyville, Lake county coroner, pronounced the cause apoplexy.



Mr. Rieke was born in Sonnenburg, Lippe-Detmold, Germany, October 16, 1827. As a lad of seven he left the old homestead, lived two years in London, England, and in 1845 went from there to the gold mines of Australia. He spent a number of years in that country and then returned to Germany. In 1855 he emigrated to this country and settled among old countrymen near Barrington. He was married to Miss Christine Honnert in 1867 and nine children were born of whom two sons and a daughter died. Mrs. Rieke died twenty-two years ago. Until six years ago she still resided in the town, just north of town, when Mr. Rieke gave up farming.

He was a quiet, peace-loving Christian, respected by all and a man who had joined the church at Deer Grove when a young man, later becoming a member of the United Evangelical church here.

The children surviving are Mrs. Edward Gross, Miss Anna, Edward and William Rieke of this place, John of Chicago and Otto of Harvard, there are also many grandchildren.

Mr. Minnie Rieke still lives with the Wiesmann family on South Hawley street and Mrs. B. H. Landwehr of Linnitts street are sisters. Ernst Rieke of Chester, Nebraska, and Chris Rieke of Blairstown, Iowa, who was recently here, are brothers.

The funeral services were held in the Salem church Wednesday at half past one, being largely attended.

Rev. Haeferle, for four years Mr. Rieke's pastor, preached the funeral service and the choir sang in both English and German. The remains were laid to rest in Evergreen cemetery.

Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, your Lord cometh.

### Hard Times Party.

Mr. William Hager entertained the ladies of St. Ann's Sewing Circle last evening at her Main street home with a "Hard Times" party. Some of the girls were in costumes, ragged and old, and as many old clothes were permitted, "any old rags" were allowed to be worn, making the evening a round of "high jinks" and laughter, with music and supper.

A farewell party was given for Miss Olive Haeferle Wednesday evening. Mrs. William Solt and Miss Alma Stiefenhofer at the latter's home where seventy people passed the evening in various amusements and cards of fun were to Miss Haeferle who will soon live in Joliet.

## New Salem Church Pastor.

Rev. A. Haeferle has been appointed to take charge of a mission church of the United Evangelical denomination at Joliet, Ill., and the family are expected to remove from this village next Wednesday. The pastor and his wife regret at their departure, Sunday, March 29th, will be the pastor's farewell Sunday here. His active abilities to arouse interest in religion have been recognized and he is considered one who will build up the mission into a large parish.

Rev. Eugene Fuehr of Highland Park will be the new pastor. He is a man under middle age with a family which will arrive next week.

### Will Receive Applications.

Applications for the office of village marshal also for the office of night watchman will be received by the president and board of trustees of the village of Barrington at its next regular meeting, Monday evening, April 26th, when appointments will be made for the balance of the year.

L. H. BENNETT, Village Clerk.

## PALATINE LOCAL NEWS

### What the People are Doing in

Palatine and the

Vicinity.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. George Kuebler, a daughter, Tuesday, March 24th.

Little Dorothy Gibbs was operated upon Sunday for appendicitis and is doing nicely.

There are rumors of opposition in the village election. H. C. Schreider will oppose S. R. Paddock as village clerk and the names of some new candidates for trustees are being mentioned.

Frank F. Danielson and Miss Bertha Wiesmann were married Wednesday afternoon, April 23, at the home of the bride. They left for a wedding trip to Minnesota and on their return will reside in the Danielson home on Chicago avenue.

Miss Selma Torgler gave a recital in Cain hall, Chicago, Thursday, March 26, which was attended by many people.

He is a natural artist and musician, and those who have heard her predict a great future for this Palatine young lady.

Only sixty-four votes were cast at the town caucus Saturday, the following being placed in nomination: J. G. Horstman, supervisor; Harry H. Schoppe, town clerk; J. H. Schlerding, assessor; Frank F. Danielson, collector; Charles Schoppe, commissioner; C. E. Julian, school trustee.

### QUENTIN'S CORNERS

Born to Mr. and Mrs. August Grever, a daughter.

D. Strum is building a large tool and farm machinery shed.

Mrs. Fred Kropf has been under a doctor's care but is better again.

Mrs. F. Puletti and Miss Mary Smith were still and miss last week in Chicago.

The creamery is doing a rushing business and the patrons are well pleased all around.

The Quentin Corner's school has a new organ the money for which was earned by entertainments.

### Smith Bros. Sell Business.

A deal was closed Friday of last week in which Walter B. Frank P. and John C. Plagge purchased the coal and building material business of Smith Bros. now located at 1120 B. H. Barrington. The new firm will be styled Plagge Bros. Co. Walter B. Plagge and John C. Plagge own the other half. The business will in no way be connected with Plagge & Co. at Barrington.

### Candidates For Village Offices.

John C. Plagge, Henry Doules, T. J. Dickey, F. J. Alverson, John Dodge and Edward T. Martin have filed their names to present the ballot for the village primary election April 4. L. H. Bennett and Roy C. Myers will be candidates for village clerk. Next Monday is the last day for the filing of names of candidates.

## MARSHAL REMOVED

Village Board Met in Special Session, Friday Evening.

A special meeting of the village board was called last Friday evening by President Spunner for the purpose of removing Marshal Donica and hearing a report upon the alleged violation of ordinances in the conducting of billiard and pool rooms.

President Spunner advised that Marshal Donica be removed from office for neglect of duty. His recommendation was sustained by a vote of five to one, a motion made by Trustee Peters. Peters was appointed as marshal to serve until the next meeting of the board.

Village Attorney Castle reported that he had called upon the alleged violator of the ordinance regulating pool rooms and was informed that the ordinance was being violated inasmuch as the village was not enforcing the ordinance by collecting fines from all who were running pool tables. Mr. Castle said it would be only fair that all should be required to pay or none, as long as the ordinance so provided. The clerk was instructed to notify all who had not paid to do so at once.

