

BARRINGTON R

VOL. 8. NO. 15.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1893.

PARK RIDGE.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—The Rev. Charles S. Leeper, pastor. W. P. Black, Superintendent. Sunday school. Sunday services at 10.45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday-school at noon. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of the church. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—The Rev. R. H. Dilliver, pastor. L. Larson, Superintendent of Sunday-school. Services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 11.45 a. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. Epworth League meeting Sunday evening at 6.30.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

O. D. Gallup, President;
Silas W. Robinson, Charles A. Lutz,
Cord Hulman, J. P. Mickelson,
Wm. Saue and S. J. Holbrook, Trustees;
Joseph Lalono, Village Clerk;
W. E. Ward, Treasurer;
Joseph A. Frieke, Village Attorney;
Henry Hasemann, Supt. Water Works;
G. H. Frieke, Health Officer.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

O. B. Moore, Captain;
Chas. Dawes, Chas. H. Hamer, Patrolmen;
Chas. Hasemann, Pound Master.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Owen Stuart, President;
Frank W. McNally, Secretary;
A. R. Mora, Thomas Jones,
Charles Kobow, F. C. Jorgeson,
J. E. Berry.

Mr. J. H. Burns, formerly owner of the elegant residence on Prospect avenue, now occupied by Mrs. Jones, is visiting his daughter and son-in-law, Wm. Gillick.

Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Moisley of Chicago and Mrs. West and Mrs. Henry Moisley of Jefferson Park have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moore, and Mr. and Mrs. John Hummel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Taylor have been spending a week or more at the World's Fair grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. May of Chicago have rented one of Mr. Phillipson's new houses which was formerly occupied by Mr. McKee and family, who have moved to the city. Mrs. May is a sister of Mrs. H. A. Taylor.

August Gulke of Minneapolis has been visiting friends in Park Ridge.

Mr. Henry Schutler mourns the loss of his second infant child, who died on Thursday, Aug. 10.

Mrs. Fred Hancock of Antioch, Wis., who has been visiting her brother, Mr. Wm. Colman, left last week for a short visit to her father and mother, Rev. J. W. Colman and wife at Englewood.

Baseball: Saturday, Aug. 12, at Park Ridge, White Star, Park Ridge, 9; Blue Navy, Jefferson Park, 12.

John Knack, while getting off the train at Park Ridge on Saturday evening, Aug. 12, fell between the platform and the train, sustaining a serious injury.

Mrs. John Sandermann sustained a fracture of the ribs by falling from a chair. Dr. Frieke was in attendance.

Col. T. P. Robb returned to his home at Glenwood, Cal., on Saturday, taking with him a young man by the name of August Schack, who is to find employment there. The Colonel tells us that he has satisfactorily adjusted all his financial affairs in Park Ridge in connection with his property interests here. From a recent issue of the Santa Cruz Surf, which was forwarded us, we notice that Mrs. Robb arrived home safely.

Mr. George French and family are spending a few days in Wisconsin.

William Zuestell, real estate, insurance and loans, Edison Park, Ill.

Mrs. A. R. Mora entertained the following ladies at a lunch party on Friday of last week: Mrs. J. A. Shute, Mrs. E. Kelly, Mrs. S. W. Robinson, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Whitcomb, all of Park Ridge; Mrs. Kaftan, Mrs. Lenning, Mrs. Hadwin, Mrs. B. Watson,

in Chicago. It is his intention to attend a family reunion in New Hampshire before settling down permanently to work. He has our best wishes.

Mrs. R. W. Williams has returned from a visit to her daughter in Iowa.

Mrs. Herman Miller has been entertaining Mrs. Amieson and Mrs. George Dinesson of Chicago.

"Answers to Skeptic" was the subject of a very interesting discourse by Mr. R. M. Williams at the Congregational church on Wednesday evening.

We observe that the editor of the Maine News is on the lookout for a "chicken dinner."

Peter Carson has left us for a more congenial climate.

Work on the well progresses rapidly. Already several hundred feet of pipe has been drawn out and found to be in rotten condition.

Bert Terry broke a wheel of his wagon while coming home with a load from Chicago on Tuesday and was delayed some hours.

Mrs. Backofen and daughter of Chicago visited Mr. and Mrs. William Hasemann on Sunday.

Mr. W. E. Ward and wife have been entertaining Miss Nora Kellogg of Elgin.

Mrs. William Hulton of Chicago has been a guest of Mrs. W. M. Kendle.

Miss Josephine Druehl of Lake View has been a guest of the Misses Hattie and Lottie Druehl.

W. E. Blaikie, real estate. Houses to rent. Office at Park Ridge, Ill.

The subscription to your Park Ridge HERALD is overdue. Please settle.

Advertised letters remain in the Park Ridge postoffice for Mr. A. Miller and Mrs. Thomas Mooney.

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

Frederick A. Root, a Brother of Mr. Zalmon Root of Park Ridge, Knocked from the Rear End of a Street Car in Chicago By the Shaft of a Horse Cart.

On Friday morning, Aug. 11, as Mr. Frederick A. Root was riding down to his office, in the government building, on the rear end of a street car, he was struck by the shaft of a horse cart which was being rapidly driven down the street and thrown from the car, the wheels of the horse cart passing over his body and fatally injuring him. Mr. Root who was unconscious, but still alive, was removed to his home at 490 Jackson boulevard, where he lingered for a few hours and regained consciousness sufficient to recognize those about him, but died shortly after 11 o'clock. The funeral was held from residence of deceased on Saturday, Rev. R. B. Dilliver of Park Ridge officiating, and the remains were interred in the Park Ridge cemetery. For seventeen years he had been in the employ of the Federal courts of Chicago, and at the time of his death was deputy chief clerk of the United States court. He will be remembered by many friends in Park Ridge as having lived here some fifteen or twenty years ago.

Mr. Root was born in Remsen, N. Y., in 1840, and remained there until he was 17 years old, when he came west with his parents. For some years he was employed on a farm, and then, coming to Chicago, he was employed in the special assessment office of the public works department. He made the special assessments for the South park condemnation, and later on made those for the Lake Shore drive. Seventeen years ago he went with Mr. Bradley into the United States Circuit court. There was no more popular man in the government building than Mr. Root. He had risen from the position of deputy clerk to that of office manager and he

originally presented, being a reduction of \$300. For a moment, and only one, silence reigned. Did you ever, my readers, see the blank expression upon the face of an individual who is taken unawares by some covert accusation he may feel a trifle ashamed of? If so, the countenance of the entire board was a mirror of their thoughts until one member, Robinson by name, made a motion that the bill be paid, which motion was promptly seconded by Trustee Hulmann, and after being passed the ordinary routine work proceeded. The following bids were received for the north side sewer: Thomas Melton & Son \$10,000 cash, or \$11,500 in warrants. A bond of \$200 accompanied the bid. Arthur G. Caray \$14,545, with \$50 certified check. Hallett & Anderson, \$11,540.50. \$50 certified check. The bids were left to committee of the whole for a report at next meeting.

The water main ordinance on Elm street came up for second reading and was passed (motion, Hulmann, second, Robinson); also ordinance for sidewalk on Prairie avenue (motion, Holbrook, second, Mickelson). The ordinance for sidewalk on Cedar and Ashland avenue which came up was strongly opposed by Messrs. Root and J. G. Orr, who represented most of the frontage, and the matter was left with a committee of the whole to report on. The plans of Mr. Edmund Tompkins for new water works building were accepted.

Trustee Robinson's recommendations for repairing crossings on Elm street, Park avenue and Cedar street were favorably received on motion by Lutz, second by Hulmann.

It was decided to gravel Center street from corporation line to water works at an expense from general fund of \$350 and transfer sufficient money from contingent fund.

On motion of Robinson, second by Hulmann, it was decided to put in a culvert on Park avenue north of Meacham avenue. The matter of drainage for Mr. Tinsberg's land was left in the hands of the committee of the whole. Also, the matter of spreading assessments over a larger territory for the north side sewer. On motion of Robinson, second by Hulmann, the clerk was directed to advertise for bids for Elm street water mains, and the committee to make estimate for September term of court. A communication was received from Mr. A. Ferman, stating that he understood the board were preparing to trim and cut down certain trees on the street fronting his property. In view of the fact that the gentleman threatened legal proceedings against village if same were done, it was decided to postpone action until the matter was thoroughly looked into. Trustee Mickelson proposed that the public some twenty years, the village should have jurisdiction in the matter.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, Aug. 22.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—At a meeting of the association to-day at 155 Washington street Hon. Walter Sawyer was chairman.

Present—Messrs. Sawyer, Davies, Thomas, Breidt, Eldred, Dickinson, Doherty, McAleer, Miller, Haussen, Kelly, Wulff, Fett, Doty, Sherman and Lewis.

The committee appointed to take suitable action regarding the death of Judge Parker—Andrew Dunning, Geo. C. Thomas and A. B. Lewis—reported as follows:

Whereas, The Twenty-seventh Ward Improvement association has met with an irreparable loss in the death of one of its founders, most loyal supporters and its chief executive officer, Hon. George H. Parker, a gentleman whose

Twenty-seventh ward property owners are invited to attend the meeting.

Spirit and Letter of the Law.
There appears to be a disposition of a certain policeman or policemen in Park Ridge, to take advantage of the fact that by the sufferance of our people they are allowed to carry revolvers for the dual purpose of shooting amuzzled dogs, and terrorizing by their fusillades good people who are trying to get some sleep at night. These self same policemen, although to be the mark (as it were) with remarkable precision up to date, should remember that it is not always good policy to live up strictly to the letter of the law, but on the contrary to comprehend and observe at times the spirit of the law. If the individual big dog who shot and killed the small dog with the muzzle on and later on wounded a poor forlorn dog, who by chance strayed a short distance away from home with his muzzle off, does not use a little more caution in the future, something besides dogs may take a tumble. This is what interested parties have been heard to remark, and could we translate the above into some foreign language more easily comprehended by our police force we would cheerfully do so.

