

BARRINGTON REVIEW

VOLUME 20, NUMBER 48

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1912

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

MAKE GREAT SUCCESS WITH BAZAR AT CARY

Large Numbers Attend the Four-Day Catholic Bazaar at Cary—Good Sum is Realized.

The four days' bazaar given at Cary last week, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings by the members of the new Catholic parish of that village was a complete success socially and financially. The affair was held in the handsome new church which those people have been erecting this summer and the proceeds, which amounted to about \$2,600 net, will go towards paying for the edifice. Rev. Father Joseph Lonergan and his assistant, Rev. Father Joseph Glez, who has had charge of that parish as well as the parish here and those at Crystal Lake and Algonquin, are deserving of great credit for the work which they have accomplished for Cary Catholics this summer. Rev. Father Glez had complete charge of the bazaar and directly responsible for the wonderful success it proved to be. The ladies of the Cary parish are also entitled to a large measure of credit for the result of the achievement. Many of them had no previous experience in this line, but their booths and other attractions were complete and well conducted as if managed by experts and produced a large share of the revenue.

Certainly the most notable attraction of the four days' entertainment was the Faustian chorists' concert given on the first night. An enormous audience was present to hear the world famous, world's champion choir of 125 male voices, and the people of this vicinity consider that an exceptional favor was conferred upon them when this organization consented to be present. On this evening the bazaar was held in the basement and the chorists' concert was given in the church proper. On the succeeding evenings the bazaar took place on the first floor and the basement hall was given over to dancing.

Bishop P. J. Muldoon, of the Rockford diocese, in which these parishes are located, was present at the Friday evening and addressed his people. Many people attended from this village each evening.

Eastern Star Play Well Attended. Goodly crowds attended the entertainment given by the Order of Eastern Star at the village hall Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week. Two humorous plays, "Fun on the 'Jodunk Limited'" and "The Colored Suffragette," with the acts interspersed with musical renditions constituted the evening's entertainment. Nearly 500 people took part in the two plays, many of them persons who had not had previous training in amateur theatrical work, but all took their parts well, and together they furnished entertainment of a very acceptable character. If the evidences of appreciation from members of the audience can be taken as a criterion.

The sum in the order's treasury has been increased by about \$75 as a result of this entertainment.

Change in Train Time.

A new time card went into effect on this division of the C. & N. W. railroad last Sunday. The changes in the local service were few and minor. The weekly day morning train formerly leaving Chicago at 7:55 and arriving here at 8:51 is now scheduled to reach here at 8:54, four minutes later. The evening train leaving Chicago at 8:16 and reaching this village at 8:25 now leaves at 8:13 and arrives here at 8:20. A new Sunday morning train has been added which leaves Chicago at 8:45 and arrives here at 9:23. This train has been stopping here for the convenience of north-bound passengers for several weeks.

Deaths.
Mrs. and Mrs. William Johnson, who reside one mile east of Barrington, Thursday, December 28, a son, aged one year.

Mrs. and Mrs. Lewis Colburn of Spring Lake, one of the sons of a son, born Tuesday, Mrs. Colburn is a daughter of James Colburn of this village.

A daughter was born last Friday to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Leander of Hough street.

A six pound girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Thrus of Pingree Grove last Monday morning. Mrs. Thrus was formerly Miss Beattie Johnson whose parents reside one mile east of this village.

Mrs. and Mrs. Edward Thrus are the parents of a five pound boy, born last Friday evening.

The following children will be in Barrington on the 10th of the month: Thomas, the son of Mrs. Thrus of Hough street.

NEWS OF THE FARM AND DAIRY

Notes of Comment and Interest to Local Agriculturalists and Milk Producers.

The McHenry county annual farmers' institute opened at Huntley today and will continue tomorrow.

The Antioch creamery was closed on December first because it was not receiving enough milk to warrant its continuance in operation.

Illinois is spoken of as a great dairy state, yet does not produce enough butter, the Illinois Farmer's institute says, to supply one-half of her own people.

What is now considered one of the most gigantic tasks ever undertaken by any group of agricultural experts in the interest of scientific farming is the compiling of soil reports of every county in Illinois, now under way under the direction of Professor C. G. Hopkins, J. G. Mosler, J. H. Pettit and Supt. J. H. Reddiker of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois. These soil maps are used in the form of a bulletin for each county. It is expected to continue this work until all of the counties of the state have been surveyed.

Thanksgiving at Salem Parsonage.

A practical demonstration of a general practice of a thoughtfully arranged Thanksgiving came to notice last week on Thanksgiving eve, when a number of members of the Salem church drove a wagon loaded of goodly selected provisions to the parsonage while the shades of evening lengthened into night, and completely surprised their pastor and his family by an insistence to unload the generous donations gathered from the homes of members. "It was the women's doing," and because it's leav-er-er, "the men fell in."

Rev. Thoren, the pastor, lay sick in an upper room, and received the cheerful message of the committee that "battered the goods." He could not so much as hold a review of the cellar, butter and barn where the donations were stored. He knew and thought of the fact that on Thanksgiving day he was to be removed to the hospital.

But the written message which he read with moistened eyes and appreciative heart, told its import in splendid verse as follows:

"Greetings we send to our pastor this day,
To wish him much joy and success on his way;
May he and his loved ones, whatever betide,
Midst applauses, good cheer, and plenty abide.
To us he has ministered, kindly and true,
Not our's to reward him, such we cannot do;
The Heavenly Father, who does all things well,
Will comfort and guide him, o'er mountain, through dell.
A token we're sending, of good will and love,
May God add his blessings, a shower from above."

Little Boy Buried.

The little son of Rev. and Mrs. Eugene Wilking, who died November 27, was buried November 29. The little boy was born December 31, 1911, and christened Eugene Otto Heinrich on December 31, 1911. The following ministers were present at the burial: Rev. Mr. Kura, Palestine; Rev. Mr. Ellerbrake, Hanover; Rev. Mr. Bloem, Des Plaines; Rev. Mr. Heinrich, Lake Zurich; Rev. Mr. Hummel, Long Grove.

One's Shepherd, Thou hast stilled
Now thy little dear little lamb's weeping.
Oh, peaceful, pale and mild
On thy narrow bed 'tis sleeping
And no sigh of anguish sore
Leaves that little bosom more.

Mrs. Allen Buried Saturday.

Mrs. Emma B. Allen, divorced wife of James H. Allen who lives south of this village, died at her home, 3004 North Forty-second avenue, Chicago, November 27 at the age of 58 years, three months and 15 days. The remains were brought here and interred in Evergreen cemetery last Saturday.

Thanks to Modern Woodmen.
We desire to express our appreciation to the Modern Woodmen of America for the prescriptions in which our claim as beneficiaries, under a policy held in the society by our father, was paid.

Emma Hager,
Fred Hager,
Ray Hager.

Open Every Evening.
After 7 o'clock there will be open every evening until Christmas. A. W. MYERS.

A good many of the men who run the office are walking back.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES

Services will be held next Sunday morning promptly at 8:15 o'clock.

RAFFERTY.

Morning worship at 10:30 o'clock. Evening worship at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school at 11:45 a. m. Pre-Sunday devotional service Saturday at three o'clock p. m. Covenant meeting the last Saturday of each month.

ST. PAUL'S.

The Frauenverein met this afternoon in the church basement. The society is planning to send a large box of Christmas goods to the orphan home at Bensenville and will welcome all appropriate contributions, clothing being especially desired. Things may be left with the pastor or with Mrs. Charles Witt.

SALEM.

Sunday worship at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. J. C. Plagge, superintendent. K. L. C. E. meets at 6:45 p. m. Clarence Plagge, president.

Prayer services Tuesday and Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Choir meets Friday evening. General missionary meeting held first Wednesday each month at 1:30.

Woman's Missionary society meets first Thursday of each month, Mrs. B. H. Solt, president.

Mission meeting first Sunday of each month at 1:30. Monthly offering of the church is taken on the second Sunday of each month.

Sunday school council meets first Wednesday evening of each month at 7:30. The pastor will gladly respond to calls. Phone 115-M. Herman H. Thoren, Salem parsonage.

ZION.

Revival meetings commenced in the Zion church Sunday evening and will continue an indefinite length of time. Rev. F. Schwarz of Chicago is assisting. Meetings begin at 7:30.

Dr. S. L. Umbach will give his last lecture on Palestine tomorrow evening. It will be on Jerusalem proper and will be the most interesting of all. The Young People's association monthly business meeting will be held Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Herman Wiseman. All members are requested to be present and to bring at least one non-member along.

Sabbath school begins at 9:30 followed by a German sermon. Sunday evening Young People's association meeting begins at seven o'clock and is followed by revival services.

Zion Sunday school will celebrate its Christmas program on Christmas Eve. All the friends of Zion are most cordially invited to any and all of these meetings.

METHODIST.

9:30 a. m. Sunday school. Singing led by an orchestra. Miss Kingsley is chorister. The Sunday school has entered into a friendly contest calculated to secure greater regularity in attendance. The "Blues" and the "Reds" are under the direction of Miss Ethel Kilson and Mr. Lovell Bennett.

The attendance for each Sunday will be posted in the vestibule of the church and the contest will run until April one, and will be followed by a banquet given by the defeated side. It is also hoped to increase the attendance of the school by taking in those who do not attend regularly.

10:40 a. m., the pastor, Rev. P. F. Mattison will preach and conduct public worship.

7:30 p. m., Rev. J. E. Robeson, pastor of the Methodist church in Palestine, will preach in exchange with the pastor of this church.