The Forbes family, who recently heard of from Mr. Peters, who wanted to know what was going to be done about the collecting of the fine assessed. He was of the opinion that the village should not go to any further expense in this matter and said he believed it would be better to remit the fine if Mr. Forbes would pay the costs, which he understood Forbes was willing to do.

Attorney Castle volunteered his professional services in the collecting of the penalty without further charge.

Trustee Lageshaw thought it would be collected and President Spunner recommended that proceedings be begun to collect. No record was made of the discussion and the board adjourned without further action.

The REVIEW—\$1.50 per year.

### Young Couple Married.

On Wednesday afternoon, March 25th, Miss Harriett Palmer, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Palmer of Station street, was married in Chicago to John Schumacher of Franklin street. They returned at once to Barrington and are at present at the groom's sister, Mrs. Richard Wende. They will soon occupy the Harriet's flat. Miss Palmer has been a member of the First Baptist church and has always been highly regarded in this village. Mr. Schumacher holds a position at the Bowes Dairy Company and bears a good name. He came here from Lake Zurich a few years ago.

### CENSURES BARRINGTON BOYS

"An Observer" Tells How Youngsters From Here Mis-behaved at Social.

The basket social and entertainment given at the Deer Grove school last Friday evening turned out to be a financial success and the school house was taxed to its full capacity by those attending. There were many pretty basket-work pieces and the school wishes to thank the ladies who prepared them; the total amount raised was \$41, a record breaker sum for the school. The program consisted of grapevine selections, solos, songs, dialogues and recitations, well delivered and showed that the children had been well trained in an excellent manner by the teacher, Miss Gainer.

But a part of the program had to be given up on account of the ungentlemanly conduct of young men from Barrington. In the Barrington Review there appeared an article in the column of the "Ladies" that things were not painted "yellow" enough. It would be a good thing if some of the prominent families of Barrington could have been at this entertainment and have seen how their dear, smart little "Babbies" appear in public. The writer of this is a strong believer in "home-training." Teach the children manners at home, while

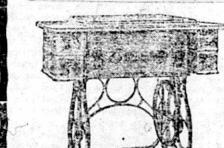
(CONTINUED ON LAST PAGE.)

## Sewing Machines at the BIG STORE

### The Queen of Fashion's

Richest and Choicest Creations are most elegantly and perfectly reproduced on the Standard Rotary

### The World's Best Sewing Machines.



The only machines which make either lock or chain stitch successfully.

### Ladies

When you are in need of a machine you no doubt intend to give the matter intelligent consideration and should buy one which will last a lifetime, the Standard and Rotary.

### You Owe it to Yourself

to learn how the Standard Rotary will do more and better work in less time and with more real comfort and pleasure than any other machine made.

### Remember

When you buy you are choosing between years of hard work with a vibrating or oscillating shuttle machine and years of sewing comfort and satisfaction with a Standard Rotary.

### The Standard Rotary Shuttle

(PATENTED)

is absolutely necessary to produce the "Fastest, Quietest, Easiest Running and Most Durable" sewing machine in the world.

### All We Ask

is that you give us an opportunity to show you this wonderful machine. We know you will be surprised and readily realize it decided superiority.

### "A Demonstration is a Revelation"

We also have old style shuttle machines, Paragon 4 drawer, for \$25. Norwood, 4 drawer, for \$17.50. We will place these two machines against any shuttle machine and save you from \$5 to \$10.

## A. W. Meyer

Barrington

Ignorance is failure.

A desperado may become quickly a hero.

Soul imprisonment is far worse than stone confinement.

Peruvian belles to test that the American navy waives killingly well.

Young Maxim need not expect a Nobel peace prize for his noiseless gun.

Japan insists that the open door operates in Manchuria, but Moscow may know a short cut by a side door.

Fortunately for him, Napoleon did not make his retreat from Moscow through the snow in an automobile.

Some European immigrants, not being used to liberty at home, do not know what to do with it when they get it.

We do not see where any one else has a grievance in the matter if the Brooklyn boy himself was willing to stand for his coming-out party.

An Arizona man claims to have shot 300 sheep in nine hours. There are people in Wall Street who will be inclined just now to regard him with envy.

"Can a whale scream?" is the inquiry sent forth by the Brooklyn Eagle. This is rather hard to answer, but there are certain lobsters which squeak when they are "done."

In the oyster question one does not have to trim down the oyster navy to fit the oyster reserves. But the wisdom of such a course would have its points with practical business men.

Instead of going after the rats with traps and poison, it might be cheaper to let loose a lot of educated rats and put up signs: "No rats allowed inside the city." Then the oysters could be left to their shells at the present session.

Mr. E. R. Thomas of New York says that he cannot live comfortably in that city for less than \$50,000 a year. And yet there are some people who labor under the delusion that they are very comfortable living upon one-tenth of that amount.

One student has been in Columbia university 27 years. With such an example of constancy before them the undergraduates of the largest university in America ought to be able after awhile to make something better than a joke in athletics.

A Virginian man is suing for divorce from his wife upon the ground that she is not good cook. There is nothing very romantic about the theory, but it does appear that the woman who said "feed the brute" had a pretty good recipe for a happy home.

The unfortunate Pittsburgh millionaires are again in trouble. A minister in the Smoky City has started a crusade against the style of weddings adopted by the wealthy. Between parsons and preachers, parsons and the press, there seems to be very little fun in being a Pittsburgh millionaire these days.

The pupils of a western military academy have expelled a member of their class because he was a mollycoddle, and the faculty of the institution has decided to allow the schoolars to indulge in this form of self-government. Apparently, the expelled pupil was not the only mollycoddle in that establishment.

An Indian woman has discovered a strange cure for drunkenness. When her husband returned home in an intoxicated condition she sewed him up in a blanket and horsewhipped him. While the average man may be very sincere in his desire to reform, he cannot be expected to advocate the employment of such a painful method.

A New York boy who had the "What" habit was sent home by his employer, and when he returned to ask that he be cured, "Then send him back, for we like him," the note concluded. This boy received more considerate treatment than others with the pernicious habit are likely to get when they go out to work.