Special Notice.
Local notices or advertisements for the Park Ridge HERALD must in future be handed to the editor or left in Park Ridge mail box at hotel office no later than Wednesday noon.

A LONG FELT WANT.

The Park Ridge Hotel Opens Its Doors at the Table at Reduced Rates.

The Park Ridge hotel is now open for business, and board by the day or week can be secured at reasonable rates. It is the object of the new project to keep a first-class house in all respects. Reduced rates given to permanent boarders. The hotel itself is conveniently located near the depot, is surrounded by an abundance of shade trees and the rooms are large and airy. For families, the accommodations are unsurpassed. Park Ridge is a healthfully healthy place. The food and accommodations are good, and church privileges unsurpassed, and all those who may wish to secure home comforts at reasonable rates should apply early.

C. A. Olson, Proprietor, Park Ridge, Ill.

Very respectfully,

Business in Real Estate.

For Sale, for \$200.

For Sale, for \$400.

For Sale, for \$600.

For Sale, for \$1,500.

Good house and large lot, \$2,900.

A better one for \$3,500.

Improved acre property from 3 to 300 acres.

W. E. BLAIE, Park Ridge, Ill.

(tf)

NOTICE.

I can sell you lumber, city grades, also fresh lime and genuine Scranton coal at city prices. Give me a chance to estimate. E. S. HOTCHKISS, 1yr. Navfair.

Notice.

Look out for the printed instructions in regard to the use of artesian water while the well is undergoing repairs.

NORWOOD PARK.

J. R. STOCKWELL, Supervisor

E. B. SHERWIN, Town Clerk

JESSE BALL, Assessor

ALLAN B. SMITH, Collector

H. SCHROEDER, Pres. Highway Commissioners

E. SCHAW, Treas.

R. B. GRANT, Justice of Peace

D. M. BALL, Justice of Peace

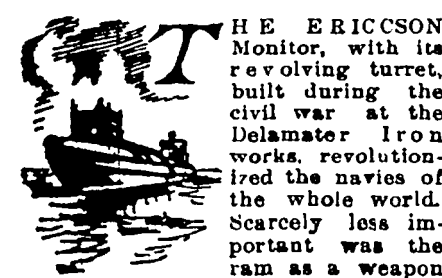
ED. SMITH, Justice of Peace

RAMS ARE THE THING.

LESSON IN WAR FROM THE VICTORIA DISASTER.

Lieutenant Harris Thinks That the American Ram Will Revolutionize the Navies of the World—The Camperdown's Ram.

[Special Correspondence]



the confederate world owes this invention. The confederate states, poor as they were, created a shipyard at Yazoo city especially for the construction of these naval ships of war.

On the Union side rams were also employed. The Arkansas and the William H. Webb on the one side, and the Queen of the West and the Indiana on the other, were conspicuous. The Queen of the West was first fought on the Union and then on the rebel side, and the Little Rebel first on the rebel and then on the Union side. In one action the Indiana fought the William H. Webb and the Queen of the West. The Indiana and Webb rammed each other, bows on, the Indiana was probably going at double the speed of the Webb; she suffered no injury, the Webb's bow was cut into, eight feet in depth and from two feet above the water line to her keelson, but she was able to continue the battle. The Indiana was rammed seven times by the two confederate steamers, and one wheel and one rudder being disabled was unable to avoid their blows, and was finally sunk by the combined efforts of the two rams, which were neither of them her equal. On May 10, 1862, near Fort Pillow, eight confederate steamers—four of them the rams General Bragg, General Sterling Price, General Earl Van Dorn and General Jeff Thompson—fought a portion of Admiral Davis' squadron and gained a decisive victory.

On June 6 four rams with four others—the Little Rebel, the Gen. Lovell, the Gen. Sumter and the Gen. Beauregard—again engaged the Union Mississippi fleet. In this last engagement the Union side had the two "Ellett" rams Queen of the West and Monarch. These rushed ahead of the gunboats and the battle was one of rams only, for the gunboats on both sides feared to fire lest they should injure their own rams. At the very first meeting one rebel ram was sunk and another disabled then the Gen. Beauregard and the Gen. Sterling Price rushed at the Monarch from opposite sides, but missed her and crashed into each other, the Beauregard cutting the Price to the water's edge and tearing off one wheel. The Monarch, which had so cleverly avoided the two, then rushed at the Beauregard, sinking her at a blow.

The account of this exceedingly interesting action was confused, contradictory and meager of detail, but, nevertheless, it is plain that two rams attacked eight others and with but slight assistance from the gunboats, sank four and disabled or drove off the rest.

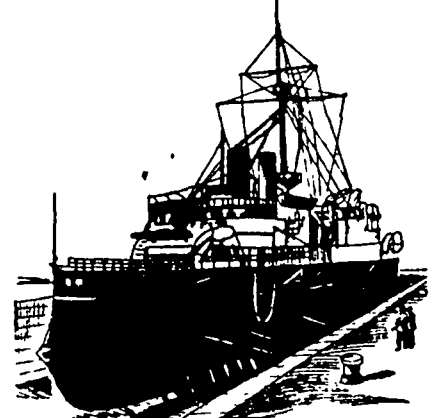
At the passage of forts below New Orleans the confederate ram Manassas was twice rammed by the Brooklyn, but did not strike her squarely enough to break in her side. After Admiral Farragut's fleet had passed the forts the Manassas followed them up the river, and the side-wheel frigate Mis-

issippi was sent with orders to run her down at full speed. The Manassas avoided the blow, but in doing so was forced ashore, where she was burned and blown up. The design of these ships originated with the Virginia. This ship, originally the steam frigate Merrimack, burned to the water's edge at the destruction of the Norfolk navy yard was rebuilt as the ironclad Virginia, a cast iron prow was added and a strong central casemate constructed, the faces all inclining inward and protected by railroad and other iron. In the first day's engagement she struck the Cumberland at a speed of perhaps seven or eight knots. To the officers on the Cumberland it seemed as if the whole side was smashed in, while by those on the ram the shock was hardly felt. The suc-

cess of this one blow caused the ram to become the favorite weapon of the confederate officers, and the fact that the protected sloping sides turned the shot of the Union guns, caused the central inclined casemate to be adopted by English as well as the confederate shipbuilders.

From the close of the civil war to the present time but one battle has been fought in which the ram has been used. On July 20, 1866, the Italian fleet under Admiral Persano attacked the Austrian fleet under Admiral Tegethoff.

The Italian admiral undoubtedly expected an easy victory. In guns he was greatly superior and in number of ships and men about equal. Each side had ironclads, the Italians one or two the most. There were from twenty-five to thirty steamers on each side. The Italians seemed to have largely relied on two sister ironclad frigates, the Red Italia and the Red Portugal, built by Webb in New York. They had also a three turreted monitor of the Coles system. One of the two ironclad frigates was Persano's flagship. The Austrians had no ships that were equal to the two large Italian. They had five or six ironclads. The Ferdinand Max was pitted with from four to four and three-quarters inches of iron.



CAMPERDOWN ON DRY DOCK, SHOWING RAM.

which sent her out of action. She succeeded in reaching Ancona and sank at the harbor's mouth.

But the most remarkable feat was performed by the old Kaiser Max, which vessel rammed no less than five of the Italians and sank the ironclad frigate which bore Persano's flag. The Austrian officers spoke of this event in most thrilling language. The great overhanging bow of the line of battle ship was thrown across the ironclad, bearing her down by the pressure and sinking her immediately. Of her crew of 700 most were drowned. The Kaiser Max, a lighter vessel, was not seriously hurt. This was the great naval combat since the introduction of steam, but we know that the Austrians obtained the victory by the ram, and that the Italians fought with their batteries only.

Many rams have been designed between the years 1866 and 1893, but all, until the Katakadin, were either rams and gunboats or rams and torpedo boats. It remained for Admiral Ammen, U. S. N., to design a vessel which should be a ram and nothing but a ram.

From this brief history certain deductions can be made. Perhaps the fact most clearly shown is that two rams acting in concert are more than a match to any one ship, even if she be far superior to either of the two. This is demonstrated by the sinking of the Indiana by the William H. Webb and the Queen of the West, the remarkable success of the two Ellett rams in fighting the eight confederate rams, June 6, 1861, and by the sinking

and struggle being so acrid and the danger so entirely so terrible—that only the coolest headed officers are fitted to command rams. Every thing that can be done to mask an attack of ram and cover the reductions is as important as in torpedo boat attacks. Lining in ram handling, in the nature of things be little like real war and appears wise to have rams which must depend on ramming only, or if they have guns or torpedoes, and the crew is drilled to handle them they will in the excitement of battle depend instinctively on these weapons instead of the ram. The great success of the Queen of the West and the Monarch is largely due to the commanders being "ram" men, who were enthusiasts in their profession.

The British ironclad Camperdown, which rammed the Victoria, belongs to what has been termed the Admiral class of ironclads.

Imagine a great casemate battleship attacked by two whaleback rams under cover of night, fog or battle smoke. They could turn twice to the great ship turning once, and if they worked in concert there is little doubt but that one at least could get an opening for a rush at right angles either before or abaft the casemate, crashing through the lights, superstructure she would slide over the gentle slope of the protective deck no matter what punishment she herself might suffer the great ship would undoubtedly be sunk. If the overhanging bow of the Kaiser Max could do such work steaming at such an insignificant speed, would not the "whalebacks" make formidable rams?

In conclusion, it seems to the writer that the financial question should be carefully considered. A battle ship costs, perhaps, \$1,000,000 to construct, and about \$500,000 a year to keep in commission or allowing the interest to be 4 per cent it costs the government over \$50,000 a year to own a battle ship.

This money would build a Katakadin or maintain a great fleet of "whale backs" subject to the needs of the nations.

IRA HARRIS,
Ex-Lieutenant U. S. N.

A WRITER OF PURE STORIES.