6:30 p. m., the Epworth league devotional services will be held. Miss Hazel Osborne will lead the meeting. Monday evening the bible study class will meet at the parsonage.

Wednesday evening, praise and prayer service for each Sunday for study, second Timothy, first chapter. Friday, choir meets for rehearsal at J. R. Freeman's.

Two Dances Coming.

John Smith has put up posters announcing an Owl club dance for next Thursday evening, December 12, to be given at the village hall. Music will be furnished by Mrs. Bernan's orchestra of Woodstock and the usual admission fee, 75 cents per couple and 25 cents for ladies, will be charged. Prizes will be given to the couples doing a waltz and two-step the best. This club will also give a magnificent dance on Tuesday evening, December 11.

The Owl club gives notice at the village hall that the dance will be a very pleasant affair and that the dancing was not less than 100.

Manager's Meet With Accident.

Mr. Edward J. Kampert, late manager of this place who started work about two weeks ago to take their future home in California, met with a rather serious accident in Nilesville which has delayed them in their plans. They stopped at Pierce, Wis., Tuesday of last week to visit with the Fred Logenschultz family who live north of that town. Mr. Logenschultz met them at the depot with his automobile and while on the way to his home the machine turned into a sharp rounding corner and all the occupants were thrown out and considerably bruised. Mr. and Mrs. Kampert were the ones to suffer the worst injuries. Both were taken to a near-by farm house and on ed. for Mrs. Kampert sustained a badly sprained ankle which is now about well, and Mr. Kampert's right arm was swollen to about three times its normal size. A surgeon was obliged to take X-Ray pictures to determine the extent of the injuries, and found that two lower bones of the arm were dislocated at the elbow. That injury was set Saturday and another picture taken the next day. Last words received from them were to the effect that Mr. Kampert was improving rapidly.

Local friends express the wish that they will soon be able to resume their journey. They arrive without any further mishap.

Baptist Church Bazaar.

The bazaar advertised by the ladies of the Baptist church for next Wednesday evening will be held on Tuesday evening, instead, the date having been changed so as not to conflict with other social affairs.

A good supper in charge of Mrs. Beaman will be served at 25 cents a plate. Ladies in charge of the booths are: Lucina, Mesdames Jones and Winegar. Fancy articles, Mesdames Kendall and Peck. Exchange, Mrs. Spooner. Rugs, Mrs. Powers. The quilt booth will be presided over by Miss Isabel Peck, assisted by several other young ladies. There will be many other articles to choose from for Christmas gifts or personal use such as towels, fancy linens, groceries and children's wearing apparel.

The bazaar will be open to the public on the afternoon of Tuesday, December 10 and supper will be served at the usual hour.

Wäsche's Fletcher.

Miss Jennie Grace Fletcher, a prominent young lady of this village, and daughter of Mrs. E. M. Fletcher, was married in Chicago on Thanksgiving day at 12:30 o'clock to John Anton Wäsche, Rev. Dr. Manning of that city being the officiating clergyman. They will make their future home in Chicago at 4339 Jackson boulevard, and will be at home to their friends after December 15.

Miss Fletcher was for a number of years chief operator, and later chief clerk at the local telephone exchange, and became a favorite with that company's subscribers here because of her capable, yet pleasant and accommodating manner. She made her home with her mother here and was popular in local society. Mr. Wäsche was employed in Blackman's barber shop for some time.

Modern Woodmen Elect.

The regular meeting of Barrington camp No. 102 of the Modern Woodmen of America took place Tuesday evening at their hall in the Commercial hotel building. Routine business was transacted and the annual election of officers took place with the following result: Conall—H. C. Fretk.

Adviser—W. E. Sander. Banker—H. S. Meier. Clerk—William Grunau. Escort—William Rieke. Watchman—F. A. Benson. Secretary—H. P. Aaker. Manager—E. F. Schaefer.

Physician—Dr. W. A. Shearer and Dr. A. Weisheit.

All of the above were re-elections with the exception of the consul, who is a new officer. The installation will take place the first Tuesday in January.

Missionary Society Meets.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist church met on Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. O. F. Mattison. Mrs. J. A. Calkins had charge of the program, and the topic for discussion was "The Woman of China." Persons taking part were Mrs. Shearer, Miss Freeman, Mrs. Nightingale, Mrs. Rieke, Miss May Calkins and Miss Stella Harnden. Sixteen were present. The next meeting will be held the second Tuesday in January.

This woman's society not only raises money to send in sewing women as missionaries to foreign lands, but it seeks to impart important information concerning foreign mission work, and to help the women of this place to be enabled to be responsible for the work here.

NEW PARCELS POST REGULATIONS

Information Concerning New Postal Law. Special Stamps Are Used—List of Items Permitted.

A late issue of the Daily Bulletin, published for the instruction of the postal employees, contains some interesting matter relative to the parcels post in which the public in general will be greatly interested to supply. In short, no package will be received for transportation in this department that has not affixed the regulation parcels post stamps which are being issued for the department. Ordinary postage stamps which have been good all on letters and newspapers on packages will not be accepted as postage on matter sent through the parcels post, and all merchandise must be sent through the parcels post.

On account of the increase in the weight limit from four to eleven pounds it will be necessary to supply postmasters with scales of adequate capacity. It is expected that every presidential postoffice and the majority of the offices of the fourth class will be properly equipped in this respect by January one, 1913.

Disturbance parcels post stamps will be issued each postmaster. On and after January 1, 1913, ordinary postage stamps will not be valid for postage of fourth class matter.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there will be several changes in the mail matter relative to transportation. The above is issued as a matter of instruction to the postal employees and gives a very clear idea as to the requirements in sending merchandise through the parcels post.

SHORT LOCAL ITEMS.

It is expected that work on the sewer system will be completed within a week.

The Fraternity Glee club gave an entertainment at the high school assembly hall last evening.

The board of village trustees met Monday evening and no quorum being present, adjourned until tonight when they will meet at the village hall at eight o'clock.

An installation of officers of the Barrington Masonic lodge will take place Saturday evening, December 15. Members of nearby lodges will be present, it is expected.

A home baking sale will be conducted by the Young People's society of St. Paul's church next Saturday afternoon from three to five o'clock in the basement of that church.

Bishop P. J. Muldoon, bishop of the Rockford diocese of the Roman Catholic church, spent Friday evening at the local catholic parish house and conducted services here Saturday morning.

The Woman's Foreign Christian Temperance union will hold a mother's meeting at the home of Mrs. Frank Gleaske next Monday evening, December 9, commencing at 7:45 o'clock. All are invited.

Ralph Church left for Carlisle, Arkansas, last Friday in company with Lloyd Kilson who has made his home there but was visiting his parents in this village. The young men will keep "bachelor's hall" this winter and devote themselves to hunting and trapping.

The Omnes Vise club will give a basket social at the village hall Saturday evening. A short program will be given, commencing at eight o'clock, after which the baskets will be sold. An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged the gentlemen and ladies not bringing baskets, but the charge will be remitted to all men purchasing baskets.

A man, mentally deranged, was picked up in this village by Marshal Peters Tuesday afternoon. He gave his name as Ferdinand Fisher and said he was 64 years old and had been in the Elgin hospital for the insane. The authorities of that hospital were communicated with and said that the man had escaped from that institution on July 21. He was taken back there yesterday morning by Mr. Peters.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following letters remain in the Barrington post-office unclaimed for the week ending December 30, 1912.

Mr. Garrett Baker.
John P. Gardner.
Makop Jopp. (Greek).
Alta Landver. (hard).
Mr. Wm. Smith. (Well driller).
H. K. BANCROFT, Postmaster.

Right Street Marked.

Barrington was given \$24 cents on the Elgin issue of trade Monday, an advance of 11 cents over last week's price.

PUT RED CROSS SEALS ON CHRISTMAS MAIL

Annual Sale of Christmas Seals Now Commenced—Money to be Help Tuberculosis Patients.

THE Red Cross Christmas seal, the harbinger of the festive season and the little ambassador of hope and cheer to the thousands of tuberculosis sufferers, is with us again. A little splash of color, green and red, with the smiling face of dear old Santa Claus shining out of a wreath of holly, reminding us of untiring sleigh-bells and crackling logs on open hearths and stockings hung expectantly on chimney corners.

While the bright little stickers carry with them a message of good will for this gladtime season, they remind us also of a duty to perform toward suffering humanity. This is the season when the fortunate open their hearts and their purses to help those less fortunate than themselves and the Red Cross seals remind us that there is much suffering and want to be removed.

Every Red Cross seal is a bullet in the war against tuberculosis, the greatest scourge of modern civilization. More devastating than war, this disease is annually claiming its victims by hundreds of thousands. The saddest part of the story is that tuberculosis is, thanks to modern science, a preventable disease, yet it goes on because of the lack of knowledge on the part of the general public, especially on the part of the workers from whose ranks it claims its heaviest toll.

Earnest men and women, realizing the enormous havoc which this disease is working are using every means at their command to stamp it out. It can be done through education and correct knowledge on social and industrial hygiene and to the furtherance of this work is devoted the proceeds of the sales of Red Cross Christmas seals.

Chicago and Cook county have the most complete knowledge for the care and treatment of tuberculosis of any large city in the country. This has been brought about through the intelligent and systematic work of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, a voluntary organization which derives its main support from the sale of Red Cross seals each year and which has charge of the distribution of the seals throughout the state.

Lake county, too, ranks high in the work for the care and cure of tuberculosis sufferers through the Lake County Tuberculosis Institute and its Lake Breeze sanitarium near Waukegan.