The common council of Newark, New Jersey, has attacked the billboard nuisance at a vulnerable point by forbidding the display of representations of crime and pictures that border on indecency. Commercial posters which could rally defenders on the ground that they are works of art; but theatrical advertising, of the kind that the Newark authorities condemn, seldom rises above the aesthetic and moral standards of a color-blind manna.

Not long ago objection was made to allowing a young woman to be a member of the "Yankee" class at a school of coeducational college. It was suggested that the judges must unwittingly be partial to the fair disputant. Since personality is a perfectly fair asset in debate, judged by theoretical rather than practical standards, the objection did not have much weight. The lady had the better of the argument on this question, and thereby doubly proved her fitness for the formal trial of reasons and persuasion.

## THE PRESIDENT GIVES OUTLINE OF LEGISLATION

In Special Message He Asks the Passage of Several Pending Bills.

### WOULD AMEND TRUST LAWS

Believes Some Features of Present Statutes Are Obsolete and Need Revising.

Would Prevent Both Blacklist and Boycott—Sees Need of Tariff Revision Commission and Immediate Waterway Legislation.

Washington, Mar. 25.—The following is the full text of the president's message sent to congress Wednesday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I call your attention to certain measures as to which I think there should be some change in the present law.

In the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

There is ample time for their consideration.

As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken on them before the close of the present session.

# Stock Gambling

Legislate Against It  
But Don't Handicap Business

By DEAN JOHNSON,  
of School of Commerce and Finance, New York University.



It is pertinent for us to consider the extent to which the money of the banks is used in speculation, and whether the evils attending such employment of bank deposits may not be minimized through a change in the banking system. As matters stand, a man, say, with \$10,000 to invest, goes to his bank and borrows such further amount as the money rate may make it appear profitable. With this he makes his purchase and puts up as collateral for the loan the securities which then become subject in the matter of their sale not only to market conditions and the desires of the operator, but to the fluctuations of the money rate itself. Meantime it is the bank's funds that have been in actual employment. When you find a means to regulate the money rate will thereby regulate speculation.

I am disposed to believe that 90 per cent. of the results of speculation in this country are beneficial, broadly considered, and that perhaps ten per cent. are detrimental to the best interests of the nation. The harm comes through the developing of the gambling spirit, particularly among young men. I find here among my students that any mention of the stock exchange and its affairs attracts instant attention; they know all about bucket shops and their methods of working, and there is hardly any other subject on which they are so keen as one relating to trading in the security and commodity markets.

But the way to deal with that danger is not to handicap business in order that the youth of the land may be brought up in a state of blissful ignorance and free from temptation. The thing to do is to educate them to a proper appreciation of the relationships of the factors of industry, and to include the social system that furnishes this education, adequate enforcement of laws protecting investors against misrepresentation and fraud.

## Let Spiritual Guide Physical

By REV. THOMAS E. BARK,  
Milwaukee.

Man is an immortal being, separate from the body in which on earth he lives, and destined to a future in which that real, inner, hidden, or spiritual nature will have opportunity for activity and experience beyond anything this world can give.

Experiences force recognition of the frailty and brief tenure of the physical man. The spiritual is the enduring and is meant to be the controlling part of our nature. Through the physical the spiritual manifests itself. But the motives of life are to be drawn from the spiritual. The outflow of energy through the body is right-

fully directed to the conquest of the earth life. Yet in all the acquirement of learning, the pursuit of wealth, the endeavor for the manifold gifts of earth in comfort and home and knowledge and influence, if these are the sole object of desire we but enjoy them for a time and then go empty, naked, and ashamed into the spiritual—which we must enter, even though unprepared or unfit.

Man's body is animal, with the propensities of the animal but without its guarding instincts. Uncontrolled by spiritualized intelligence the great powers of human nature are perverted to cruelty and all debasement. For the purpose of this life the spiritual is the supreme interest. Any success purchased by the sacrifice of the spiritual nature is a losing bargain. This in no sense limits life or makes smaller its achievement.

The method of soul building is revealed in the motive "while we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen, for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal." It is a question of viewpoint. Over earthly experience is written: "then cometh the end." The spiritual viewpoint does not ignore or depreciate this life. It puts it in its true relation. The earth is ours to use, to enjoy, richly, grandly, but to profit by, that in the use of this life we may be fitted for the future, that we may grow into the experience of those ageless principles which will make us at home whenever coming time may bear us.

## New York a Dizzy Berg

By Mlle. ADELINE GENE,

Noted Follie Dancer.

New York makes me dizzy—there is so much of it. I have seen the city from one of the highest buildings both by night and by day. It stretches away so far—farther than any eye can reach. And at night—these miles of lights! It is wonderful.

I have been up Broadway and through the park in an automobile, and the skyscrapers were a revelation to me. I know some foreigners have an idea that the Americans build skyscrapers just to be grandiose, to show off, to have something taller than anybody else in the world. I am not so foolish as to think so. With such a teeming

population on such a narrow island I realize that the city must spread up in the air and not on the level as foreign cities do.

New York women dress more simply, I should say, just as stylishly—as English women of the same class. Here you see more tailor-made gowns than you do in London. The styles are more fluffy and feminine. I was quite disappointed in Paris. The styles didn't make such a wonderful impression upon me; they looked like a mixture of the English and the American. Altogether I was disappointed in Paris. I didn't like it nearly so well as London or as I like New York now that I have seen a little of it.

New York men are precisely like Englishmen—well bred, well dressed, somewhat reserved, dignified and self-respecting. There is little difference in the matter of clothes, unless, perhaps, the American is a bit more informal. But Frenchmen—they cannot be compared to Londoners or New Yorkers. They wear the wildest colors—purple ties and pink shirts and yellow waistcoats and flaring garters. The New York men I have met are quietly but smartly dressed, with nothing obtrusive about their attire that might attract undue attention. A Frenchman likes to startle with his clothes. An Englishman or a New Yorker—never!



## BANKER IS ROBBED

BOLD CRIME COMMITTED ON  
STREET OF LINCOLN, ILL.

### PAY ROLL OF MINE TAKEN

Bandits Are Pursued and Two Are  
Captured, But the Third Es-  
capes with the  
Plunder.