A Brooklyn Author Who Is Doing Good for American Literature.

Edward S. Ellis, the author of numerous stories for boys and whose popularity in the juvenile world is already growing, lives in that part of the city of New York known as Brooklyn Heights. Mr. Ellis is a native of Ohio and is now about 30 years old. He began writing some ten years ago, and has been ever since producing literature which while absorbingly interesting will put no false ideas into the heads of the youngsters but will, on the contrary, help in the development of genuine manly character. That he has made himself a large place in his chosen field is demonstrated by the success which his stories like "From the Throat to the Chair," a tale of railroad life, "The Wyoming Series," and "The Deerfoot Books," narratives of adventures among the Indians; "The Star of India," which conveys a graphic idea of incidents in the great rebellion; "Down the Mississippi," dealing with the tremendous freights in that mighty stream and many others have achieved. Mr. Ellis is a stout man of medium height, with iron gray hair, mustache and imperial. His expression is genial and benevolent, and he delights in the society of boys. He is an indefatigable worker, and a few more years of exertion will doubtless enable him to retire with a comfortable income from his books.



E. S. ELLIS.

DONE BY THE WITS.

HUMOROUS REPARTEE REFLECTING DAILY LIFE.

A Cattle Cut Carefully Illustrated—Mr. Dolan, Assents Himself—A Scene at the Sea Shore—Why She Desired to Live.

Not Quite Mad.

Lawyer—Were you acquainted with the deceased?

Witness—Only in a business way. I was clerk in a large store at which the lady did much of her shopping.

Lawyer—Did you in that capacity notice in her any signs of insanity?

Witness—Well, no, not insanity exactly, merely eccentricity. I was in the third department, and I have frequently seen her buy a spool of thread and carry it home herself.

Farmer—In a New Bathing Suit.



Grace Inuit—Are n't you coming in? Maud Beach—Wait till those men go away.—Truth.

Sweet Charity.

Mother—What in the world are you so busy at?

Small Son—It's boys is gettin' up a charity circus, and I guess, we'll make a lot of money, too. All the children is interested in the cause.

Mother—That's noble. And you intend to give it all to the poor?

Small Son—Yes'm. Our teacher is going to marry a real nice man, and we all feel so sorry for him we wants to raise money so he can buy a ticket for somewhere and run away.

Antidote for Tragedy.

Winks—Come along, old boy I've got two complimentary tickets for a dramatic performance.

Jinks—Tragedy or comedy?

Tragedy.

I don't like tragedies. They appeal so strongly to one's sympathies that I always feel blue for a week.

This one won't. You'll come home as jolly as if you'd been to a circus. It's by an amateur company.

True Respectability.

Just—in England, you know a young man to be respectable must enter the army, the navy, the law, or the church. I presume it is the same here.

Home—Not at all. The only way to be respectable in this country is to enter a club window, and stay there.

A Poor Sort of Heaven.

Fair Arrival—May I have a crown of the latest style?

Fair Arrival—Dear me! I have made a mistake, and come to the wrong place. I thought this was heaven.—New York Weekly.

No Chance for Comfort.

Little Dot—Old folks has everything just right, but childrens never has.

Little Dick—Guess that's so.

Little Dot—Course it is. When old folks shoes gets old they feel comfortable, but childrens grows so fast their shoes stay tight right along.

A Cripple.

Tramp—I'd like ter do something to pay fer all this, but I'm a cripple, mum.

Housekeeper—You don't look it. What's the matter?

Tramp—Writer's cramp, mum. I've been keepin a list of all the people wot offered me work, mum.

It Did Not Work.

Little Brother—Grown folks don't know a much as they think they do.

Little Sister—Why?

Little Brother—Mamma whipped me yesterday and said she guessed that ut tea h me a lesson, and to-day I missed every lesson ju the same as before.

Some Little Experience.

She—You are the first one who ever kissed me that way.

He—You mean you never before felt a lover's kiss.

She—No, I mean that no one before ever missed my mouth and hit my nose three times out of five.

A Cattle Cut.



Mrs. Dolan—The next time I catch you in here I'll wallopp you.

Mrs. Mullins—Yez boy n't caught my Patsy dot g annythin' have ye?

Mrs. Dolan—No, not yet but he must be up ter somethin' ter run nix to me he sees me.

Patsy—You'd run too if I looked like you do.—Luck.

Boys Come Handy.

Mr. Suburb—readings—Chinese athers moun if the baby is not a boy.

Little John—much interested—'o they have law mowers over there?

The Grammar Class.

Teacher—John returned the book n wot case is book.

Little Boy—after long thought—lookase.

A Wise Provision.

Mr. Baldie—I have discovered that baldness is a wise provision of nature. Philosopher—That's a discovery, surely.

Yes. You have noticed, doubtless, that I am bald as a billiard ball as far down as the rim of my hat, but below that the hair grows as luxuriantly as ever.

Yes, that is usually the case.

Exactly. Well, now comes my discovery. Barber shops are often draughty, you know.

Very frequently.

Too true. Sure, to give folks influenza, pneumonia, and I don't know what all.

"Drafts are always dangerous."

"That's it. Well, a bald headed man can have his hair cut without removing his hat."

Like Johnny.

Little Johnny (with conscious pride)—Old Mrs. Muggins says she had a little boy just as nice as me once.

Fond Mother (delighted)—Did she, really? I presume he has become a great man by this time.

"No, he's dead."

"Too bad."

"Yes'm. He was hung."

Value of Economy.

Mr. Binks—Our neighbor, Minks, was shot at by a burglar and the bullet lodged in his pocket-book.

Mrs. Binks—What of it?

Mr. Binks—Nothing, only I was thinking his wife must be very economical. A bullet would go right through mine.

The Aftermath.

Husband—Come sit on my lap, my dear, as you did in our old courting days.

Wife—Well I declare! I haven't received such an invitation for an age.

Husband—And—er—bring a needle and thread with you, my love.

Johnny's Poor Luck.

Little Johnny—Awful hard times, isn't it?

Lapa—What's wrong now?

Little Johnny—Another railroad has got a receiver, an' two more banks has failed, and I've lost every marble I had.—Good News.

Avoidable.

Summer Boarder—If I should go fishing in that pond would I be likely to get any bites?

Farmer's Boy—No, not unless ye step on em.

Step on them? On what?

"Snakes, of course."

Asserting Himself.



Mrs. Dolan (from the window)—Kim down all there.

Dolan (sitting on trapdoor)—O! I do nothin' as ye k-kind. O! I'll show yez who's boss in th's house.—Judge.

All Arranged.

Little Dick—Johnny Wheeler has got a new bicycle.

Father—Another? What in creation is he going to do with the old one?

Little Dick—He's going to sell it to me soon as you give me the money.

Married Lovers.

Bilks—There goes Jack and his wife. Mighty few people love each other as they do.

Wilkins—Then why do they fight like cats and dogs all the time?

Bilks—They are jealous of each other.

Getting Even.

Artist—Miss Brownie—Brown-Brown, who is to marry a prince won't let us have her photograph for publication.

Editor—She won't, eh? Tell the foreman to use one of those cuts landed 'Before Taking'.

Yankee Ingenuity.

Algy—I say Cholly these new trousers are six inches too long for you.

Cholly—That's all right, Algy. I can roll them up at the bottom without showing my sho's don't cher you.

Hard on a Boy.

Little Boy—I guess papa must a-been born groved up.

Uncle John—Why so?

Little Boy—He's always wantin' me to do something sensible.

Gave Him Vim.

First Pot—The idear o bein afraid of a boy like him. Wy, you licked a feller twice as big as you once.

Second Boy—Yes, but I had the toothache then.

Nothing to Worry About.

Old Gentleman—My stars! Why are you smoking on that keg?

Quarrrman—Vra beaisy. This ain't dynamite. It's nuthin but powder.

A Strain on Patriotism.

Home Comer—What has become of the Hon. Mr. Silly ronzee, the great American patriot?

Host—Oh, he got rich and bought a castle in Europe.

A Match.

She—to herself—I like him, he's so intellectual.

He—to himself—I like her, she is a charming little foo.

A Good Definition.

Teacher—Define gentl man.

Boy—A gentleman is a groved up boy wot to n't his mother.

FOUNDED BY GEORGE

BEFORE THE DAWN OF AMERICAN FREEDOM.

A New Institution With an Interesting History—Founded by George III. & Enlarged More Than a Hundred Years Ago.



THE HISTORY OF the New York hospital has many interesting chapters, but none more so than its first. For though standing as it does to-day, the foremost institution of its kind in the world, the corner-stone of the original building was laid by authority of a charter granted by no less a personage than George III., who, in after years, waged such unjust war against the American colonies. The original founders were Peter Middleton, John Jones and Samuel Bard. Their names appear in the original charter, which is still preserved among the interesting archives of the institution. It was the second hospital erected on North American soil, the first one being the New Amsterdam hospital built by the Dutch in the seventeenth century. They were materially aided in its construction by Queen Elizabeth of England, who was then engaged

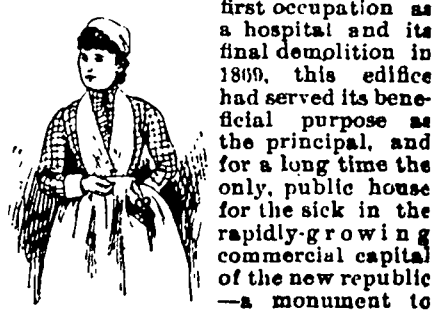


THE PRESENT BUILDING.

with the Dutch in abetting encroachments upon the Spanish settlements along the Atlantic coasts of the two Americas. The old Amsterdam hospital still stands, and in 1876 was added by a large stone structure on the old site. It is one of the objects of interest of New York, standing as it does in the very heart of the city. The original old wards have a gallery around their walls, at a height of fifteen feet from the floor; and on this gallery are numerous windows, which are thus readily reached for the regulation of ventilation: the whole height of the ceiling of the ward being no less than forty-five feet. Below this gallery are no windows—only the doors leading to and from the wards. The veteran Tillams, the leading surgeon of Holland, is still in daily attendance at this hospital.