All attempts to secure a person in this village to handle the seals were without result and the BARRINGTON REVIEW finally decided to take charge of the sale of the REVIEW received 2,000 seals yesterday morning and disposed of all before the day was over. They have been placed for sale in most of the stores, and the REVIEW now has a new supply and will have them on hand all of the time until Christmas.

Every Lake county teacher has been sent 200 seals to sell and many of them plan to use many more. The aid of the moving picture shows has also been enlisted and all are using slides or films to advertise the seals.

Practically all of the money resulting from the sale of these seals will remain in the county where they are sold, only a small percentage going to pay for the cost of printing and distribution of the seals.

Seals should not be placed on the faces of mail matter, and in using them on anything but first class matter care should be taken to place them so they will not seal the package.

Must Display Candy in Glass Cases. State pure food inspectors are visiting cities throughout the northern part of Illinois, warning confectioners that they must not make displays of uncovered candies in windows or on show cases, as it is contrary to the state law. Candies may be exhibited only when the pieces are wrapped in paper or when the tray or box in which they are exhibited is covered with a protection against germs and dirt.

Fair Association Election Held. The annual election of officers of the Lake County Agricultural Association was held at Libertyville yesterday and Samuel Inaull was chosen president and Joseph Modill Patterson received the office of first vice president. There was also a contest for the position of secretary and both were unanimously chosen, Inaull as the "Electric King" and Patterson as an "author of several late popular books."

Barrington Review

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

NEWS OF A WEEK IN CONDENSED FORM

RECORD OF MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS TOLD IN BRIEFEST MANNER POSSIBLE.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

Happenings That are Making History—Information Gathered from All Quarters of the Globe and Given in a Few Lines.

Washington

The U. S. Supreme court, in an opinion announced by Justice Day, held that the Union Pacific Railroad company, by the acquisition of stock in the Southern Pacific, had effected a combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The triple alliance, the coalition of Germany, Austria and Italy, was renewed for a period of three years. The statement, which was made officially at Berlin, is regarded as especially significant in the light of the present disturbed conditions in Europe, growing out of the Balkan war.

The court of appeals for the District of Columbia held that Thomas A. Edison is not the inventor of the motion picture film and that his patents are invalid and his assignees are not entitled to damages for infringement. Previous decisions were reversed.

Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, brother of the president, led the contributions to the Republican campaign fund with \$150,000, according to the final statement of the Republican national committee, filed with the clerk of the house at Washington. The total amount received reached \$400,853. The expenditures were \$904,265.

The war department at Washington is making plans to care for the feeding and shelter of the army of veterans, Confederate as well as Federal, who are to attend the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic on the battlefield of Gettysburg next July.

Domestic

John T. Fletcher, Jr., son of a wealthy manufacturer of Columbus, Ga., arrested at New Orleans on three charges of forgery and the capture of a blood vessel and was removed from prison to a hospital.

J. Frank Hickey of Quincy, Mass., under arrest in Buffalo, N. Y., has confessed to the murder of seven-year-old Joseph Joseph of Lackawanna, N. Y., in October, 1911, to the slaying of Michael Kruck, a young New York newsboy, ten years ago, and to having caused the death of a man named Joseph Mory in Lowell, Mass., twenty years ago. He attributes his crimes to the excessive use of liquor.

John W. Sibben, former cashier of the First National bank of Manistee, Mich., pleaded guilty in United States court to embezzling \$44,500 from the bank and was sentenced to serve seven years and six months at hard labor in the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The sand carrier Hunter went to the bottom of St. Clair river and two members of her crew, Alfred Nicholson and John Fractions of Fort Hinson, were drowned as a result of a collision near Grande Pointe, Mich., between the Hunter and the tug Annie Smith.

A recall movement has been launched against Mayor Alexander of Los Angeles, Cal., as a direct outcome of the municipal affair which caused several weeks ago with the arrest of City Prosecutor Guy Biddle, on the charge of having committed an offense against a young woman.

Dismissal of four of the forty-five defendants because of insufficient evidence to justify the holding of the government's side and the opening of the defense with Frank M. Ryan of Chicago as the first witness and the resignation of Herbert A. Brown as the secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers marked the dramatic contemporary trial in Indianapolis.

The steamer River Monitor, New York to New Orleans, was wrecked at sea, and probably has been abandoned. The captain and crew of 20 men were rescued by the steamer Island which crossed the Gulf of Mexico.

While fishermen were engaged in the catch of salmon in the waters of the state of Alaska, the secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers marked the dramatic contemporary trial in Indianapolis.

Because of alleged "barbaric political activity," Susan Simpson was expelled from the post office at Dallas, Texas, on the 27th. George P. Rockhold, a supporter of the administration, Simpson, it is understood, is a close personal friend of Cecil Lyon, the Texas Progressive leader.

The cotton exporting firm of W. W. Breyer, maintaining offices at Savannah, Ga., has called upon its liabilities amounting to \$250,000 and assets of about \$125,000, according to a dispatch from Cordele.

Lary of proposed marriage laws was attacked by Judge Charles N. Goodnow of Chicago in an address before the National Reform association at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hearing on the habeas corpus proceedings brought by B. R. Tillman, Jr., son of United States Senator B. Tillman, and the possession of two young daughters, now in the custody of his former wife, Mrs. Lucy Dugas, were to be resumed before the state supreme court at Columbia, S. C.

Howey Whitlock, eighteen, and Ora Wilhelm, twenty-three, of Piqua, O., were instantly killed when their motor car was derailed at Hoffman, O., while trying to pass an automobile at the same time. Their necks were broken by the collision.

When New York Central train 45, west-bound from New York and traveling between 50 and 60 miles an hour, was derailed at Hoffman, N. Y., seven miles west of Schenectady, not one of the 200 passengers was injured, although all were thoroughly shaken up.

Bruce M. Fridy, secretary of the real estate board of Kansas City, well-to-do and a prominent clubman, committed suicide by drinking poison.

Richard Frayne, an aeronaut, fell 2,000 feet at the county fair held in Jacksonville, Fla., and was killed instantly. Three thousand people witnessed the accident. The aviator was thrown from his seat in a parachute immediately after he cut loose from a balloon.

That Herbert S. Hockin, secretary of the Iron Workers' union, acted as their spy in running to earth the dynamiters of the Los Angeles Times building, was the testimony given by William J. Burns and his son, Raymond J. Burns, in the trial in Indianapolis of the 45 men indicted for conspiracy.

Two chorus girls danced rag-time dances on the platform of the pulpit of Rev. C. L. Morrill in Minneapolis, Minn., illustrating his sermon on "Praise Him With the Dance." The most amazing and bold dances were "put on the boards" by the two chorus girls and the audience fairly gasped at this.

Bonds having a face value of \$140,000, with checks and a small amount of coupons, that disappeared in Kansas City, Mo., July 7 last, when two men were arrested in Toledo, Ohio, on the way from the post office to the railway station, were found on the garbage dump of that city by three laborers.

The hunting season just closed was not so badly as the season of 1911. The dead and injured numbered 92 and 51 respectively, as against 100 and 87 respectively for 1911. In 1910, the deadliest year of which there is record, 112 persons lost their lives while hunting game.

Five that threatened for a time the entire factory section of Hoboken, N. J., burned out the piano case factory of John Courtaud and caused a loss estimated at \$300,000.

Five hundred miners and prospectors of Bishop, Cal., formed the Prospectors' Alliance of America, and urged the governors of eleven western states a memorial asking their assistance in combating "government by bureaucratic interference with mining operations."

Active war preparations by Germany, Austria, Roumania and Servia are proceeding after an apparent lull of two days, and the conflict which the European chancellors have been trying to avert is no longer a possibility, but a probability. Meanwhile the Bulgarian-Turkish conflict on the Thracian lines has been resumed with renewed fury.

Following a meeting of the council of ministers the ports named the following: The portmaster at Baghdad is proceeding in a satisfactory manner and there is reason to hope that an armistice may be signed in a day or two.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson declares he would agree to be sworn in as president of the United States on March 4 next, but the big convention in connection with the inauguration will be held on the last Thursday in April.

While fishermen were engaged in the catch of salmon in the waters of the state of Alaska, the secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers marked the dramatic contemporary trial in Indianapolis.

HOW \$919,870,636 CAPITAL IN ILLEGAL HARRIMAN RAIL MERGER IS APPORTIONED

Table showing the apportionment of \$919,870,636 capital in the Harriman rail merger. Columns include Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and other railroads, with their respective stock and bond holdings.

BOTH HOUSES CONVEENE ROAD TO DISSOLVE

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS MEET FOR FINAL OF 62D SESSION. Appropriation Measures Make Up Bulk of Program—Little Constructive Legislation Will Be Attempted.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The house and senate both convened at noon Monday for the final session of the sixty-second congress. They will remain at work for about two weeks and then adjourn for the holidays.

Two of the annual budgets are now ready—the legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative budget is \$1,000,000,000, the executive \$1,000,000,000, and the judicial \$100,000,000.

It is anticipated that the house committee on banking and currency will continue its investigation of the "money trust" and may make a tentative draft of bills to amend the currency laws.

The ways and means committee will plug sales in its preparation of bills revising the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, but none of these measures will be brought out until the beginning of the sixty-third congress, which will convene in extraordinary session about April 15th.

The judiciary committee of the house will be largely concerned with the impeachment proceedings against Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court, which are now pending before the senate and will be taken up very soon.

TILLMAN BABES TO MOTHER. South Carolina Court's Final Decision in Possession Case Will Be Announced Later.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 5.—Hearing of the suit brought by E. R. Tillman, Jr., son of United States Senator Tillman, for possession of his two little girls pending the decision of the court, which will be announced later.