Peoria, Ill.—Frank Froerer, president of a Lincoln (Ill.) bank and owner of the Lincoln Mining company, was held up by highwaymen Wednesday and robbed of \$10,000, the monthly pay roll of the company.

Three men did the work and two of them were caught, but the third escaped with the money after a running fight with the police and deputy sheriffs.

The robbery occurred within two blocks of the public square. Froerer was on the way to the mine in a light wagon carrying two satchels containing the money in small amounts already counted for the miners. In the buggy he was followed by two men in a buggy and two of them got out of the buggy and jumping into Froerer's rig, quickly bore him to the ground and grabbed the satchels, threw him into the buggy, jumped in and started out of the city at a fast gait. Froerer, who was not seriously injured, returned to the office and notified the officials.

The sheriff and night captain of police started at once and pursued the robbers two miles, at which point two men left the buggy and took to the flat ground. After a short chase they were discovered and a dog fight began. Five shots were fired before the two surrendered, but neither was injured.

The men refuse to give their names and so far have not been identified. The man who escaped was of dark complexion, about five feet ten inches tall and wore brown clothes.

**KAI SER TURNS DOWN DR. HILL.**  
Refuses to Receive Him as the Ameri-  
can Ambassador.

Washington.—The German government has declined to receive Dr. David Bruce Hill in the capacity of American ambassador to the German Reichstag. Dr. Hill is at present American minister to The Hague and was formerly first assistant secretary of state under the administration of Secretary Hay.

The German government is especially personal to Emperor William, who has simply caused it to be made known that the American diplomat is persona non grata to him. The reason for the emperor's objection is connected with the visit to America several years ago of his brother, Prince Heinrich, who was then in the German navy. Dr. Hill at that time was first assistant secretary of state and necessarily was brought into official contact with the distinguished foreign visitors. Just what he did or did not do to give offense is not known.

A perplexing feature of the case is revealed by the fact that last November the German government let it be known that Dr. Hill would be cordially received in American ambassadorial rank. Dr. Hill is a man of great personal魅力 to Emperor William, who has simply caused it to be made known that the American diplomat is persona non grata to him. The reason for the emperor's objection is connected with the visit to America several years ago of his brother, Prince Heinrich, who was then in the German navy. Dr. Hill at that time was first assistant secretary of state and necessarily was brought into official contact with the distinguished foreign visitors. Just what he did or did not do to give offense is not known.

A perplexing feature of the case is revealed by the fact that last November the German government let it be known that Dr. Hill would be cordially received in American ambassadorial rank. Dr. Hill is a man of great personal魅力 to Emperor William, who has simply caused it to be made known that the American diplomat is persona non grata to him. The reason for the emperor's objection is connected with the visit to America several years ago of his brother, Prince Heinrich, who was then in the German navy. Dr. Hill at that time was first assistant secretary of state and necessarily was brought into official contact with the distinguished foreign visitors. Just what he did or did not do to give offense is not known.

**PRINCE DE SAGAN IN GOTHAM.**  
Admits Identity but Dodges Question  
About His Marriage.

New York—Prince Holle de Sagan, who has been stopping at a Philadelphia hotel where he registered as Bertrand Duval, arrived in this city Wednesday. He was met at the rail and station in Jersey City by several reporters and asked whether or not he were the prince.

"Am I the Prince de Sagan?" he said. "Is it true that you are married to Madame Gould?" asked one of the reporters. "Have you asked her?" he retorted.

**Hotel Guests File FlAMES.**  
Binghamton, N. Y.—The lives of 35 guests at a hotel in this city, which broke out in the Commercial hotel in Oneonta Wednesday. Some were saved by ladders and others slid down rope fire escapes. All lost their possessions, including their clothing. The loss on the building is \$4,000.

**Stevens' Wound Proves Fatal.**  
San Francisco—Durham W. Stevens, who was shot Monday by a Korean, died at midnight Wednesday. Stevens, a 25-year-old man, was admitted to the hospital yesterday. His intestines, although still Wednesday the doctors were not sure of the fact. An operation was performed but it was in vain.

**Bank Directors Are Threatened.**  
Ottumwa, Ia.—Dr. A. O. Cover and Frank Llewellyn, directors of the Farmers' and Drovers' bank of Seymour, closed by a state examiner recently, and Charles L. Lewis, who was found short \$400,000 in his account, received threatening letters Wednesday. The men are threatened with death unless all depositors are paid full in four days. Cashier Ware is now in the penitentiary and the bank is not in condition to meet its obligations.

**Pioneer Married Sixty Years.**

Ottumwa, Ia.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Clark, smokers of Heron and Stark counties, celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary here. They came from Vermont in 1851, making part of the journey by prairie schooner.

**Village Residents Pay Tax.**

Farmerville, Calif.—Due to the effect that Farmerville is a taxless town because of the revenue from saloons has been denied. An investigation has been made showing that residents of the village pay a small tax.

**Arenzville Official Falls Dead.**

Arenzville—Jules Laughey, aged 48 years, village marshal of Arenzville, fell dead while walking on the street. He is survived by his wife and one son.

## Illinois State News

Recent Happenings of Interest in the  
Various Cities and Towns.

### FIREBUGS BUSY IN JOLIET.

Latest Object of Attack Is Match Factory—Loss Is \$5,000.

Joliet.—Firebugs are again at work in this city, the latest object of attack being the match factory, which was set afire at the end of the month to the extent of \$5,000. The chief owner is Col. Fred Bennett, who is known as a local option man. Evidences that the plant was deliberately set on fire were found by the fire department. The flames were so searing that the windows within ten minutes after the watchman left the building. Prompt work by the firemen restricted the damage to machinery and saved the building. Following closely on three other fires of a similar nature, the latest being added to the excitement. The police made a few arrests of suspicious persons, but did not have enough evidence to warrant suits.

### NEWSPAPER OFFICE WRECKED.

Home of Rock Island News Is Dyna-  
mited, Causing Havoc.