More than a century had elapsed after Peter Stuyvesant's reluctant surrender to the heavier artillery of the English, before the original of the present New York hospital was built on Manhattan island; and not only had the rights of the earlier Dutch settlers passed into English hands, but English rule had been replaced by that of the American republic, before the hospital was in actual operation. A royal charter had been granted to the original members of the present society as early as 1717; but the building erected under their auspices, underwent strange vicissitudes. On the eve of its completion it was consumed by fire; and when re-built, it was occupied—not by the sick, but by troops in the service of the "Continental Congress." As the hospital building was seated on an eminence, "with fresh water upon all sides," they surrounded it by a ditch, for purposes of defense. These earliest occupants of the old New York hospital were replaced, in the changing fortunes of war, by Hessian troops, in the pay of Great Britain; and by them it was used as a barrack until the final evacuation of the city by the British in 1783. The year after this auspicious event saw the hospital building surrounded by still another flag, and occupied by the legislature of the newly created state of New York. Subsequently it was used, in part, for medical teachings; and on one occasion was attacked by a mob, excited by imaginary stories of unlawful dissections, and lives were lost in its defense under Mayor Duane and Baron Steuben.

During the three-quarters of a century that intervened between its first occupation as a hospital and its final demolition in 1809, this edifice had served its beneficial purpose as the principal, and for a long time the only, public house for the sick in the rapidly growing commercial capital of the new republic—a monument to the humanity and



A GRADUATE IN THE HUMANITY and HOSPITALITY, public spirit of its earliest promoters. The present building, a pen sketch of which is here printed, was opened to the public in 1827.

The new hospital building consists of a main building having a front on Fifth street of 175 feet and a depth of 36 feet, a rear central wing 50 feet long and 27 feet 3 inches deep, and at each end of the structure a rear building containing the main plumbing for the wards, each side ten feet 6 inches wide and 21 feet deep, and connected with the main building by a passage eight feet wide and 9 feet 3 inches long.

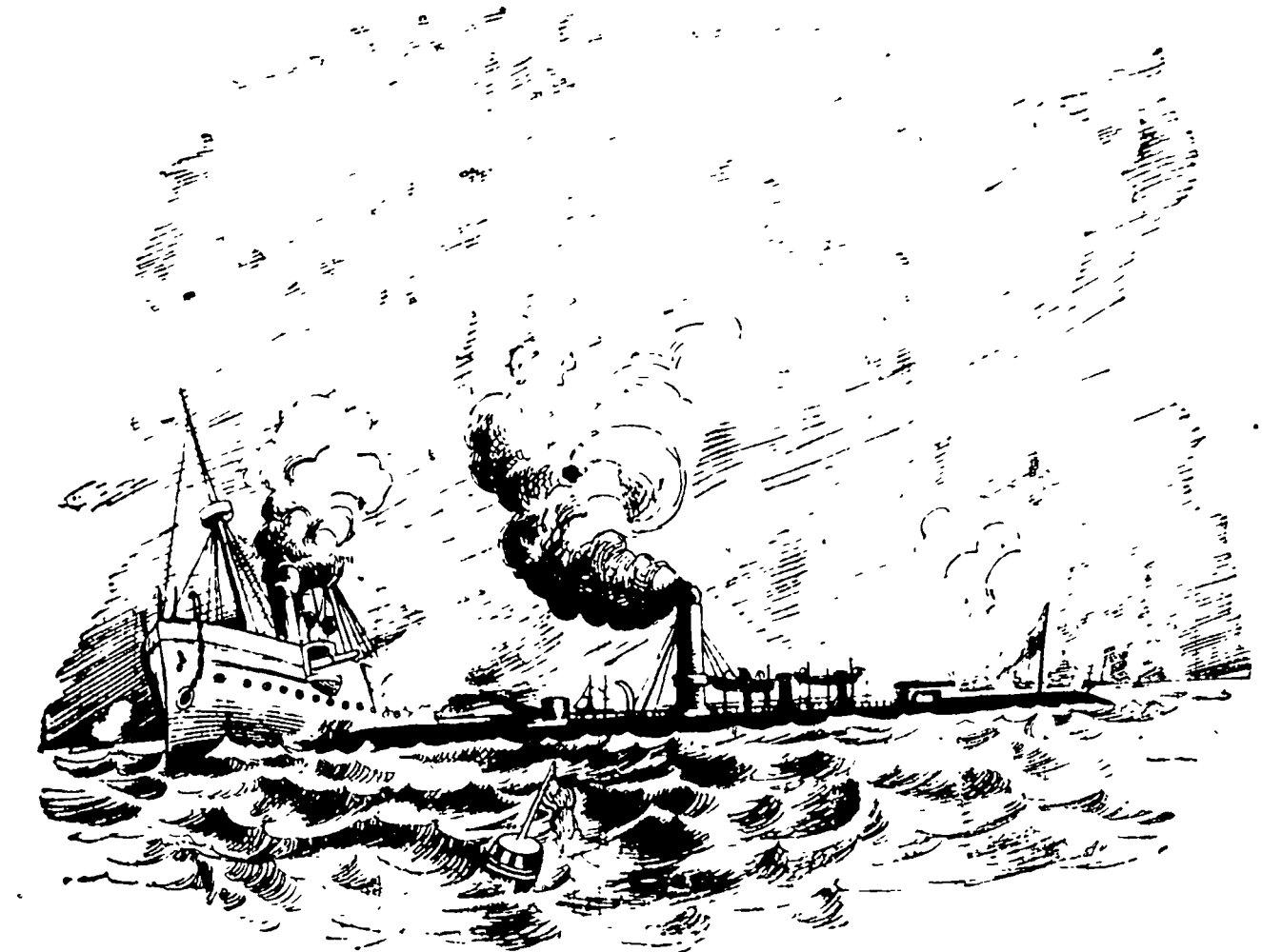
The building is constructed with a cellar basement and five upper stories, and the central portion and rear center wing is carried to a still greater height to contain the kitchen and laundry.

The nurse system is conducted upon the basis of the high merit, and each year a large class of young women are graduated and given diplomas and badges of the institution.

JAS. H. KYLE.

Mrs. Wickwire—Of course I have my faults and failings, but you should be the last man to find them out.

Mr. Wickwire—Well, I suppose I am; but it is too late for the knowledge to be of any use to me.—Boston Globe.



UNITED STATES AMMEN RAM IN ACTION

issippi was sent with orders to run her down at full speed. The Manassas avoided the blow, but in doing so was forced ashore, where she was burned and blown up. The design of these ships originated with the Virginia. This ship, originally the steam frigate Merrimack, burned to the water's edge at the destruction of the Norfolk navy yard was rebuilt as the ironclad Virginia, a cast iron prow was added and a strong central casemate constructed, the faces all inclining inward and protected by railroad and other iron. In the first day's engagement she struck the Cumberland at a speed of perhaps seven or eight knots. To the officers on the Cumberland it seemed as if the whole side was smashed in, while by those on the ram the shock was hardly felt. The suc-

of the Varuna by the Governor Moore and the Stonewall Jackson. Another fact demonstrated is that the relative effort on the vessels struck and on the ram is in proportion to the speed of the ram. Perhaps this needed no demonstration, being a plain principle of mechanics. Speed and rapidity of evolution are of course great considerations, and from this we may conclude that great size is not essential, nor even desirable. A million dollars spent in two ram-carrying 100 men each is a better investment than if spent in the construction of one ram-carrying 300 men. A moderate size with good speed is the best, and the Katakadin is just about right. In ram fighting the success or failure is determined in so few minutes—the

Notes of Various Interests. American capitalists from Kansas City are buying asphaltum deposits in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico. The Mexican treasury department has issued a ruling to the effect that gold and silver are in its natural state is not subject to export tax. Ore is not subject to be in its natural state where it has not undergone chemical process altering its natural composition. A Dresden wo kingman has been forbidden to give his child the name of Robespierre Danton. The official in charge of such matters refused to register it, and thereupon the father elected to give his son no name at all. So he was summoned for non-compliance with the registration laws and fined.

BARRINGTON REVIEW.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
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T. GOVERN, Managing Editor
J. J. LAMBERT, Local Editor.

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NOTICES.

Notices of Deaths, Marriage Notices and Notices of Funerals, Resolutions, Appeals and similar matter, eight cents a line, prepaid.

It is alleged that an eminent scientist has declared that the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company distributes twenty billions of bedbugs throughout the northwest annually—Chicago Eagle.

THE rumor that the Kaiser will soon visit America has shaken off its lethargy and is again on active duty. It is at good, hard-working ramor, and to just man can begrudge it the rest it occasionally takes.

The grammarians are just now very much excited over the question whether the United States "is" or "are." Let us compromise the matter and put an end to the bitter war by declaring that they "be."

EMPEROR WILLIAM is going to get his army after all, and may now devote his attention to assuring everybody that in employing 100,000 more fighting men he is merely acting in the interest of European peace.

A PHILADELPHIA pastor, in a sermon against belief in spooks, signs and omens, praises Lieutenant Peary for starting to the north pole with a crew of thirteen men. Lieutenant Peary will deserve more praise if he brings them all back.

The salary of the blind chaplain of the United States senate, Rev. Dr. Milburn, is only \$900 a year, but, considering the hopelessness of the field he labors in, there are people who regard even that small amount as too much money thrown away.

The progressive king of Siam has been trying to induce his people to imitate the ways of civilized nations. His reward is seen in the attempt of one great civilized nation to bully and rob while another great nation looks on and does not offer a rebuke.

The wave of financial stringency seems to have been correctly forecast by a number of observant bank cashiers. Some of them are viewing it from Canada now with comparative indifference. A prophet in his own country is apt to be out of luck.