PATRICK LEAVES SING SING. Attorney, Convicted of Murdering William Marsh Rice, Is Pardoned by Governor Dix.

New York, Nov. 30.—The barred door of Sing Sing swung open for Albert T. Patrick Thursday. At exactly 4:15 o'clock the lawyer, who for nearly eleven years was cooped up in the gray-walled prison, convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice, his millionaire client, stepped out a free man, pardoned by Governor Dix.

Bank Officers Committed Suicide. Bank of New York, Dec. 5.—The bank officers of the Bank of New York committed suicide by drinking poison.

Jim Flynn Wrote Autobiography. Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 5.—Jim Flynn, heavyweight boxer, serving a term in the state prison, has written an autobiography by announcing that he was married to Miss Francis Vidler, an actress.

U. S. Big Coffee Importer. Washington, Dec. 5.—More than a million pounds of coffee were imported from the Philippines last week, according to the U. S. customs officials.

TRIAL OF ARCHBALD

UPPER CHAMBER HEARS CASE OF U. S. COMMERCE COURT JUDGE IMPEACHED BY HOUSE.

NINTH IMPEACHMENT TRIAL. Jurist Alleged to Have Made Irregular Purchases From Rail Men Who Appeared Before Him—Denies He Had Acted Corruptly.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The senate convened here Tuesday for the ninth time in its history as a high court of impeachment, to try Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court on 13 separate charges, alleged to constitute "high crimes and misdemeanors." Counsel for the judge has admitted all the acts alleged, but denied that any were improper.

Judge Archbald and his attorneys entered the chamber promptly, as did the house managers. The court adopted formal orders, setting the hour of the proceeding at two o'clock and providing that the opening statements of the case should be made by one person on each side.

The house on July 11, 1912, adopted articles of impeachment by a vote of 221 to 1, and a committee headed by Representative Clayton of Alabama, was chosen to act as manager on the part of the house to try the case before the senate.

Thirteen separate articles constitute the basis for the impeachment trial. These embrace dealings between Judge Archbald and railroad officials and others in regard to Pennsylvania coal or "culm" dumps and coal lands; contributions by attorneys and others to the judge's vacation trip to Europe in 1910; receipt of "secret" correspondence by the judge with a railroad attorney concerning a pending case; and alleged attempts to have notes payable to Judge Archbald discounted by the banks and Hightens before his court.

SIGN TRUCE; GREEKS REFUSE. Armistice is Concluded Between Turkey and Allies With Exception of Helles Front.

London, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Constantinople received Tuesday night says that the armistice was signed Tuesday between Turkey and Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro, Greece, the allies in regard to Fenny's treaty. As far as the signers to the armistice are concerned Greece is left to continue the war against Turkey, should such action be desired.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE RENEWED. Germany Holds Herself in Readiness to Aid Her Allies, Says Bethmann-Hollweg.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—The triple alliance, the coalition of Germany, Austria and Italy, was renewed here Monday for a period of three years. The statement, which is the first of the kind, is regarded as especially significant in the light of the present disturbed conditions in Europe, growing out of the Balkan war.

Berlin, Germany, Dec. 4.—Imperial Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg uttered a plain warning Monday to Russia that if hostilities should arise out of the Balkan-Servian difficulties Germany would draw her sword to assist her allies.

JOHN B. SNEED IS ACQUITTED. Demonstration of Defendant and His Attorneys Over Verdict Was Spectacular in the Extreme.

Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 5.—John Beall Sneed, banker, accused of having murdered A. O. Boyce, Sr., a wealthy ranchman, was found not guilty by the jury here Tuesday.

Commission Farm Lost. Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 5.—Early returns from the annual election of Tuesday indicated that the city charter, under which it was proposed to establish a commission form of government, was defeated by two to one.

Stickers Sale is Postponed. New York, Dec. 5.—The personal effects of Gen. Daniel R. Sickles, which were to have been sold to satisfy a judgment of \$6,000 against him by the Bank of the Metropolis, will not be sold until December 12.

CHRISTMAS Photos LATEST STYLES Collins' Studio Palatine Illinois

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RELATIONS WITH OTHER NATIONS

Foreign Affairs is Subject of Message From President.

IS FIRST ONE OF A SERIES

Merit System in Consular and Diplomatic Corps—Department of State's Goals for Latin American Republics.

Washington, Dec. 2.—President Taft submitted to congress today the first of several messages. It was devoted to our foreign relations and in part was as follows:

The Senate and House of Representatives. The foreign relations of the United States actually and potentially affect the state of the Union to a degree not widely realized and hardly surpassed by any other factor in the welfare of the whole nation. The position of the United States in the moral, intellectual, and material relations of the family of nations should be a matter of vital interest to every patriotic citizen. The national prosperity and power impose upon us duties which we can not shirk if we are to be true to our ideals. The tremendous growth of the export trade of the United States has already made that trade a very real factor in the industrial and commercial life of the world and the country. With the development of our industries the foreign commerce of the United States must rapidly become a still more essential factor in its economic welfare. We have in its far-reaching and wise diplomacy and are not recklessly plunged into unnecessary wars, and whether our foreign policies are in line with the intelligent grasp of present-day world conditions and a clear view of the potentialities of the future, or are governed by a temporary and blind expediency or by narrow views besetting an infant nation, are questions in the alternative consideration of which must convince any thoughtful citizen that no department of national policy offers greater opportunity for promoting the interests of the whole people on the one hand, or greater chance on the other of possibilities of national injury, than that which deals with the foreign relations of the United States.

The fundamental foreign policies of the United States should be based on high above the conflict of partisanship and wholly dissociated from differences as to domestic policy. In its foreign affairs the United States should present to the world a united front. The intellectual, financial and industrial interests of the farmer and the publicist, the wage earner, the farmer, and citizen should be encouraged to co-operate in a spirit of high patriotism to promote that national solidarity which is indispensable to national efficiency and to the attainment of national ideals.

The relations of the United States with all foreign powers remain upon a sound basis of peace, harmony and friendship. A greater insistence upon justice to American citizens or interests wherever it may have been denied and a stronger emphasis of the need of mutual aid in commercial and other relations have only served to strengthen our friendships with foreign countries by placing those friendships upon a firm foundation of realities as well as aspirations.

Reorganization of the State Department. At the beginning of the present administration the United States, having fully defined upon its position as a world power, with the responsibilities thrust upon it by the results of the Spanish-American war, and already engaged in laying the groundwork of a vast foreign trade upon which it should one day become more and more dependent, found itself without the machinery for giving thorough attention to, and taking effective action upon, a mass of intricate business vital to American interests in every country in the world.

The department of state was an archaic and inadequate machine lacking most of the attributes of the foreign office of any great modern power. With an appropriation made upon my recommendation by the congress on August 5, 1906, the department of state was completely reorganized. There were created divisions of Latin American affairs and of far eastern, near eastern, and western European affairs. To these divisions were called from the best available diplomatic and consular officers possessing experience and knowledge gained by actual service in different parts of the world and that in the neighborhood of the Panama canal and the zone of the region concerned. The work was highly specialized. The result is that the department of state has been able to give prompt attention to the foreign relations and to the policy, now American interests in every corner of the globe are being

maintained with equal efficiency.

Central America and the Caribbean. Expert knowledge and professional training must evidently be the essence of this reorganization. Without a trained foreign service there would not be men available for the work in the reorganized department of state. President Cleveland has taken the first step toward introducing the merit system in the foreign service. That has been followed by the application of the merit principle, with excellent results to the consular branch. Almost nothing, however, had been done in this direction with regard to the diplomatic service. In this age of commercial diplomacy it was evidently of the first importance to train an adequate personnel in that branch of the service. Therefore, on November 24, 1909, by an executive order, I placed the diplomatic service up to the grade of secretary of embassy, inclusive, upon exactly the same strict non-partisan basis of the merit system, rigid examination for appointment and promotion only for efficiency, as had been maintained without exception in the consular service.

Successful Efforts in Promotion of Peace.

In the field of work toward the ideals of peace this government is not unscathed, but to my regret was unable to consummate its two arbitration treaties which set the highest mark of the aspiration of nations toward the substitution of arbitration and reason for war in the settlement of international disputes. Through the efforts of American diplomacy several wars have been prevented or ended. I refer to the successful tripartite mediation of the Argentine republic, Brazil, and the United States between Peru and Ecuador; the bringing of the boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica to peaceful arbitration; the staying of warlike preparations when Haiti and the Dominican republic were on the verge of hostilities; the stopping of a war in Nicaragua; the ending of armed strife in Honduras. The government of the United States was thanked for its influence toward the restoration of amicable relations between the Argentine republic and Bolivia. The diplomacy of the United States is active in seeking to assuage the remaining ill-feeling between this country and the Republic of Colombia. In the recent Civil War in China the United States successfully joined with the other interested powers in urging an early cessation of hostilities. An agreement has been reached between the governments of Chile and Peru whereby the celebrated Tacna-Arica dispute, which has constituted an international relations on the west coast of South America, has at last been adjusted. Simultaneously came the news that the boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador had entered upon a stage of amicable settlement. The position of the United States in reference to the Tacna-Arica dispute between Peru and Ecuador has been one of non-intervention, but one of friendly influence and pacific counsel throughout the period during which the dispute has existed. It has been the subject of interchange of views between this government and the two governments immediately concerned.

China.