Rock Island.—Dynamite exploded in

a press at the printing plant of the Rock Island News.

The blast, which practically

destroyed the building, was

caused by the explosion of a

grenade.

Chicago Wonders at Decision.

Chicago—The Rock Island News

couple who had the nuptials

severed in the Chicago divorce

courts and taken to the

state line and taken to themselves

other partners in the "for-better-or-worse" game, are about to have another wedding.

Chicago—Judge Garfield Clegg

declared down a decree which practically

declares all marriages contracted be-

tween divorced persons within the

time limit forbidden by the Illinois

statutes illegal.

Churches Veto Merger.

Virginia—Congregational meetings

of the First and Central Presbyterian

churches were held to vote on

the question of consolidation.

Conn.—The Ogallala Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

Illinois—The First Congregational

and Second Congregational

churches voted to merge.

## BARRINGTON REVIEW

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

M. T. Lamay, Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1908

### Are We Burning Our World Up?

Treating of the prospective working out of the coal supply, the Engineering Record presents some strong arguments in favor of the coal. It is rapidly burning up those elements which are the earth's crust which are our main dependence for heat and power to drive industrial activities. Over 400,000 tons of coal, this paper says, are burned up in this country every year, and the rate of consumption is increasing. It is estimated that the end of our national coal bin will be reached in another hundred years, and there is not wood enough now standing to cut "any figure in the industrial situation." And if all the water power available were to be utilized it would not relieve the annual coal consumption to an extent equal to the annual increase of consumption, increase due to existing needs.

Much dearer fuel, and a dearness amounting to a calamity and to come in the course of a generation, is the best that the Record can predict unless the present rate of coal consumption can be relieved at once and to a marked degree. Among the suggestions for relief are the increase of the water power auxiliary, the perfection of plants for the use of cheaper fuels, that is, certain coals now discarded, lignite and other stuffs—and the transmission of electrical power for both motor purposes and for heat, and also gas direct from the mines to the chief centers of consumption. Present modes of fuel use are to be blamed for the mines and putting them to waste, a vast waste of fuel energy, the paper asserts, which would be avoided by the production of electrical currents and gas at the mines and their transmission over long distances, and adds, "It is about time to be up and doing lest the pressure on industry bring disaster."

### Something Good in Life.

The third product of the pen of William De Morgan, the English writer, whose gift of story telling has revealed at an advanced age, suggests a reason for the current demand for happy endings to novels and plays. The strange title of the new book, "Something Good," leaves room for guessing, but the moral of the story to those who get into the author's mood justifies this vague and impersonal reference to what it is all about. The reader may feel at times that there are more thorns than roses, more bitter than sweet, more sorrow than joy, in the lives depicted, but yet there is steady progress toward goodness and toward the happiness which the goodness deserves.

At first, all, it is the hope that this is the way of the world in the average heart, which gives birth to the dreams of fortune and conditions. That things are bound somehow to turn out all right is an inspiring thought, and people who look to the novel and the drama for pictures of nature in its ideal dress do not like to have this cheering tradition disturbed. It is difficult to make a novel or a play interesting without setting forth some good tendencies, good traits and good conduct. Having taken a liking to these wholesome elements, so comforting to contemplate and to hold in memory, the readers and spectators wish to see them bear fruit. Now, the triumph over fate after the aftermath of the work or the play is agreeable, but when they succeed it is the reverse. Life at its average is prosy unless there be mixed with its experiences the conviction that everyday things are the substance of an unseen ferment which will surely work out a brighter and better result somehow, some day.

Deaman Thompson is now in his seventy-fifth year. He is deservedly revered by his profession and out of it as a good and successful man. His play and his success in it have been the inspiration of countless pure-clean dramas of similar type. Deaman Thompson and "The Old Homestead" represent twin forces in the playhouse that have done more good for the American theater and American playgoers than any like combination of artist and masterpiece known to our stage history.

The hand of an American girl may be better than a throne, but the Indian hand is a better glove, and "spurning a throne" to wed Senator Elkins' daughter showed only plain horse sense when he preferred the "bird in hand." There are at least six lives now between him and the throne and the royal nursery yet to be heard from.

What kind of a man flourishes best in this commercial atmosphere? Not the prophet, He withers and dies in the dust of figures. But instead of him you will get that latest product of machinery—the organizer. — Ian Marjoribanks.

### Saving Waste in the Tree.

Lumbermen have for years been perfecting their machinery so as to reduce the waste of lumber to a minimum, that is, to a minimum of waste. The old-fashioned, vertical side back saws which were operated by water power made a cut almost half an inch wide. Then came the circular saws, which greatly increased the speed of sawing and reduced the waste in kerf. These have now been supplanted by modern band saws, which in some cases make a cut of not more than one-eighth of an inch wide, and revolve with tremendous speed. With the saw all of the other parts of mill machinery have shown marked improvement.

This condition has been brought about by the ever increasing demand for greater economy and cheaper and quicker methods of manufacture. Waste in lumbering has always been an important consideration, but has become far more so late on account of the very rapid depletion of the forests. Competition has also greatly increased until it is only those lumbermen who have kept pace with modern conditions that are able to operate with success.

While the principal advances in the closer utilization of the tree so far have been made in working up the log to better advantages, other reductions have been made through the use of every part of the tree which can be handled with profit. Varied commercial interests over the country have made good success in the last few years in reducing the enormous waste of forest products by treating with preservatives woods which are of little value in their natural state, reducing the height of the stumps, using the tree higher up into the top and utilizing for various byproducts many parts which were formerly wasted. The government, through the United States forest service, has taken a prominent part in these experiments, and the knowledge gained has been placed at the disposal of the business men of the country who are interested.

### Seasonable Things.

Some people refuse absolutely to bank upon the antics of the groundhog as a weather signal, but no one is so skeptical as to discredit certain of the widely accepted signs of spring. The pessimist need not be lonely when he cries, "One swallow doesn't make summer," but there is no discounting the significance of the first flutter of the robins, sparrows and bluebirds, especially bluebirds, after the winter has ended and the snow is gone. It is only two or three days in a row that the bird-world overthrows these early harbingers of settled weather, and people are more than glad to overlook this break of instinct and call it the exception which goes to prove the rule. We would not be startled at finding robins, bluebirds and song sparrows frozen to death if it were the usual thing.