The eye of Prophet Wiggins has been glued to the heavens for several nights in quest of a large comet that he declares is about due. (The fact that the Wiggins has faith in its arrival is in itself almost enough to make any one break a date.)

ROBERT B. BOEHM has cast off the yoke of the French cook and is future will take his bill of fare in English. He believes in American cooks for American stomachs, and an honest roast of beef and mince pie before a skinny fillet de boeuf and veal and omelette.

THE Behring sea sea's still continuing to be captured, and the Behring sea arbitration commission is still continuing to be eloquent. This distant Paris eloquence cannot restrain the seal poachers any more than flattery can so the dull cold ear of death.

A SOLDIER at Benicia, Cal., robbed a jewelry store his motive being to get out of a five years' term of service for "loose" aim. He was quite successful, but he has entered upon an eight years' term of service for the state, and wherein he has bettered himself is a problem for the discontended.

PEOPLE who get so nervous that they "almost fly" if they keep on may actually do so at no distant date. An exhibit of designs for flying machines is soon to be made at the world's fair, and also in Boston. There are indications that the greatest mechanical problem of the ages is about to be solved.

AN enterprising young man has a heart that bleeds quite thickly. As evidence of its laceration he possesses letters written by a young woman, and disconsolately sets upon them the price of \$10,000. The young woman offers \$100. In an affair so delicately sentimental a trifling discrepancy such as this ought not to be any bar to speedy agreement.

RUSSIA has announced to our government that she will hold a fruit culture exhibition at St. Petersburg next year. Such a show should be extensive patronage by American fruit growers. It is unlikely that the fruit grown in Russia can be put on the market in the United States, but it is a very valuable

SCHILLER'S THEATER.

If anyone doubts that it is impossible to conjure up energy and enthusiasm in hot weather, they should see the members of Charles Frohman's stock company, now in the thirteenth week, commencing Sunday evening, Aug. 20, of "The Girl I Left Behind Me" at the Schiller theater. Humidity nor depressed atmospheric condition has succeeded in making any member of the cast lethargic or spiritless. The public interest increases rather than wanes and the house is crowded nightly. The enthusiasm of the audience and the many strong and taking situations in the piece are encouraged with more vigor than ever. Miss Sidney Armstrong is over her recent illness, which was even more serious than many imagined. Miss Florence has resumed her creation of the Indian girl, and Miss Laura MacGillivray is assuming the part of Lucy Hawkesworth with as much confidence and cleverness as if she had been on the stage all her life. There has been no let up on the conscientious and able work of William Morris, W. H. Thompson, Frank Morand, or in fact any member of the cast. The midweek and Saturday matinees are almost as largely attended as the night performances, and the Schiller theater is so comfortable that the people have hard work imagining it is summer outside.

DESPLAINES.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—The Rev. J. N. Dugan, pastor; B. F. Klander, Superintendent of Sunday-school. Sunday services 10:30 and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 12 m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. Young People's meeting Sunday evening at 6 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—The Rev. Edward H. Huestler, pastor; Geo. A. Wolfman, Superintendent Sunday-school. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at noon. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

LUTHERAN CHURCH—The Rev. W. Lawrence, pastor. Sunday service at 10 a. m., followed by Sunday-school at 11:30.

ST. MARY CHURCH—The Rev. L. N. Lynch, pastor. Services at 9:30 Sunday morning. Sunday-school at 11 a. m.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH—The Rev. E. Bloesch, pastor. Sunday services at 10 a. m. Sunday-school at 11:30 a. m.

Dr. Dornbusch has come back from Maplewood and moved into the Eckert house.

H. C. Senne returned from a visit to Iowa and Minnesota last Saturday. He reports crops looking well in southern Iowa, especially corn, which he says is simply immense.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Eckert of Chicago were in Des Moines last Sunday. J. C. Barry is learning to ride the bicycle. He says he has not yet been through off, but he keeps the middle of the road.

For the accommodation of the people of Des Moines and vicinity I have made arrangements to be at my new residence near the Congregational church in Des Moines every Tuesday.

E. W. PERSONS, Dentist.

The sidewalk on Squint-eyed-bridge has settled about a foot on the north side and looks to be in an unsafe condition. It may hold up till spring but it has a decidedly shaky appearance.

Rev. E. W. Huestler has returned from his vacation and preached as usual last Sunday. His father and mother were with him over Sunday.

Camp meeting being over the services in the Methodist church will be held as usual next Sunday.

Dr. Earle is making the wilderness blossom as the rose, poetically speaking. He is grading around his new house which was erected on the site formerly occupied by the old Road mill. There is yet a miscellaneous assortment of brick-a-brac on the north side of the grounds, but the doctor will have it removed if it takes all winter.

The holiness camp-meeting closed last Sunday evening. Rev. Mr. Fowler of New Hampshire preached in the morning and Rev. Isaac Noy of the Yorkshire evangelist, in the evening. "Holiness" and "Full Salvation" have been the themes of the speakers all through the meetings and viewed from their standpoint their efforts have been a success, as many converts seem to have been made. On Monday the big tent was taken down and packed away for use next year and the majority of campers went back to their homes. A few of the cottagers will remain for a short time.

The attorney of the village board, D. W. Wood, is reported as saying that the only way to fill a vacancy in the board of trustees is by appointment. The statute reads that a special election shall be held in such cases. The president will probably order a special election and not run any risk of going contrary to law.

Certain circulars come to this post-office addressed to a newspaper publication now defunct. The postmaster, with a grim smile on his countenance, places the afore-said mail matter in our box, much to our mortification and embarrassment, and it is hoped that the heirs, executors and assigns of this squally infant, now deceased, will come forward and claim their property.

The marriage of Mr. Alfred C. Kayser of Des Moines to Miss Millie M. Plumb of Atlanta, Ga. took place at the Kayser residence, Tuesday evening, Aug. 16, 1903. Rev. E. W. Huestler officiating. It was an elaborate affair and the home was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The groom wore the regulation black and the bride a dress of white satin with a white veil. After a splendid repast, the bridal couple took the 10 o'clock train for Wisconsin, where they will spend a short time at a watering place.

Board Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the village board Monday evening, Aug. 14. President Hoffman in the chair and all the members present.

The judicial committee reported that the Sunday closing ordinance had been violated and recommended that the president of the board be instructed to bring suit against Frank Thoma for each and every violation of said ordinance. The report was adopted by Scott, Martha Brown and Charles H. Huestler in the affirmative and lost in the negative.

The committee also reported that

special assessments could not be made for sewer and other improvements without the consent of two-thirds of the property owners. Report placed on file.

An ordinance was passed for sidewalk on Desplaines avenue.

On motion it was voted to purchase 100 more chairs for the use of the village hall.

The police constable was instructed to furnish the board with a list of all owners of dogs who had not procured a license.

Adjourned to Thursday evening, Aug. 17.

A LONG FELT WANT.

The Park Ridge Hotel Opens Its Doors to the Public at Reduced Rates.

The Park Ridge hotel is now open for business, and board by the day or week can be secured at reasonable rates. It is the object of the new proprietor to keep a first-class house in all respects. Reduced rates given to permanent boarders. The hotel itself is conveniently located near the depot, is surrounded by an abundance of shade trees, and the rooms are large and airy. For families the accommodations are unsurpassed. Park Ridge is an essentially healthy place. The railroad accommodations are good, school and church privileges unsurpassed, and all those who may wish to secure home comforts at reasonable rates should apply early.

C. A. OLSON, Proprietor, Park Ridge, Ill.

Livery attachment.

HERMOSA.

The Hermosa Juniors have organized with the following players: Oscar Knudson, captain; C. H. Roll, pitcher; Jim Charles, shortstop; W. Savage, first base; Fred Bretz, second base; W. Enners, third base; John Herberger, center field; Walter Saraga, right field; W. Stoff, left field. Would like to hear from all nines averaging 14 years. Address Hermosa postoffice, box 87.

Carrie Herberger has returned from Waukegan, where she has been visiting some friends.

Our well-known contractor, John Hlemerg, is busy, regardless of the hard times. He has got the contract to plaster the new Methodist church.

IRVING PARK.

The county clerk's picnic to-day at Schiller's park.

Mrs. Clark of Summerdale is spending the week at E. H. Lawrence's.

Mr. Charles and Ernie Patnowitz started on a two weeks' vacation through Wisconsin on their wheels.

The first of the week Charles was overtaken by a telegram requesting him to return.

A slugging match occurred here on Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, about six persons being in the affair.

The moonlight picnic given by the land boys of Saturday night last was one of a great success throughout the evening. The dancing was kept up till a late hour in the morning and dispersed very orderly. The boys, contemplating in getting uniform in a short time, and in a few weeks will give a picnic at Dunning.

The set for it will be given in the near future.

Charles Olsen, George Hansen and Hy Wolff, Jr., spent Sunday in St. Joseph, Mich.

Jacob Schmidt is having his new walk added around his saloon.

One of our young men walked to Maplewood after the dance Saturday night and another one went to Park Ridge. We all know about it.

Police Officer Specht captured two boys whom he found "flipping" trains last Tuesday. Two others who escaped by running east down the track were captured later by police officers at Avondale.

Miss Edna Race has been visiting in the Park during the past week.

Mrs. Orrell has been ill for the last few days.

Linwood Club gave an ice cream social at Linwood hall last evening.

Dr. Wilcox has been repairing the platform which spans the ditch in front of the drug store.

The young ladies who went out to Forest Glen last Saturday with lunches prepared to entertain the fifteen or twenty newsboys who are weekly sent out from the city, had all their trouble for nothing and were obliged to walk back to the Park, a distance of about three miles. The society, whose work it is to see to the sending of the boys, neglected it last Saturday and thus the boys lost their outing.

The garbage man makes a visit to the Park every two weeks and everyone is requested to have a box for his garbage.

The 30 p. m. train which passes through here from Minneapolis was delayed here last Monday. The train struck some object which the engineer thought to be a man. Upon investigation, however, it was found to be a large dog which had been taking an evening promenade on the rails.