In China the policy of encouraging financial investment enable that country to help itself has had the result of giving new life and practical application to the open-door policy. The consistent purpose of the present administration has been to encourage the use of American capital in the development of China by the promotion of those essential reforms to which China is pledged by treaties with the United States and other powers. The hypothecation to foreign bankers in connection with certain industrial enterprises such as the Peking railways, of the national revenues upon which these reforms depend, led the department of state early in the administration to demand for American citizens participation in such enterprises, in order that the United States might have equal rights and an equal voice in all questions pertaining to the disposition of the public revenues concerned. The same policy of promoting international cooperation among the powers having similar treaty rights as ourselves in the matters of reform, which could not be put into practical effect without the common consent of all, was likewise adopted in the case of the loan directed by China for the reform of its currency.

Central America Needs Our Help in

In Central America the aim has been to help such countries as Nicaragua and Honduras to help themselves. They are the immediate beneficiaries. The national benefit of the United States is two-fold. First, it is obvious that the Monroe doctrine is of the world in competition with the manufactures of other countries again draw attention to the duty of this government to its trusted and favored citizens to secure impartial treatment for American products in all markets. Healthy commercial rivalry is international intercourse is best assured by the free competition of the world.

national finances and from the ever-present danger of international complications due to disorder at home. Hence the United States has been glad to encourage and support American citizens who are willing to be a helping hand to the financial rehabilitation of such countries because this financial rehabilitation and the protection of their countries from being the prey of would-be dictators would remove at one stroke the menace of foreign creditors and the menace of revolutionary disorder.

The recent advances to the United States is one affecting chiefly all the southern and gulf ports and the business and industry of the south. The republic of Central America and the Caribbean possess great natural wealth. They need only a measure of stability and the means of financial regeneration to enter upon an era of peace and prosperity, bringing profit and happiness to themselves and at the same time creating conditions sure to lead to a flourishing interchange of trade with this country.

I wish to call your special attention to the recent occurrences in Nicaragua, for I believe the terrible events recorded there during the revolution of the past summer—the vast loss of life, the devastation of property, the bombardment of defenseless cities, the killing and wounding of women and children, the torturing and combatants to exact contributions, and the suffering of thousands of human beings—might have been averted had the department of state, through approval of the loan convention by the senate, been permitted to carry out its now well-developed policy of encouraging the extending of American diplomatic offices in Europe. The investigation of the agricultural credit system in the European countries. Both as a means to afford relief to the consumers of this country through a more thorough development of agricultural resources and as a means of more sufficiently maintaining the agricultural population, the project to establish credit facilities for the farmers is a concern of vital importance to this nation. No evidence of prosperity among well-established farmers should blind us to the fact that lack of capital is preventing a development of the nation's agricultural resources and an adequate increase of the land under cultivation; that agricultural production is fast falling behind the increase in population; and that, in fact, although these well-established farmers are endeavoring to increase prosperity because of the natural increase in population, we are not developing the industry of agriculture.

Agricultural Credits.

A most important work, accomplished in the past year by the American diplomatic officers in Europe, was the investigation of the agricultural credit system in the European countries. Both as a means to afford relief to the consumers of this country through a more thorough development of agricultural resources and as a means of more sufficiently maintaining the agricultural population, the project to establish credit facilities for the farmers is a concern of vital importance to this nation. No evidence of prosperity among well-established farmers should blind us to the fact that lack of capital is preventing a development of the nation's agricultural resources and an adequate increase of the land under cultivation; that agricultural production is fast falling behind the increase in population; and that, in fact, although these well-established farmers are endeavoring to increase prosperity because of the natural increase in population, we are not developing the industry of agriculture.

Increase of Foreign Trade.

In my last annual message I said that the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, was noteworthy as marking the highest record of exports of American products to foreign countries. The fiscal year 1912 shows that this rate of advance has been maintained, the total domestic exports having a value of approximately \$2,200,000,000, as compared with a fraction over \$2,000,000,000 the previous year. It is also significant that manufactured and partly manufactured articles continue to be the chief commodities forming the volume of our augmented exports, the demands of our own people for consumption requiring that an increasing proportion of our abundant agricultural products be kept at home. In the fiscal year 1911 the exports of articles in the various stages of manufacture, not including foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured, amounted approximately to \$907,500,000. In the fiscal year 1912 the total was nearly \$1,200,000,000, a gain of \$292,500,000. Advantages of Maximum and Minimum Tariff Provision.

The importance which our manufacturers attach to the maintenance of the world in competition with the manufactures of other countries again draw attention to the duty of this government to its trusted and favored citizens to secure impartial treatment for American products in all markets. Healthy commercial rivalry is international intercourse is best assured by the free competition of the world.

the protecting and promoting our interests. It is natural that competitive countries with some concern the steady expansion of our commerce. If they are hesitating to measure talents by them to meet it and to give it equal treatment, a remedy should be found. In former messages I have described the negotiations of the department of state with foreign governments for the adjustment of the maximum and minimum tariff as provided in section 2 of the tariff law of 1909. The advantages secured by our citizens under our trade relations under this law have continued during the last year, and some additional cases of discriminatory treatment of which we had reason to complain have been removed. The department of state has for the first time in the history of this country obtained substantial most-favored-nation treatment from all the countries of the world. There are, however, other instances which, while apparently not constituting undue discrimination on the part of the most-favored-nation treatment of section 2, are nevertheless exceptions to the complete equity of tariff treatment for American products that the department of state consistently has sought to obtain for American commerce abroad.

Necessity for Supplementary Legislation.

These developments confirm the opinion conveyed to you in my annual message of 1911, that while the maintenance of the provision of the tariff law of 1909 has been fully justified by the success achieved in removing previously existing undue discriminations against American products, yet experience has shown that this feature of the law should be amended in such way as to prevent fully effective means of meeting the varying degrees of discriminatory treatment of American commerce in foreign countries still encountered, as well as to protect against injurious foreign competition on the part of governments, through either legislative or administrative measures, the financial interests abroad of American citizens whose enterprise is directed to the market for American commodities. I can not too strongly recommend to congress the passage of some such enabling measure of the bill which was recommended by the secretary of state in his letter of December 13, 1911. The object of the proposed legislation is, in brief, to enable the executive to apply, as the case may require, to any or all commodities, whether or not on the tariff list, from a country which discriminates against the United States, a graduated scale of duties up to the maximum of 25 per cent. ad valorem provided in the present law. Flat tariffs are out of date.

The message told what the government has done in connection with the Balkan war and in placing the government of Liberia in possession of its debts. The new condition of affairs in China was set forth, and then our relations with Central and South American governments were set forth in more detail. It concluded as follows:

Congress should fully realize the conditions which obtain in the world as we find ourselves at the threshold of our middle age as a nation. We have emerged full grown as a peer in the great concourse of nations. We have surpassed our former formative periods. We have been self-centered in the struggle to develop our domestic resources and deal with our domestic questions. The nation is now too mature to continue in its foreign relations those temporary expedients natural to a people to whom domestic affairs are the sole concern. In the past our diplomacy has often consisted, in normal times, in a mere assertion of the right to international existence. We are now in a larger relation with broader rights of our own and obligations to others than ourselves. A number of great guiding principles were laid down early in the history of this government. The recent task of our diplomacy has been to adjust those principles to the conditions of today, to develop their correlation and to give them applications of the old principles expanded to meet new situations. Thus are being evolved bases upon which can rest the manufacture of policies which must grow with the destined progress of this nation. The successful conduct of our foreign relations demands a broad and a modern view. We can not meet new questions nor build for the future if we confine ourselves to outworn dogmas of the past and to the perspective appropriate to the emergence from colonial times and conditions. The opening of the Panama canal will mark a new era in our international life and will give new and more extensive relations which, with their vast correlations and consequences, will obtain for hundreds of years to come. We must not wait for the future to find its way, but we must, with continuity of purpose we must deal with the problems of our external relations by a diplomacy modern, responsive to the times, and fully expressive of the high ideals of a great nation.

WH. H. TAFT.

The White House, Washington, D. C., December 1, 1912.

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Accomplishing. It is very important that the results desired be the best possible. The most successful business is one that is the most successful business in the world. It is the one that does not see its work as a burden, but as a pleasure.

Desire for Long Life. There appears to exist a greater desire to live long than to live well. It is a man's desire, he cannot live long enough, measure by his good deeds, and he has not lived long enough; measure by his good deeds, and he has not lived long enough.

Had Luck. First Actor—They didn't seem to look together in your series of dramatic representations.
Second Actor—They didn't. When we played together, the better the results were & that, and when we played alone they were a complete failure.

Discontenting. An Actor—They planted lettuce, but as that is a case through the ground the lettuce sprouts are so small they get a few small bugs and then the lettuce is ruined. I had not a sprout would come to think that lettuce is a good one. Oh, they had over to the kitchen (K.K.) food.

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BARRINGTON REVIEW

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M. T. LANEY, Editor and Publisher

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1912

FINE FOR OPEN MUFFLERS.

There is a general clamor against the chaffer who cuts out his muffler and thereby subjects those around him to the awful noise of the unmodified explosion of his machine. In Columbus, Ohio, it is proposed to overcome this by requiring all mufflers to be sealed by a city sealer, who will collect a fee of 50 cents, and if at any time the seal is found to have been tampered with, the owner is liable to a fine without any further evidence.

This, it seems to us, is carrying the matter a little too far as it will prevent the automobilist from opening his muffler on the country roads where he does not annoy people; but wouldn't it be a good thing to have legislation either by individual city ordinances or state law, compelling the use of the muffler within city and village limits?

BUY RED CROSS SEALS.