There seems to be some mysterious but unerring law of bird nature at work to set the feathered tribe to moving quarters in spring. The almanac maker cannot fit the birds' moving day. Neither can a spirit of strong memory bring it forth ahead of time, nor can any effort to do so. So the town boy with his pinhook can safely set a trap for the birds. Even the circus manager, with good money at stake on his venture, lets the birds tell him when it will be a safe business proposition to put his circus on the road. There may be a chill or two in the air and a little frost to throw cold water on the enthusiasm of the first birds. But they do not mind it. Neither do the boys and the circus man. The sun is getting more powerful every day, and winter cannot come again until Old Sol is a long way on his southward journey next December.

The orange groves of Valencia, Spain, are not making money. According to a recent economic report, farmers have been forced to sell their fruit to packers as low as 10 cents per twenty-five pounds. The reason assigned for the depression is overproduction, due to intensive cultivation, which has caused the quality to deteriorate, and thus the Valencia orange suffers in competition with the products of other countries.

An exclusive society has been formed by the young women who have christened battlefields. Another one is about to be organized by the kings and queens who have been shot at and missed.

The infarct in which some communists have fallen for their blind luxuriance has stood the drought should rob prohibition of much of its terror.

Even if the Spaniards of 1808 had known all the things the critics have been telling about our navy it would not have made any difference.

Even if Anna Gould should consent to write a book or lecture, American heiresses would go on marrying titles the same.

It will be very unwise for the railroads to overdo their hard times policy in their reports and dividends.

### CHURCH DIRECTORY

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Cook Street, between Hawley Street.

Sunday Services.

10:30 a. m. Preaching.

11:45 Sunday School.

2:00 p. m. Junior League.

7:30 P. M. Singing.

7:30 Preaching.

Wednesday Mid-Week Praise and Prayer Service.

Wednesday Evening Foreign Missionary Society.

meets the first Tuesday evening of each month.

The Foreign League business literary and social meeting, the last Tuesday evening of each month.

Parsonage corner Cook and S. Hawley St.

Telephone No. 862. A cordial welcome is extended to all visitors.

O. F. MATTISON, Pastor.

#### SALEM UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH

Sunday Services.

Sunday school 9:30 a. m.

Presaching evening (German) 10:30.

Keystone League, 6:45 p. m.

Praying service, 7:30.

Young People's Meeting, 7:30.

Friday Evening Foreign Missionary Society.

meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Monthly meetings.

Mission Hand—1st Sunday, 10:30 a. m.

W. M. S.—1st Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.

Young People's Meeting, 7:30 p. m.

Stargazers are cordially welcomed at all the services of the church.

Phone No. 291. A. HARPER, Pastor.

#### EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

Sunday school 9:30 a. m.

Sunday morning service, 10:30.

Evening services 7:30.

Phone 501. REV. G. H. STANLEY, Pastor.

#### ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

Sunday Mass, 9 a. m.

Observation of Holy Days and Morning Mass, hour subject to change.

Evening Mass, 8:30 p. m.

Phone 501. REV. J. FOX.

#### BAPTIST CHURCH

Saturday evening prayer and praise service.

7:30 p. m.

Sunday 10:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.

Sunday school and 11:30 a. m.

Young People's Meeting at 6:30 p. m.

Dorcas Society, Tuesday, 2 p. m.

You are cordially invited to worship with us.

JAMES J. GAUNTER, Pastor.

#### ZION CHURCH

Sunday school 9:30 a. m.

Morning service, 10:30 a. m.

Evening service, 7:30 p. m.

Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Y. P. A. business meeting 1st Tuesday of each month, 7:30 p. m.

Worship of the Lord's Supper, third Sunday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

A. WIDNER, Pastor.

#### The United States had up to June 30, 1905, expended nearly \$200,000,000 to improve navigation in rivers that have their upland sources in the southern Appalachian mountains. Including the Ohio river, the total expenditure amounted to more than \$300,000,000. The projects for improvement authorized by congress on these rivers are not yet complete. When finished the cost, excluding improvements on the Ohio proper, will be more than \$500,000,000, according to present estimates.

"I become a forger because of the law," said a犯人 to which the judge responded, with a smile: "No excuse here. Have to see Colonel Roosevelt about that?" How much better to send a poor wretch along on the road to the penitentiary with mercy quip and jest than to throw up his soul with sermons on his infinity.

So real and so substantial has been the industrial growth of Germany that the emigration from that country has, despite increase of population, been reduced from 200,000 a year to fewer than 20,000 a year within a generation.

With a tiny trouble on hand, the German emperor grows more and more like his great brother who rules "my people" on this side of the ocean.

Australians are convinced that the American fleet in their waters, with its oriental vessels, do not do well.

With a slight nod, the emperors.



## VICTORY FOR CARTER

FORMER ARMY MAN IS AWARDED \$45,000 BY COURT.

### THAT MUCH IS UNTAINTED

Government Must Pay All Costs of This and Other Cases, Says Judge Kohlsaat at Chicago.

Chicago. — Oberlin M. Carter, former captain in the United States engineer corps, after fighting for years in the courts for vindication, has gained a measure of victory over the government.

Judge Kohlsaat, in the United States circuit court, entered the final decree in the case. Though the former army officer receives only \$45,000 of the funds held in trust by the government, all the costs of this and other cases against him are to be paid by the government.

Practically all the findings are in favor of Carter. Judge Kohlsaat ruled that the \$45,000 was "without taint."

The total amount of funds attached by the federal government to this case was about \$400,000. Most of this is said to have been received by Carter from his father-in-law, Robert F. Vesco, deceased, and is supposed to have been Westcott's share of the ill-gotten proceeds of Greene and Gaynor's conduct with Carter.