Rev. W. A. Peterson was taken last Monday with typhoid fever. Dr. F. A. Brown is the attending physician. The pulpit will be filled next Sunday by Rev. Ryder, the founder of the M. E. society of this city.

Dr. Nichols attended the dental congress last Wednesday.

W. H. Brown spent last Wednesday, "druggists' day," at the Fair.

Will Bussey was on the sick list this week.

Miss Sibi Curnick spent Sunday with friends upon the west side.

Wm. J. Simpson, who has been spending several weeks at Iron Mt. Mich. is expected home this week.

R. Kirby Overton of Wisconsin has been visiting friends in the Park during the past week.

Wile Bussey was slightly indisposed on Monday of this week.

Quite a number of Irving Park's prominent citizens received invitations to the county clerk's picnic.

Richard Overton, son of the well-known grain merchant of England, has been visiting in the Park the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Madison expect to pass the winter in California.

The Methodist Episcopal Sunday school has planned to visit the panorama of Jerusalem on the day of the crucifixion, Saturday.

Rev. J. M. Johnston occupied the pulpit at the Methodist church last Sunday evening on account of the pastor's illness.

On one week from Sunday evening the first of the union praise services will be held at the Reformed church.

Work on the sewers is progressing very rapidly.

PALATINE.

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Smith, Pastor. C. W. Farr, Superintendent of Sunday School. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. Epworth League meeting Sunday evening at 6. Everybody welcome.

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL CHURCH—Rev. Oscar Carr, pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN IMMANUEL CHURCH—Rev. Adolf Piontner, pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

PALATINE LODGE No. 314, A. F. & A. M.—Meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month. Visitors always welcome. C. D. TAYLOR, W. M. F. J. FILBERT, Sec'y.

PALATINE LODGE No. 708, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday. Visiting brothers cordially invited. E. F. BAKER, N. G. H. L. MENKILL, Sec.

JOHN A. LODGE No. 182, I. O. M. A.—Meets in Odd Fellows Hall on second and fourth Saturdays of each month. Members of the order always welcome. M. A. STAPLES, Pres. C. E. JULIAN, Sec'y.

PALATINE CHAPTER U. D. ROYAL ARCH MASONS—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in Masonic hall. Visiting companions always welcome. R. W. F. MIX, M. E. H. P. F. J. FILBERT, Sec'y.

Wm. Comfort of Jessup, Iowa, is visiting friends and relatives here.

Mr. James Christie and wife of Riversdale, Ill. are visiting with their sister, Mrs. Milan Reynolds.

Rev. W. H. Smith is attending camp-meeting at Franklin Grove, Ill. for a few days.

The lawn social given Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. M. Richmond was well attended and a pleasant time had by all present.

Mr. C. S. Cuffing and family have returned from their trip to northern Michigan and Wisconsin.

Mr. James Peterson of Irving park called on friends here last Sunday.

Misses Lillian and Addie Filbert visited with their aunt, Mrs. J. C. Snow at Wheaton, Ill., during the week.

The board of education have let the contract for two large furnaces to Rubel & Co. to be placed in the school house.

Mr. John Heide, who was badly hurt over a month ago on the railroad, is able to be about on crutches.

FOR SALE—At a bargain—A seven-room house and two large lots, on corner of Wilson street and Plum Grove avenue. F. J. FILBERT, Real Estate Agent.

Mr. Henry Farr and daughter of Chicago, Mo., are visiting with his brother, O. W. Farr.

Eight thousand pounds of butter sold on the Elgin board of trade last Monday at 24 to 25 cents a pound.

Wanted—A loan of \$400 for five or six months, good security and seven per cent interest. F. J. FILBERT, Broker and Real Estate.

M. J. French, contractor and builder, is putting up a large building at Riversdale for John Heller. He is also building E. W. Conner's house at this place.

The ninth annual reunion of the One Hundred and Thirtieth regiment Illinois Volunteers Veteran Association will be held on Sept. 8 and 9 at Camp Lincoln, Chicago. Camp Lincoln is located at the southeast entrance to the World's Fair grounds, on the shores of Lake Michigan. On the 9th of September will be Grand Army day at the World's Fair. It is hoped that every old soldier in this community and especially of the One Hundred and Thirtieth will attend this reunion. You will never have such an opportunity to meet with the old comrades of the regiment as this will afford.

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The Park Ridge Hotel Opens Its Doors to the Public at Reduced Rates.

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C. A. OLSON, Proprietor, Park Ridge, Ill.

Livery attachment.

EDISON PARK.

A LONG FELT WANT.

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C. A. OLSON, Proprietor, Park Ridge, Ill.

Livery attachment.

MAYFAIR.

Mrs. B. H. Andrews has a house full of relatives here enjoying World's Fair city life.

Master Lewis Flouten started for Nebraska on Wednesday to visit relatives.

Miss Grace Kellogg of Sardinia, Neb., who has been visiting her cousin, Miss Cecil Lewis, for several weeks, has returned to her home.

Miss Naud Shepard, who visited the family of A. H. Flouten for two weeks past, started home on Wednesday.

Mrs. M. E. Rieke and daughter, Miss Mabel, and Nast R. Charley, have returned to their Paducah, Ky. home, after a five weeks visit here with A. B. Lewis and family.

Forest avenue and possibly St. James avenue are to have water main extensions.

Mr. L. Silverman is in better health.

B. A. Johnson is back from the southern lumbermen's convention at Memphis. He says the lumbermen are wearing long faces because of the financial outlook.

Rumor has it that several of the suburban trains are to be taken off in the not far distant future.

Mr. B. A. Long and family are talking of returning to Kentucky.

Mr. Andrew Dunning was elected president of the Twenty-seventh Ward Improvement association to fill the unexpired term of Judge Parker, deceased.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

From May 1, 1892 to April 30, 1893.

General Fund.

RECEIPTS.

1892 May Balance on hand	\$ 126 70
June, County treasurer	200 00
Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	1,000 00
Aug. County treasurer	200 00
Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	2,870 00
Sept. County treasurer	500 00
Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	82 00
Oct. C. Kern, county treasurer	600 00
Nov. C. Kern, county treasurer	759 99
Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	14 00
Dec. Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	980 83
1893 Jan. Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	8 00
Received from special assessments as per monthly report rendered	62 55
Feb. Received from special assessments as per monthly report rendered	302 81
M. H. Brown, collector	40 00
Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	18 75
March Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	5 00
April Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	2 00
April M. H. Brown, collector	1,003 80
	\$ 9,631 42.

DISBURSEMENTS.

1892 May, Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	\$ 324 58
June, Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	395 93
June, Transfers to other funds as per monthly report rendered	158 55
July, Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	332 49
August, Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	364 53
August, Transfers to other funds as per monthly report rendered	863 75
September, Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	1,576 77
October, Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	1,399 49
November, Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	706 75
December, Transfers to other funds as per monthly report rendered	11 25
December, Transfers to other funds as per monthly report rendered	15 50
Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	5 04
1893 January, Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	492 29
Transfer to other funds as per monthly report rendered	181 05
February, Transfers to other funds as per monthly report rendered	664 34
Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	266 25
March, Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	343 47
April, Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	618 26
	\$ 10,975 44
Balance	655 78

Water Fund.

RECEIPTS.

1892 May Balance on hand	\$ 142 98
May Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	190 00
June Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	150 50
July Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	280 00
Aug. Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	78 00
Sept. C. B. Robinson water sold at well	3 09
Sept. Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	6 57
Oct. C. B. Robinson water sold at well	49 73
Nov. Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	5 83
Dec. C. B. Robinson water sold at well	22 43
Dec. C. B. Robinson water sold at well	13 12
Dec. Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	5 30
1893 Jan. Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	75 50
Feb. Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	16 03
March Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	53 09
April Geo. T. Stebbings, collector	11 50
April, C. B. Robinson, water sold at well	2 87
Total	\$1,228 41

DISBURSEMENTS.

1892 May Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	\$ 62 35
May, Transfers to general fund	200 00
June, Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	71 03
July, Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	40 00
Aug. Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	111 82
Sept. Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	51 91
Oct. Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	40 86
Nov. Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	61 12
Dec. Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	107 54
1893 Jan. Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	40 00
Feb. Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	43 87
March Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	90 00
April Village warrants as per monthly report rendered	49 10
Balance	11,030 70

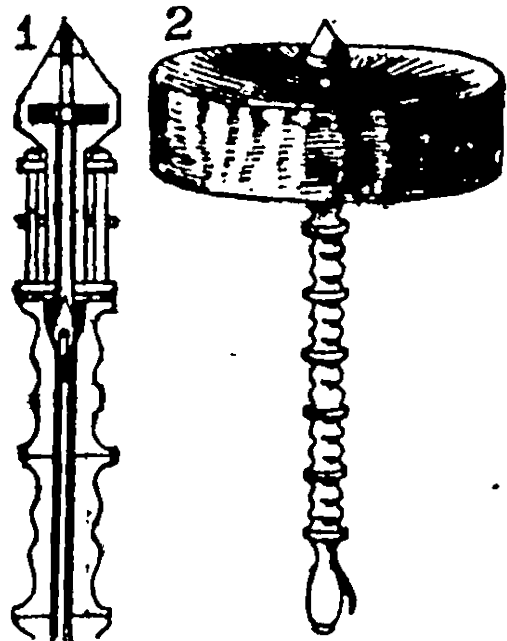
SCIENCE OF THE DAY.

NOTES OF PROGRESS BEING MADE BY MAN

Lieut. Peary's Trip to the North and What It May Develop—Safety Coupler for Railway Cars—Cleanings from the Industrial Fields.

A Fine and Chimney Cleaner.