Every citizen can help a little in the work of stamping out the dreaded disease of tuberculosis through the purchase of Red Cross seals. The actual work of detecting the disease and caring for the sufferers must be left to experts, but every man or woman who buys a few Red Cross seals is doing his or her share in this noble work for humanity. It requires funds to carry on this work and these funds are derived mainly through the sale of Red Cross stamps. DO YOUR SHARE!

Paris Supplied With Vehicles.
In Paris there is a carriage for each 48 persons and a bicycle for each 18.

Cheap Roofing.

To cover any wooden roof, such as dog kennels, summer houses, etc., get a large piece of strung brown paper and tack it down. Make sure there are no holes in it for the wet to get under. Then give it two coats of paint. This will last several years, and is almost as good as tarpaulin, and much cheaper.

One of His Stuck-Up City Ways.

"Since Joe Doe's got back here again, after livin' a year in Kansas City, he's too blame swell-headed for any use!" hypocritically remarked Fly Maudlin of Skedee. "Why when he's at work and the 'a bell rings he says he's too busy to go, and just lets 'er ring. Something mighty queer about such actions; nobody is ever too busy to go to a fire!"

Marvel of Domestic Science.

A Kansas City girl recently added domestic science to her high-school work, and was very boastful of her attainments in that direction, but one morning her coffee was so strong that no one could drink it. "I'm sure I don't understand why," she explained, "I thought that it looked too strong, so I put it back on the fire and boiled it half an hour to get the strength out."

Incentive for Living.

If a man is an invalid, and wishes to live, give him an engrossing task to perform. This is the lesson of the last months of General Grant's life, according to Mark Twain, as quoted in Harper's Magazine. After the general finished his memoirs, Mark Twain writes, "the look of my strong interest to employ his mind enabled the tedious warfare to kill him. I think his book kept him alive several months."

Credit Art in Europe.

American sometimes think that it is only our country that is troubled with credit art in the form of graceless statues of public men. But occasionally, at least, Europeans are moved to protest against similar afflictions. The statues of Napoleon and those in Christiana have evoked strong protest, and a movement has been started for their removal. Napoleon's son declares that the statues "look like stone men who have straggled up on a job of their work."

Savigny, Germany.

A successful traveler says that he can identify members of his profession in the hotel dining rooms by their habit of drinking their coffee "half-headed." He says that while traveling he has noticed this habit because when they drink "half-headed" they drink from the side of the cup over-whelming coffee, and to cling to his hope long after the ship from which he fell has disappeared in the distant horizon, animates the mind of man constantly to seek and struggle for the things that lift him up, until impossibilities disappear.

The word "impossible" is the verminiform appendix of the English language. We could get along better without it.

A MOTHER'S PRAYER

Utterance of Supplication Learned at Parent's Knee Brings Prosperity and Happiness.

By GEORGE ELMER COBB.

It is a business coincidence that Robert A. Jones, lawyer, had offices in the same skyscraper where Robert B. Jones, also lawyer, and a Miss Jones, the comparison, however was grotesque. "Judge" Jones occupied a suite on the second floor, about as elaborate as the upholsterer's art could make it. "Bill" Jones, as his friends familiarly called him, had a little ten-by-twelve room at the top story. It contained a worn rug, a small desk, two chairs, and a bookcase holding only the most necessary law books required in the profession. At these, his sole possessions, Bob was staring gloomily. It was the darkest hour in his life, and the late afternoon shadows formed a fitting frame for his environment. The agent for the building surveyed Bob rather pityingly.

"Sorry, Mr. Jones," he said, "but it's the rule. There's two months' rent overdue. I'll just have the stuff here stored with good care. Soon as you get on your feet again you can pay up and get it back."

"No," said Bob definitely. "sell it. I'm through."

"Don't say that," spoke the agent. "And look here, if it's right down to bread and butter, why, I'm your friend, and I'll find some silver in his pocket significantly."

"Thank you," said Bob in a subdued tone, "but you've been too indulgent already."

"I'll be on hand when you call on me," declared the agent cheerily. "Don't give up the ship—always darkest before the dawn, you know."

Bob leaned against the desk. He was, indeed, "through." He had made a brave fight—no clients, no money, and this was the end. He brushed his hand across his eyes as a flashing picture of the old farm home, father, mother, dead now, filled his mind. Then he put on his hat and opened a drawer in the desk.

A pencil, a memorandum book, two postage stamps, a meal ticket with all the numbers punched out save two—with a rather bitter smile Bob looked at the lot. He pulled open a second drawer. As if a devil had stung him, his hand shot out eagerly at the little silver-mounted weapon it contained.

"The quick way!" he said hoarsely. There was a click. Then with a shudder he flung the weapon back into the drawer, crashed it shut, and his face fell across his arms. Some power drove his lips to the low sobbing utterance of a prayer, learned at his mother's knee.

"O God, Mr. Jones!" asked a timid, almost frightened voice.

Bob had heard some sound at the door, but had supposed it was the agent going out. In a startled way he faced a dainty, lissome young girl, so oddly out of place in her bewitching grace and prettiness that he almost fancied it a delusion. He just nodded.

"That is—" the girl was pale and her hand was trembling as she tendered a large envelope. There was no doubt that she had seen the weapon and read the prayer she was offering in delivering a message. "My aunt, Mrs. Cynthia Bell, asked me to give you this. It is—something about—about another lawyer, and—you are to write aunt up soon."

When she was gone, Bob sank to a chair. His heart had leaped up at such loneliness. But—not for him! He, penniless, a failure! He opened the envelope, supposing it to be some news of the kind he had feared. He had indeed succeeded. In around a file of documents two fifty-dollar bills were folded. Next to them was a note. It read:

"I am the attorney at St. Louisville of Mrs. Bell. She will come to you to assist her in getting possession of some important papers, will give you a retainer fee of \$100. If we win the case at this end there will be a contingent fee for you."

"Why," exclaimed Bob, gazing at the envelope, "is this the best news I have had since I left the law office. All that money!"

He sat looking at those crisp bank notes hungrily. For a moment there

was a vivid picture of a fine cash, snowy lines, glittering out in glass, the well-earned reward of a year's work.

"The Jones downstairs in a way in Europe," mused Bob, "but this is his business; not mine. Ah! Here is an address, and Bob placed the envelope in his pocket, and went down to the street.

An hour later Bob was ushered into a suite of rooms in an apartment house three miles away. An old lady and a young one arose to greet him.

"Mr. Jones—you are prompt," said the older lady, holding his coat in her hand. The younger one, his office visitor, looked at him with interest, but strangely.

"Mr. Jones, yes," said Bob with a forced smile, "but not the Mr. Jones for whom these documents were intended." And then Bob told of the other Jones, of his absence, and handed the lady the envelope.

"Aunt," almost whispered the young lady, "may I speak to you for a moment?"

Bob sat idling in his seat. It was the young lady who finally returned, alone. She brought back the packet.

"Mr. Jones," she said, her voice trembling slightly, "I am Marion Bell, the niece of the lady you have just seen. I have spoken to my aunt, and my mistake may not be a mistake after all. We must have a lawyer at once; the other Mr. Jones is a lawyer, and will take the case."

"You will trust me, a stranger?" began Bob, choking up.

"Yes," she replied, "because—because I know you need a client, and because that dreadful temptation, your mother's prayer, have told me to be your friend. Have I said too much?"

It was a simple case. A miserly old fellow in the city had some papers of the greatest importance in a lawsuit involving the estate of Miss Bell. He might refuse to give them up. He might demand a prohibitory price for their return.

Here again the star of hope and fortune arose for Bob. The old fellow happened to be a client of a friend of Bob, a struggling young lawyer like himself. One week later, at no expense whatever, Bob brought the coveted documents to Mrs. Bell.

In the meantime, through the Bells, he was introduced to some influential people. Two new clients came to him, and things began to look up for loyal, patient Bob.

The day he got back into his old office he called on Marion. He told her the whole story of that dismal afternoon when he had first met.

"And oh, how sorry I felt for you," confessed Marion, "for I guessed that you were in deep trouble. That dreadful moment when—but that will always be our secret. The sweet mother's prayer drove all the fear and temptation away."

"And you appeared, an angel on the threshold," said Bob. "Yes, that

will be our secret, but there is another one. If I only dared to tell it—"

Marion averted nearer to him. Her eyes told him he might speak, her lips invited the lover's kiss, and Bob knew that the full glorious dawn had come at last!

(Copyright, 1911, by W. G. Chapman.)

"Wasn't She a Woman?"

"That man ober dar say dat women needs to be helped into kerriages and lifted ober ditches. Nobody abber helps me ober ditches nor into kerriages. And ain't I a woman? I have ploughed and planted and gathered into barns, and no man could head me. And ain't I a woman? I could work as much and eat as much—whilst I could get it—as a man, and bear de lash as well. And ain't I a woman?—Sojourner Truth.

Obliging Clerk.

An out-of-town man walked into a Port Scott store and asked if the "boss" was in. A clerk who sat lazily gazing into space blinked several times, muttered his lips, and lapped back into his former stare. "I say, 'is the boss in?'" inquired the man in not a very mild tone. "No, he's gone out," returned the clerk, without taking his eyes off the space. "Will he be back after dinner?" inquired the man. "Nope," yawned the clerk. "That's what he went out for."—Kansas City Star.

MOVING PICTURES

AT THE VILLAGE HALL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING

TWO SHOWS 7:15 AND 8:30 ADMISSION, 10c TO ALL

Christmas is in Sight

Electrical Appliances in great variety invite your attention at our Display Rooms

Lamps, cooking utensils, articles for the toilet table, appliances that add to comfort—any one is acceptable as a

CHRISTMAS PRESENT Prices the Lowest

Public Service Company OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS

A Christmas Card

that includes all kinds of seasonable sporting goods is here for you to select from. We have every requisite for all the popular indoor and outdoor

GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS and while all are of the best make and quality only reasonable prices are put upon them. An excellent chance for buying useful and entertaining Christmas gifts for boy or girl.