Judge Kohlsaat some weeks ago held that a large part of these funds received by Carter from his father-in-law were "tainted," and that while the former captain may not have known the source of the funds held in the government's name, the conduct of the contractors in the Savannah district were reaping abnormal profits from their work.

The court held also that "Carter's come in the premises was not necessarily an abuse of the discretion vested in him, nor seriously inconsistent with his claim that he discharged his duty to the government, and that, as he was thus stated, under the rule of evidence existing in such cases, the government had failed to maintain its case."

#### Government Stands the Brunt.

In his final decree, refusing to charge Carter with the money to be paid in fees to defend himself, Judge Kohlsaat holds that all the expenses of suits against Carter in Chicago, New York, Savannah and other places, except possibly a small per cent. to be determined later, are to be paid in the case. This amount, it is estimated by Carter's lawyer, Horace G. Stone, to be about \$150,000.

The court holds further that the money which it was claimed Carter received from Greene and Gaynor, more than \$255,000, was received by him from his son, his son's wife, his son's son, as the evidence shows these latter funds to have been "tainted," they are to be retained by the government, from which the court costs and attorneys' fees may be paid.

#### C. E. LITTLEFIELD RESIGNS.

Prominent Maine Congressman Will Resume Law Practice.

Rockland, Me.—A sensation was caused in political circles here Sunday by the receipt by Gov. William T. Cobb of a letter from Congressman Charles E. Littlefield, telling his resignation as a member of congress to take effect on September 30 next.

In the same mail was a communication to the chairman of the Second Select Committee on Postmaster General from Mr. Littlefield, in which the latter gave as the reason for his resignation his desire to resume his law practice, which in a large degree has been compelled to abandon because of his congressional duties.

The resolution came as a surprise to Gov. Cobb, and to the congressman's friends in this district, and was received with much regret.

#### FLOOR FALLS WITH CROWD.

Twenty Persons Injured at Auction Sale in Michigan.

San Lake, Mich.—Twenty persons were injured at the farm home of Loren Gage, 2½ miles west of this village, Tuesday when the floor of the house, which was under construction, gave way. The occupants of the room were precipitated into the cellar, eight feet below, along with two boilers full of hot coffee.

#### Chicago Bride a Suicide.

Chicago. — Two hours before a large funeral in her home, Mrs. William Clifford shot herself in the right temple Sunday afternoon, dying a few hours later at the Provident hospital. Temporary insanity is supposed to be the cause. She had been married but a few months.

#### Murdered Man is Found.

Granite City, Ill.—Four hunters walking along Cabaret slough Tuesday saw a hand extending above the surface of the stream. Seizing hold, they dragged the body ashore to Dr. Stein, who disappeared two weeks ago. A bullet hole in the head leads to the belief that he was murdered.

#### Iowa Man Attorneys Missing.

Iowa City, Iowa.—Walter L. Moore, a well-known criminal attorney of this city and a son of Judge S. M. Worcester of the supreme court, is missing.

## TWO STATES ARE BEATEN

### DECISIONS IN CONFLICT WITH FEDERAL TRIBUNALS.

Minnesota and North Carolina Both Defeated in Litigation That Concerned Railroad Rates.

Washington.—In refusing to grant to Attorney General Young of Minnesota a writ of habeas corpus releasing him from the penalty imposed by the United States circuit court for the disturbance of a trial, the chief justice of the state court in institute a proceeding in a state court for the enforcement of the railroad rate law after the federal court had prohibited such a course, and in affirming the decision of Judge Price of the United States circuit court for the western district of North Carolina, dismissed by injunction from the state railroad law, the supreme court of the United States Monday added another to the series of decisions which have rendered notable the present term of that court.

In both cases the right of the states to fix rates for railroad transportation was the issue and both involved conflicts between the federal and the state courts.

The decision in each case was opposed both to the states and to their courts. The opinion of the court in both cases was announced by Justice Peckham and with the exception of Justice Harlan all the other members of the court stood by him in the announcement of the court's decision.

Justice Harlan read a dissenting opinion in the Young case in which he took the view that the suit was practically a proceeding against the state and therefore not permissible under the eighth amendment to the constitution.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

#### D. W. STEVENS IS SHOT.

Korean Trials to Kill Adviser to the Seoul Government.

San Francisco.—With the revolver of the worldwide assassin concealed in a handkerchief, D. W. Stevens, former counselor to the Japanese embassy at Washington, but for several years diplomatic adviser to the Korean government at Seoul, was shot and seriously wounded Monday morning as

#### D. W. Stevens.

He was about to leave for Washington by L. W. Chang, a diminutive Korean. The motive for the murderous attack apparently came out of the local Korean's desire to avenge the Korean who sought to avenge their country for the important part played in the reorganization of its government by Mr. Stevens.

#### HUNDREDS DROWN AT SEA.

Japanese Steamers Collide and One Goes to Bottom.

Tokyo.—The Matsue Maru, an 800-ton coasting steamer belonging to the Yawata Kisen line, was in collision with the Hidoyoshi Maru, 695 tons, Monday morning, two miles off Todakake, near Hakodate.

The captain of the Matsue Maru, a majority of her 224 passengers and 43 of the crew perished.

The Hidoyoshi Maru and another steamer rescued the survivors.

#### School Teachers Go on Strike.

Kansas City, Mo.—Ten school teachers of the public schools here, headed by Mrs. C. E. Compton, the superintendent, dismissed their classes Tuesday at the Bryant school in Wyandotte county, north of Kansas City, Kan., and declared that there would be no more school until teachers' warrants are entirely honored and enforced.

The teachers assert that they have been unable to get their salary warrants signed without being required to go to the house of the district treasurer, a great inconvenience to them.

#### Rhodes Scholar is Drowned.

Oxford, England.—Ralph C. Many, a Rhodes scholar from New Orleans, La., at Oxford, was washed off the rocks and drowned at Port Isaac, Cornwall, Tuesday. Many secured his appointment to Oxford in 1905.

#### Big Store in Fund du Lac Burns.

Fond du Lac.—The dry goods store and stock owned by John J. Greenhock was destroyed by fire Tuesday afternoon, causing a loss of \$100,000. All of the 60 clerks employed in the store escaped with their lives.