This is a simple and inexpensive device which may be readily passed into and through a chimney or flue, to clean it, its flexibly connected handle sections conforming to the shape of the flue, so that it may be introduced from a room and moved upward or downward as desired. Fig. 1 is a longitudinal section and Fig. 2 a perspective view of the device, which has been patented. The brush section has a central eye bolt, on the outer end of



BLISS FLUE AND CHIMNEY CLEANER.

which is a conical cap and lock nut, the eye bolt being surrounded by a tube and three or more disks, the latter forming clamps between which the brush material is held, and the disks being drawn together by bolts provided by suitable lock nuts as shown in Fig. 1. A cord attached to the eye of the eye bolt of the brush section extends through handle sections of spool-like form, the number of sections employed varying with the length or height of the flue or chimney to be cleaned, the other end of the cord being knotted or attached to a nut on the outer end of the last section. The latter section also has a side recess in which is pivoted a cam adapted to engage the cord to hold it taut after the different sections have been put in place. In introducing the brush into a chimney or flue, the spool sections are added until the brush section has been forced practically through, when the outer handle section is added and the cord tightened, after which the cleaner is moved in or out as deemed necessary.—Scientific American

The Peary Arctic Expedition.

The vessel, known as the *Falcon*, is a strongly built sealing steamer, belonging to St. Johns, N. F., and was specially chartered for Lieut. Peary's trip to the north pole. We give a small portrait of the ship. The *Falcon* will touch at Boston, Portland.

The *Falcon* is bark rigged, 162 feet long, 36 feet beam, draws 17 feet, is 711 tons burden, and has two screws. She is strong and capable of ramming the ice. On deck she carries a steam launch and whale boats.

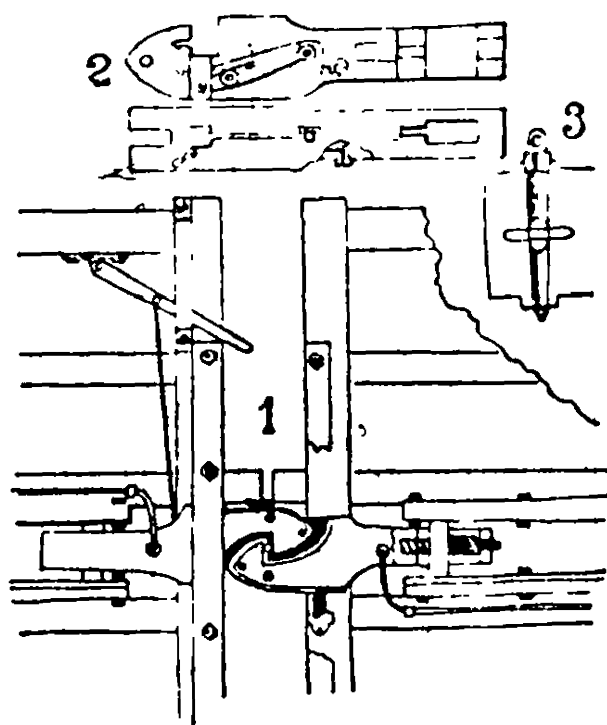
Besides Esquimaux dogs, eight Rocky mountain burros are carried. Lieut. Peary will teach the burros to walk on snow shoes, and they will be taken on the inland trip to carry the provisions. When their load is used up, they will be killed for food for the dogs. A cote of carrier pigeons was also taken along. Among the curiosities we saw in the cabin was Lieut. Peary's sleeping bag, which is made of the winter coat of the reindeer. The weight is ten and a quarter pounds, hair side inward. Lieut. Peary says he has slept in these bags in perfect comfort when the thermometer registered the very low temperature of 45 degrees below zero F. Packed away in the hold along with the three years' provisions is the house which will be erected in Greenland and which will shelter the party for two winters. The *Falcon* will be sent back after landing the cargo and is under contract to return in the summer of 1906.

The expedition will now consist of fourteen members. The list is Lieut. and Mrs. Peary, Mrs. Cross of Brooklyn, Mrs. Peary's maid, S. G. Entrikin, and four others.

to the plate. This, he states, he has established spectrographically, remarking also that, if these two absorbents be removed, the silver haloid shows itself many times more sensitive for the rays beyond 200 m than it was in presence of the collodion and gelatine—the photographic efficacy, too, extending far beyond the previous limit of the ultra-violet light, viz., wave length 185.2 m. The production of a film of pure silver haloid on the plate—a matter presenting great difficulties—has also been accomplished by M. Schumann. After numerous experiments, a process was found by which, for now two years, all plates have been prepared necessary for observing the rays beyond the wave length 185. The air could only be removed from the rays by exhausting the spectrograph, and in this manner about twenty different spectra were followed far beyond 185.2.

An Improved Car Coupling.

This coupling is so secured to the cars as to prevent its pulling out, and its interlocking jaws render the telescoping of the car impossible. Fig. 1 shows the application of the device in a bottom plan view of the meeting ends of two cars coupled, Fig. 2 being a horizontal section and side elevation of a drawhead. Each drawhead has its hooked nose transversely recessed to receive a tongue of an adjacent coupling, preventing vertical displacement, and is adapted to receive the link of an ordinary link and pin coupling, for which a pin hole is provided. Each drawhead has an interior passage, the inner end of which has a nipple to receive the coupling device of the train pipe of an air brake system, while its outer end opens into a vertical tapering socket in the interlocking face of the hook, such faces, when engaged, forming a seat for a plug, as shown in Fig. 3, having a straightway port to make the passages continuous from car to car. The plug preferably has a metal core, surrounded by a rubber jacket or packing and an eye by which it may be chained to the car. The shank of the drawbar is shorter than usual, and side bars, between which the drawhead is loosely secured, are bolted to the draw timbers or sills, springs being interposed on either side of the pin or key. The drawheads are close up to the dead-blocks or bumpers, so that the force of meeting cars will be largely expended on the bumpers. Only a small portion of the rear end of the drawbar is confined between the draught timbers, thus allowing the body of the car to move from one side to the other in rounding curves, while the jaws of the drawhead remain rigid, and are subjected to a straight pull at the time. For uncoupling, a push piece is arranged in a transverse cavity of the drawhead, and jointed to a lever connected by a rod with a hand lever at the side of the car. This lever may be placed in such position as the construction of the car may render convenient. It is impossible for the coupling to part by



ERVIN'S CAR COUPLING.

one car dropping lower than the other, and with this coupling all danger to trainmen in coupling and uncoupling is avoided.

Hardening Plaster.

It is stated that French builders, who have carried the art of hardening plaster to where it is used for flooring, either in place of wood or tile, employ for this purpose six parts of good quality of plaster intimately mixed with one part of freshly slaked white lime finely sifted. The mixture is thus composed is laid down as quick time as possible, care being taken that

SOME SANITARY ASPECTS OF BREAD MAKING.

BY CYRUS EDSON, M. D.

Health Commissioner of New York City.

It is necessary, if one would understand the sanitary aspects of bread making, to fully comprehend the present theory held by scientists of germs and the part played by them in disease. The theory of disease germs is merely the name given to the knowledge had of these germs by medical men, a knowledge which is the result of innumerable experiments. Being this, the old term of a "theory" has become a misnomer. A germ of a disease is a plant, so small that I do not know how to express intelligibly to the general reader its lack of size. When this germ is introduced into the blood or tissues of the body, its action appears to be analogous to that which takes place when yeast is added to dough. It attacks certain elements of the blood or tissues, and destroys them, at the same time producing new substances.

But the germs of the greater part of the germ diseases, that is, of the infectious and contagious diseases, will develop or increase in number without being in the body of a human be-

so no bread save that raised with yeast has so good a chance of gathering germs.

What is meant by "raising" bread is worth a few words. The introduction of the yeast into the moist dough and the addition of heat when the pan is placed near the fire produces an enormous growth of the yeast fungi—the yeast "germ," in other words. These fungi effect a destructive fermentation of a portion of the starchy matter of the flour—one of the most valuable nutrient elements in the flour. The fermentation produces carbonic acid gas, and this, having its origin in every little particle of the starch, which is itself everywhere in the flour, pushes aside the particles of the dough to give itself room. This is what is called "raising the bread."

It needs but a glance to see that it is, in its effects on the dough, purely mechanical. The dough, which was before a close-grained mass, is now full of little holes, and when cooked in this condition is what we ordinarily call light. This porous quality of bread enables the stomach to rapidly and easily digest it for the gastric juices quickly soak into and attack it from all sides. The fermentation of the dough, however, uses up a portion



"DISEASE GERMS FOUND THEIR WAY INTO THE YEAST BREAD."

ing, provided always you give them the proper conditions. These conditions are to be found in dough which is being raised with yeast. They are warmth, moisture and the organic matter of the flour on which the germs, after certain changes, feed.

It is necessary to remember at this point that yeast is germ growth, and when introduced into a mixture of glucose or starch, in the presence of warmth and moisture sets up a fermentation. If the mixture be a starchy dough the yeast first changes a portion of the starch into glucose and then decomposes the glucose by changing it into two new substances, viz., carbonic acid gas and alcohol.

Now the gluten, which is also a constituent of dough and moist starch, affords, with the latter, an excellent nidus for the development of germs of disease as well as for the yeast germs. The germs of cholera as of typhoid fever would if introduced into dough, find very favorable conditions for their growth.

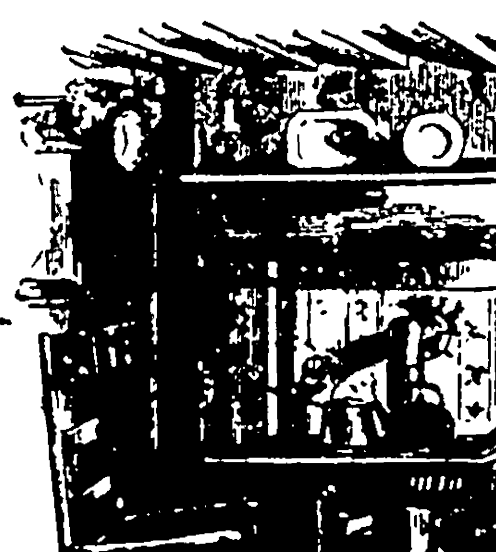
I do not wish to "pose" as an alarmist, nor am I willing to say there is very much chance of the germs of typhoid and of cholera reaching the stomachs of the people who eat bread which has been raised with yeast. But I have not the slightest cause to doubt that other diseases have been and will be carried about in the bread.