H. D. A. GREBE

AMBITION TALKS

THE WORD IMPOSSIBLE.

"Impossible" cried Mirabeau, the great orator of the French Revolution. "Never name to me that blockhead of a word!" and Carlyle, one of the greatest writers of the world, declares: "It is not a lucky word, this same 'impossible.' No good comes of those that have it so often in their mouths."

Stickney Gasoline Engines ARE THE BEST



Why?

Why do catalog house 3 horse-power engines weigh 425 pounds and the Stickney 3 horse-power weigh 1275 pounds without an ounce to spare—Stickney gives you three-thirds of an engine—This is how the catalog house divides.

Barrington Mercantile Co. EXCLUSIVE AGENT

Barrington Mercantile Co. - Barrington, Ill.

HARTWOOD FARMS

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS

PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES from heavy milkers. The milk production of your herd can be increased by raising calves from a GOOD PURE BRED BULL.

Come and see what we have or telephone.

E. K. MAGEE, SUPERINTENDENT
PHONE BARRINGTON 128-M-2



Best On Earth

isn't too good for you and your friends, or we miss our guess. Here is where you can always find it when it comes to

Roasts

and other meats. This weather is a trying time for most meat markets, but not for us. We understand how to preserve meat and keep it fresh and sweet. Patronize us and you'll always be assured of the best.

Alverson & Groff

LUNGS SORE. CHEST FEELS STUFFY. COUGH DRY AND DEEP. CAUGHT A SEVERE COLD

These Symptoms Call for Dr. King's New Discovery, With a Record of Cures for Over 43 Years Back of It.

Dr. King's New Discovery is not a cure all. It is prepared to treat and relieve every kind of cough and cold of infants, children, adults and aged. It was originated during a severe cough epidemic 43 years ago, was an immediate success and is probably the most used cough and cold prescription in the world. Your money refunded if Dr. King's New Discovery does not relieve you.

"Don't put off getting relief. Buy a bottle from your druggist today."

"It cured me of a dreadful cough," writes Mrs. J. F. Davis, Stickney Corner, Me., "after doctor's treatment and all other remedies had failed." Excellent for coughs, colds or any bronchial affection.

Mrs. A. F. Mertz, of Glen Ellyn, Ia., writes: "I had a hard, stubborn cough that I had doctored for over six weeks without my getting any better. Our druggist finally recommended Dr. King's New Discovery and my husband bought a dollar bottle. After using two-thirds of it my trouble ceased down, and it was not long till I was completely cured. Dr. King's New Discovery surely deserves all the praise it gets." Sold by

BARRINGTON PHARMACY

Review Ads Pay

Brief Personal Items

ABOUT THE VISITOR AND VISITED

Edwin Olcott was a Wauconda visitor last Saturday.

Clarence Glebe of Elgin visited with relatives here Friday.

Mrs. Alice Basley of Wauconda spent Thanksgiving day with relatives here.

Mr. Charles Frick of Cadott, Wisconsin, is visiting friends and relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ebel spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Wendt.

Howard Castle entertained his father and mother from Elgin on Thanksgiving day.

J. F. Hollister visited his mother, Mrs. C. A. Hollister at Waukegan Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Frick gave a dinner to local friends and relatives on Thanksgiving day.

Carl Neaber and family spent Thanksgiving day at Algonquin at the John Bratler home.

Miss Dora Timmerman of Palatine visited Saturday and Sunday with Ruth Bruns of Main street.

Miss Rosa Roloff of Waukegan visited her cousin Miss Minnie Hobbs several days last week.

John Davis of Des Plaines visited Saturday with his daughter, Mrs. Reuben Plazge of Grove avenue.

Misses Jennie, Frances and Martha Sherman of Irving Park visited Mrs. Sarah Dohmeyer last Sunday.

Misses Ruth Garbisch and Miss Jacobson were visitors last Saturday at the St. Augustans hospital, Chicago.

Mrs. J. A. Kilson came home November 27 after spending about three months visiting relatives in the east.

John Koenig of Cleveland, Ohio, visited several days in his home Mrs. Harriet Collins during the past week.

Clyde Carr, of Albion, Michigan, a former employee of the Review office visited friends here the first of the week.

William and Sam Peters went to Chicago yesterday and purchased a cartload of cattle for people in this vicinity.

Mrs. Lawson returned home Saturday from St. Anthony's hospital in Chicago where she underwent a serious operation.

L. E. Hubbard, assistant manager of the local plant of the Bowman Dairy Co., is doing inspection work on the dairies around Palatine.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Castle and son Winchester, of Arlington Heights, and Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Collins and two children of Austin spent Thursday of last week with Miss Eva Castle.

Miss Nettie Lombard of Oak Park is visiting with friends in this village this week. She will go from here to Iowa for a visit with relatives and after January expects to go to Los Angeles, California, where she will make her home in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith of South Hawley street entertained on Thanksgiving day, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Hall and family, Mr. and Mrs. P. Mulvehill, Mrs. Emma Meabouser and Mr. and Mrs. James Batton of Chicago and Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Goodrich of Naperville.

BRIDE OF A MONTH

Farmer's Son Goes to College and Weds City Girl Who Makes Good.

By AUGUSTUS GOODRICH SHERRIN.

"She won't do, Silas," said Mrs. Green in a positive tone—"she won't do at all!"

"I'm afraid not," answered her husband with a doleful shake of the head. "I reckon John has made a little thing has a lousy bone in her body. She's bright, chipper and accommodating, but it's all the wrong way."

"As working embroidery and training roses don't count like milking and making butter," observed the practical housewife. "There's Ellen, now. She's worth her weight in gold at the chure."

"And Mary," added the old farmer. "Why, that girl just makes fun of pitching hay."

Ellen was the wife of James Green, and Mary had married his brother, Ethan. They were great strapping fellows, both of them, and their wives hated them. The farmer had declared they had showed rare common sense in selecting helpmates who knew how to earn their living.

"It's all come of John going to college," mourned the old man. "He came back with his crazy scientific farming ideas, and a little doll of a thing who never wet her fingers in the way of work."

The "little doll of a thing," Madge Green, the bride of a month, was at that very moment crying as if her heart would break in a vice embrace.



Madge Was in His Arms Sobbing Out Her Piteful Story.

ered corner of the front porch. She had heard every word spoken by the farmer and his wife.

It was not the first time that Madge had learned that those rough but honest-hearted people considered her entirely out of her natural element. She had come to Willow Farm in good faith, and had tried to be happy and helpful. Mrs. Green had laughed at her, however, when she got up a basket composed of really exquisite dainties, but a mere incidental mouthful to hungry seekers after corn bread and cabbage, and lots of it. The farmer had regarded her with real sympathy, when he found her pretty hands all scraped and cut from shelling corn for the chickens.

"I won't be a nobody, even here!" exclaimed Madge, after a good crying spell. "I love John, and his folks, too. I'm going to learn how to please them, no matter how hard it seems."

It was this sudden resolve that led to a vast surprise on the part of bluff, hearty John Green half an hour later, as he came round the corner of the barn to face a most amazing scene. Madge, wearing a long apron and all hurried and excited, was stamping her foot at a cow. The animal was swinging her tail and pawing the ground. Behind the cow lay a cream pail, a piece.

"Why, little girl, what has done this mean?" challenged the big-hearted fellow.

"In an instant Madge was in his arms and sobbing out her piteful story. "It's no use, John," she wailed. "I wanted to learn how to milk, just like Ellen and Mary. But that awful old mooler wouldn't let me, and kicked the pitcher to pieces. Oh, John, I'll never be of any use for anything."

John Green had to laugh at the absurd situation. Then, all manly tenderness, he stroked the golden hair of his young and pretty wife.

"You poor little angel," he said, "nobody is going to hurt you and nobody could dislike you. I didn't bring you here to wear out those dear little hands. All you have got to do is to be the machine of the house, which you are, until I convince father and mother that farm life is something better than hard work and slavery. When I come to show them the profit from my scientific farming on that eighty-acre field father gave me to experiment with, there'll be a grand change in their mind. All you have to do is to be a good housewife. Everything will come out all right."

There was a good many changes at Willow Farm inside of a few weeks.

James Green bought the Texas fever. Ethan had a chance to superintend an immense Dakota farm. It was rather neatly after they left. When Mrs. Green was taken down with rheumatism. A week later the farmer took a bath in a runaway accident, and the doctor prescribed invalid treatment for both.

That was where John Green came in strong. Madge, too. Most of the heavy farm work was out of the way, and she managed to run things with little extra help. There were real cozy, enjoyable evenings for the young married couple. Old Mrs. Green enjoyed around and bore the main burden of meal getting. With husky working appetites out of the way, however, she was surprised to find in how many ways Mrs. Madge was fitting herself into the home. John helped Madge wash the dishes, and after a week or two of grumbling Mrs. Green confessed one evening that things were real comfortable.

"Little girl," said John one day, when Madge proudly showed him the result of her bread baking, "this work is coming pretty near to you."

"Oh, John," declared Madge, "I love it."

"I was thinking that perhaps you had better induce the old folks to settle in town and give up the farm—they can afford it."

"Oh, John! give up the dear old home? Don't think of it," pleaded Madge. "We are getting along splendidly. Why, I heard father say to mother yesterday that the little delicacies I made for him were making him feel like the doctor said he would. I told mother and I was the best nurse in the world. Think of it—poor little me!"