## FLEET TO CARRY FLAG AROUND THE GLOBE.



The itinerary of amended round-the-world tour which seems to be the most direct includes the following: Japan, the Hawaiian Islands, Samoa, Melbourne, Sydney, Manila, Yokohama, a Chinese port, back to the Philippines, and then home by way of the Suez canal.

## SENATOR BRYAN IS DEAD

### YOUNG MEMBER OF THE UP-PER HOUSE PASSED AWAY.

Typhoid Fever is Fatal—Decedent Succeeded Stephen R. Mallory Only 73 Days Ago.

Washington.—United States Senator William James Bryan of Florida died at the Providence hospital at 8:30 o'clock Sunday morning of typhoid fever. It was only 73 days since he took his seat as the successor to the late Senator Stephen R. Mallory, who died January 23, and 33 days of that time was spent in his fight against typhoid.

In both cases the right of the states to fix rates for railroad transportation was the issue and both involved conflicts between the federal and the state courts.

The decision in each case was opposed both to the states and to their courts.

The opinion of the court in both cases was announced by Justice Peckham and with the exception of Justice Harlan all the other members of the court stood by him in the announcement of the court's decision.

Justice Harlan read a dissenting opinion in the Young case in which he took the view that the suit was practically a proceeding against the state and therefore not permissible under the eighth amendment to the constitution.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.

The two cases were so similar that both practically were decided in one opinion. The principal pronouncement was made in the Minnesota case.



## M. W. Mattison

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR

509 607 First, Desplaines building, 134 Monroe street, Chicago. Telephone Central 5699. Residence telephone 603. Reside Cook and South Hawley streets. Barrington

Perca V. Castle, Krista B. Williams

Jesse M. Long, Howard F. Gause

## Castle, Williams, Long & Castle

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

1019-21 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago. Telephone, Main 2337. Howard F. Castle at Barrington Monday evenings.

## R. L. Peck

LAWYER

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

Telephone Central 5446

## Spinner & Rosenberg

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office Suite 419 Chamber of Commerce building, Chicago. Telephone Main 3609. G. W. Spinner, residence, Barrington. Telephone 382.

Chicago, Ill.

## R. C. Myers

Confecery, Cigars and Tobacco. Fruit in season. Ice Cream furnished for all occasions.

Phone 433, Barrington

## Palatine Bank

OF CHARLES H. PATTEN

A general banking business transacted. Interest paid on savings depots. Loans on real estate. Insurance.

Palatine

## 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 3 p.m. Evenings by appointment. Phone 404.

Groff Bldg., Barrington.

## The

## Barrington Bank

OF ROBERTSON, PLAGGE & CO.

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

Barrington, Illinois

## Miles T. Lamey

Insurance

Large written signature. Fire, Lightning or Tornadoes. Companies represented by me have paid every loss in full, and promptly, to the satisfaction of the assured.

NOTARY PUBLIC Phones 403-531.

## E. C. Sinnott

TEAMING AND DRAYING

TELEPHONE 552

Barrington, Illinois.

## J. J. Howard

ELECTRICIAN

Electric light wiring. Electric bells, signals and motors. Private and business systems. Orders left at Review office promptly attended to.

Phone 403.

## E. F. Kirby

Painting & Decorating

Calming and paper hanging. First class workmanship. Prices reasonable. Phone 584, Main St.

Barrington, Ill.

To man she gave in that proudest hour when she was young. Then, oh, woman, what for this was left in nature's treasury? She gave the beauty, might, for all the world, the power of war. Nor steel, nor fire itself had power like her. Her comeliness was such that not even the gods could stand before her. Smiles and a world is weak before these. —Thomas Moore, "Odes of Anacreon."

(Continued from First Page)

they are growing up, and they will then behave when they go out in the world. You judge people by their manner of carrying themselves in public. Some of the dear, little "Bubbles" were Barrington boys who go out in the morning with nicely shined shoes, clean white collars, and with a toss of their heads. If these fellows were what they think they are, if they knew one tenth of what they think they had and had one tenth of a grain of common sense in their craniums, they would know how to conduct themselves and be respectable. Some of them had been nipping freely at something that they had seen, but were so cold and hardy that they were noisy and disturbed those inside. But what you expect of young men who don't know any better? A great deal "yellow and spidy things" could be said. "If the cap fits, put it on."

AN OBSERVER.

## LAKE ZURICH

J. Kalal of Cary was in town Wednesday.

Miss M. Batz is employed at the Smith house.

Palatine carpenters are shingling H. Selp's house.

George Hitzman of Chicago was in town Wednesday.

Miss Jennie Selp called on friends at Palatine Wednesday.

Lewis Selp and Lewis Geary were Chicago visitors Tuesday.

Lee Geary and Harry Anderson went to Wauconda Wednesday.

E. Branding has been hauling lumber this week for his new residence.

Glazed and drain tile, in all sizes, for sale by H. J. Lageschulte & Company.

Smith Bros. have sold their feed and coal business to Plagge Bros. of Barrington.

Miss Alma Eichman is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Knigge, at Diamond lake.

Joseph Prusia, youngest son of George Prusia is suffering with an attack of the grippe.

Call and see us about your new carpets, rugs and lace curtains for the spring. A. W. Meyer.

Will Eichman has resigned his position as blacksmith at Arlington Heights and at present is staying at home.

William Bucknall has sold his saloon business to Fred Selp. Roselle who has been in the saloon business at that place.

About 150 voters turned out at the town caucus Saturday, the only opposition at the election will be for the office of supervisor. Dennis Huntingdon will run again. E. A. Flicker who won out at the caucus by seven votes.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I received the nomination for the office of supervisor of Ela at the township caucus Saturday, March 21, and ask the support of the voters at the annual election to be held Tuesday, April 7th.

John Brink prided himself on having a good record.

"John Brink," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

"William," said Mr. Brink one morning as he was giving instructions to a group of men, "is a good man. I have it in mind to sign the over his store and the motto which capped all his advertisements in the newspapers.

</