"That evening, after Madge had given them some music on the piano, John drew a paper from his pocket covered with figures.

"Father," he said, "there are the returns from the eighty-acre field. I find that my 'scientific nonsense' as you call it, has brought in more than all the rest of the farm put together, with half the usual help."

"John," exclaimed the old man, after staring stupidly at the paper, "it's like a dream!"

"Stubborn facts, father," declared John cheerily. "Now I've got a proposition to make. You and mother have worked hard enough for one lifetime. Let me run the farm. Madge will get a strong hired girl to do the rough work."

"If my own little efforts only suit!" broke in Madge wistfully.

"Why," said John, "this broken limb of mine has just been luxury with the fine feeding you've given me. And, look at me—all perked up with the collar and apron on! Now, for the last night, I caught her humming over one of those old time tunes you play for us, just like she used to when she was a young girl!"

Mrs. Green reached over to Madge and pulled her towards her. She drew the fair face down to her own and kissed her softly, her eyes humid and grateful.

"Yes, Madge is a jewel," she said. "She is better than that!" cried old Farmer Green—"she's a household angel!"

(Copyright, 1912, by W. G. Chapman.)

MASTER OF ART OF GRAFTING

Representative Burleson of Texas Describes the Operations of the King of Them All.

"No, I won't give you a cent. You are a grifter, and a smooth one, but you don't get me."

Following this declaration just outside the national Democratic headquarters one man made for the elevator and the other entered the general office of the national Democratic machine. The latter was Representative Albert Sidney Burleson of Austin, Tex., and his face was flushed with anger.

"There is the nerviest fellow you all ever saw in your life," said Mr. Burleson, by way of apology and explanation. "That fellow keeps a hot trail for men in politics and borrows right and left. I don't think he ever made an honest cent in his life."

"I first knew him in the Panhandle section of Texas. There, by sheer nerve, he took over a small ranch and then borrowed money from a bank to stock and run the place. Here is a story that is typical of him. One day he took a horse to a negro blacksmith to have it shod. He induced a neighbor named Peters to accompany him. After the negro had put two shoes on the horse he turned to Peters and said:

"That's the best work I ever saw a nigger do. By George, he deserves a reward. Here, for a few dollars, Peters, to give this nigger."

"Peters forked over the dollar and went away. When the negro blacksmith had finished putting the last two shoes on the horse, this fellow dropped back a few feet and stood looking on in admiration.

"That's the finest job I ever saw my life," he said. "Any man, even if he is a nigger, that can shoe horses like that can drink with me. Come on, my man, and have a drink."

"And then he took the negro across the street to a saloon and borrowed the dollar from him on the way over. He is actually the best money getter I ever saw, and I honestly believe if he were stranded on the Sahara desert he would have a harem and car fare to San Francisco before two days. He is surely a wonder."—New York Herald.

Hard to Find.
"He will find himself some day."
"You talk as if every man was his own collar button."

POWER OF THE HUMAN EYE

Distance at Which Recognition of a Person May Be Considered Reliable.

How often we say "I recognized him" sometimes at distances that make us doubtful. Now the German government has made scientific investigations showing the distance at which this recognition may be considered reliable. According to their report, a man with good eyes will recognize a person seen once before at a distance not greatly exceeding 82 feet. An intimate acquaintance may be recognized at from one hundred and sixty to three hundred and twenty feet; and a very dear friend or relative up to five hundred feet.

The rifeman and discern the different parts of his adversary's body, and every decided movement at about three hundred feet, and a movement of the legs or arms up to a little more than twice that distance. At six hundred yards a moving man is a mere creeping blur on the landscape, and at eight hundred yards any movements of the arms or legs are no longer visible.

Of course, there are averages such as the jurist must recognize in weighing the evidence of witnesses, and the military leader in noting the position of his antagonist and the outside limit of effective rifle or pistol fire. Then, there are exceptions to these rules. Hunters, mounted and on foot, practice catfishing, and farmers whose sight, unweakened by civilized life and trained by constant exercise of "long sight," will often recognize the average given. So, too, the clearer air of the elevated prairie and table lands certainly doubles the power of the human eye.—Joe Chappele's News Letter.

Interesting Spins.

Since the sudden fall of the great Campanile at Venice a few years ago scientific experiments have been made to afford assurance of the stability of other famous architectural piles in Italy.

Among these is the unique cathedral of Milan, built all of marble, with a base of dense pines, and a lofty spire apex terminating in a great marble statue of the Virgin. The experiments on this spire, while demonstrating its complete stability, show interesting effects of the wind and solar rays. As with other lofty towers, the point of the spire describes daily an elliptical curve, the size and direction of which vary with atmospheric conditions. But the greatest displacement seldom amounts to more than a single spire of arc, in this case less than a third of an inch. A lampset in unobscured position in 1902 displaced the top of the spire eight millimeters.—Harper's Weekly.

Wagon Wheel Experiment.

Admiral Peary says that in some respects the old-fashioned wooden ship is less vulnerable to the dangers of the sea than the huge steel liner. He has made some tests, and has become convinced while going at full speed in heavy weather. "The great little ship" (the *Albatross*), he says, "can stand up to the sea like a kitten, while the big steel liner is like a man who has been hit on the head by a sledge hammer."

Child Pro Quo.

Sam—Will you keep our engagement secret for a moment. I shall tell you all right; but when the present is over, I shall tell the present is over.

Sam—Will you keep our engagement secret for a moment. I shall tell you all right; but when the present is over, I shall tell the present is over.

Sam—Will you keep our engagement secret for a moment. I shall tell you all right; but when the present is over, I shall tell the present is over.

Sam—Will you keep our engagement secret for a moment. I shall tell you all right; but when the present is over, I shall tell the present is over.

GUANACOS OF THE ANDES

Yaxca Ranchmen Seeking Information With a View to Domesticating the Animals.

The day is not far gone when that historic farmer, on beholding the circus giraffe for the first time, exclaimed, "There ain't no such animal!" And the day also may not be far distant when more animals now seen only in menageries will be introduced into certain parts of America. On triches once were a curiosity with the great tent shows. Now there are on both farms all over the west. An attempt was once made to introduce the camel in the great American desert places of Arizona and New Mexico. An attempt also was once made to train monkeys to pick peaches, but this latter venture was a chattering farce.

Now comes the Daily Consular Reports with a story to the effect that Texas ranchmen are seeking additional information concerning guanacos, which are found in large numbers in the Andes from central Peru to Cape Horn. These animals are very shy and hunters capture them with difficulty. They may be tamed if taken when young, and Consul Winslow at Valparaiso, Chile, sees no reason why they could not be successfully raised in certain sections of the United States. Guanacos are said to feed upon the pungent herbage of the Patagonian deserts, as well as upon the bitter grasses of the Pampas, and furnish to the wandering natives their principal flesh food and the only skins useful for clothing or tent making, except those of the best. Over a large part of their habitat none but salt water is to be had, which they drink readily."

Guanacos are about a third taller than the average sheep and weigh about the same. There is no fixed price for the animal, as few have been domesticated. They must be picked up wherever they can be found, at whatever the owner may charge, anywhere from \$6 to \$20 gold each. Guanaco rugs are prized very highly and cost \$15 to \$25 gold, according to size, quality of the hair, etc. A rug 625 feet is worth \$20.

Individuality.

"Nature never rhythes her children, nor makes two men alike." So says Emerson, and the mothers of young families might do no worse than take this saying as a nursery motto.

It is curious how few parents, comparatively realize the wisdom of this, and consequently how many homes are marred and rendered unproductive by being made "forcing" instead of "permissive" homes for the young lives they contain.

The crowd, ideas, thoughts and opinions of the parents are forced on the child; he is molded or "patterned" by the parent, according to that parent's standards. He is taught to be like this cousin, or that, to take such and such an example and object of imitation.

He either becomes a necessity, or when he finds that his shape is unsuited for the parental mold, he rebels, and then parent and child become antagonistic one to the other.

Good Pro Quo.

Sam—Will you keep our engagement secret for a moment. I shall tell you all right; but when the present is over, I shall tell the present is over.

Sam—Will you keep our engagement secret for a moment. I shall tell you all right; but when the present is over, I shall tell the present is over.

For Christmas

—you wives and mothers and sweethearts, if your men-folks are smokers, will not be able to find a more acceptable present than at my store. Cigars that are the delight of the connoisseur. Pipes in a variety of styles and qualities. Tobaccos—the exact sort he best likes. Do your shopping early.

F. O. STONE

I CATER TO PARTICULAR PEOPLE

Need a New Suit?

Call and see our winter samples. You will be impressed with our wonderful showing of low and medium priced, yet high grade, fabrics. We tailor for a large majority of Barrington's citizens who are particular about their clothes. You take absolutely no chances. Every garment that leaves our store must be satisfactory or your money will be refunded.

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THE BARRINGTON GASOLINE ENGINE



Has Been On the Market for Nearly Ten Years and Over 200 In Use

THE NEW HOLLAND GRINDER

WELL KNOWN AND RELIABLE MANY ARE IN USE

THE LETZ GRINDER

SELF-SHARPENING BLADES. GRINDS CORN AND HUSKS

Second-Hand Master Workman Engine

13 Horse Power Made by Temple Pump Co. Reasonable

CALL TO SEE THESE MACHINES AND GET PRICES I WILL GIVE YOU A SQUARE DEAL

A. SCHAUBLE, BARRINGTON

"61" FLOOR VARNISH

It's different—it really shines