I have met journeyman bakers, suffering from cutaneous diseases, working the dough in the bread trough with naked hands and arms. I have no reason to suppose bakers are less liable to cutaneous diseases than are other men, and I know, as every housewife knows, yeast-raised bread must be worked a long time. This is an exceedingly objectionable thing from the standpoint of a physician for the reason that the germs of disease which are in the air and dust and on stairways and straps in street cars, are most often collected on the hands. Any person who has ever kneaded dough understands the way in which the dough cleans the hands. This means that any germs which may have found a lodging place

of the nutrient elements of the loaf. If it be possible, therefore, to produce a light porous loaf without this destruction and without the "kneading" process, which fills the dough with germs and filth, and without the long period during which the raising process goes on, the gain in food and the gain in the avoidance of the germs is exceedingly plain.

But while we can easily see the dangers which attend the use of yeast it is certain that the vesiculating effect produced by it on the dough is to the last degree perfect. It is apparent that if we were to substitute any other system of bread-making we must have one which will give us first, mechanical results equally as good, that is, that will produce minute bubbles of carbonic acid gas throughout the mass of dough. Now it is in no way difficult to produce carbonic acid gas chemically, but when we are working at bread we must use such chemicals as are perfectly healthful. Fortunately these are not hard to find.

The evils which attend the yeast-made bread are obviated by the use of a properly made, pure and wholesome baking powder in lieu of yeast. Baking powders are composed of an acid and an alkali which, if properly combined, should when they unite at once destroy themselves and produce carbonic acid gas. A good baking powder



I Cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
Dr. Sloop's Restorative Nerve Pills sent free with Medical Book to prove merit, for 2c stamp. Druggists, No. Dr. Sloop, Box W., Racine Wis.

An affected superiority mars good fellowship.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, **Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.**

For ever freely, hatred is a troublesome companion.

Whitlock's Consumption Cure
Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. 25 cts., 50 cts., & \$1.00.

A good cause makes a stout heart and a strong arm.

Karl's Clever Root.
The great Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures Constipation. No. 10.

Be slow in choosing a friend but slower in changing.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."
Warranted to cure, or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 25 cents.

Deem every day in your life a leaf in your history.

An Unequalled Opportunity
of visiting the finest portions of the Great West at small cost is offered by the Burlington Route's Columbian Year Harvest excursions of Aug. 22, Sept. 12 and Oct. 10.

On those dates, round trip tickets to all Burlington Route points in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, South Dakota and Wyoming will be on sale at extremely low rates. Tickets are good for 20 days and admit of stop-over at any point west of the Missouri River.

Get up a party and visit the 100-bushels-to-the-acre cornfields of Nebraska and Kansas; the rich wheat lands of eastern Colorado, or the wonderful irrigated districts of northern Wyoming.

For information about rates apply to your nearest ticket agent. For pamphlets, etc., write to J. FRANCIS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

The closing week of the life of John E. Collins of Rimini, Mont., was quite out of the common. Within seven days he was married, divorced and had committed suicide.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, **Syrup of Figs.**

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

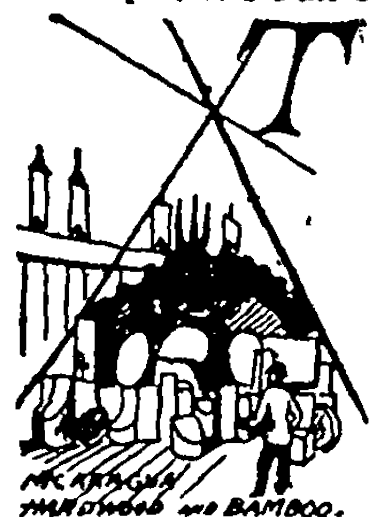
Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, **Syrup of Figs.**

WOODS OF THE WORLD

AS SEEN IN THE FORESTRY BUILDING DISPLAYS.

Trees and Their Products Shown to Advantage—The Creator of the World Glorified in This Department of the World's Fair.

[World's Fair Correspondence]



HERE IS NOT much of unadorned nature at the Fair. Man and man's achievements are glorified, but excepting the blue sky, a bit of foliage here and there and the sparkling waters of the lake, the lines of the great author are not legibly written. It is a relief, therefore, to turn from manifold products of a tree industry in the great buildings, to look through the forestry building, and all the handiwork of an agency greater than humanity. In keeping with the display within is the exterior of the building. A colonnade surrounds the entire structure. The overhanging roof is supported on the trunks of trees in the natural state, representing the forest growth of the United States and foreign countries. The



IN THE PALM GROVE OF THE MOORISH PALACE.

sides of the building are made of slabs with the bark removed, while the roof is thatched with various barks. The interior of the building is finished without a trace of the elaborate decorations common in the other structures at the Fair. Wood fresh from the mill is the building material employed. Art has had something to do with the exhibits, of course, but only in support of the natural products of the ground, nowhere being apparent the studied effects of decoration that has brought into being in the agricultural building for instance, a competitive display of grain palaces. There are no wood palaces, although some of the

ter, when standing, and was supposed to have reached the patriarchal age of 1,500 years. A part of one side of the tree had rotted, and, after it had been felled, in turning up the surrounding brush, still more of the tree was destroyed by fire, so that the width of the plank represents less than half of the original diameter of the tree. The entire height of the tree was 300 feet; the plank being cut from a section of the trunk 28 feet from the ground. The plank is the largest in the world, its dimensions being as follows: 16 feet 5 inches wide, 12 feet 9 inches long and 5 inches thick. It is highly improbable if a tree will ever be found that will yield a larger plank; so that the mammoth piece of timber here described may certainly be termed the sight of a lifetime.

Among other of the specially interesting exhibits is a block of mahogany from Cuba, which is 3 feet square and 15 feet long. In the exhibit of the Argentine Republic is shown an octagonal block of wood which yields 25 per cent of tannin. In Paraguay's exhibits are precious woods of colors approximating to those of jewels. These are polished to a degree that is surprising, and make a beautiful showing. Kentucky—at the eastern side of the building—shows a section hollowed out and placed so that visitors can pass through it, of a specimen from the birthplace of Jefferson Davis. It is 11 feet in diameter. Near the north end of the building are shown cross sections of trees from Oregon. There is a yellow fir log 6 feet in diameter. The yellow fir grows all over the northwest coast range mountains. It is of superior excellence for ship building and spars. It ranges from 2 to 10 feet in diameter. A cross section of a trunk of tide land spruce is shown. It is 9 feet 9 inches in diameter. The butt was 16 feet in diameter, the tree being 305 feet high and 300 years old. Great slabs of noble fir, spruce, lovely fir, and yellow fir are shown.

Japan, almost ever present at the Fair, shows the distinctive woods of the country in a pavilion formed of bamboos near the northern entrance of the building. The extreme neatness of the people is nowhere better exemplified. Everything is of exquisite freshness and cleanliness. On the exterior of the booth are pictures illustrative of forestry and its pursuits. Within are shown among a multitude of other things, baskets and other fine straw work and matting. At either side of the entrance are fine slabs of wood and descriptions of the method of distilling gum camphor from the wood of the tree it comes from, and the collection and rectification of lacquer so lavishly used in the arts of Japan.

India's exhibit is chiefly of carving in the distinctive woods of the country. A doorway is shown, carved in



SECTION OF FROST DYCHE'S EXHIBIT KANSAS BUILDING.

state and foreign pavilions are of rare beauty.

teak wood. Of this an official description is given.

NOTRE DAME

Father Morrissey, the N. D. that Celebrated Saint.
In accordance with wish of the late Rev. P. Rev. A. Morrissey, C. named to succeed him, the duty of Notre Dame pointment which will the friends of the institution out the country, and the continuation of the continuing grand work carried fully by Father V. Morrissey has been a since he was 12 years of imbued with the spirit founder, and will be charged with the duties of office the resources of mind combined with votedness and zeal in the cation. For a number held the position of director at Notre Dame—an one brought him into contact with the student him to acquire that ex will ask him to serve the of the youthful mind his charge. A thorough study has developed an talents, with which dowed him. These, the eminently social the qualities of distinguish him as one the exalted position to been assigned. His power are well known at N elsewhere and give him and magnetic influence he has relations. Bro views he readily grasps phases of a question s consideration and is c head and deal with an sue. His friends are l him is at once to reveal him. The mantle of Father Walsh could upon more worthy sh Dame Scholastic.

Pelish for a Stal
Where the high gloss surface is considered a floor, after being st polished with beeswax. It takes some hard work elbow grease to get good surface on the domestic polishers are what they are please shell polish—in other the polish at all. In finishing, the comparison method of oil adopted. Linseed oil is rubbed into a floor and the more rubbing the look of the floor.—Ex.

The Mystery Is at
All uncertainty is now r ple may at last understand Hathaway & Co. have won utation they now enjoy s treated diseases that have
They attained their pre success. They attained mastering their professio hardest study. They gain edness by treating it fairl elocent investigation of th don't you call or write to yourselves that they can stand. Read their thouse from those whom they suffer from disease it is y the very best treatment fords. These renowned and their terms are reaso devoted twenty years of treatment of

Piles, catarrh and all that have been pronoun other doctors, we want about it. It will not cost consultation and you n health again. We have cases that other physician

Night emissions cured

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

MODERATE APPLICATION OF AVAILABLE PLANT FOOD.

Feed the Crop at Intervals—A Good Mouth a Good Horse—Sweet for Stock—Farm Horses—Agricultural Notes and Household Hints.

Feeding Plants.

The manner of feeding plants has much to do with their profitable growth. It has a certain analogy with the feeding of animals, for in both the growth depends on the way the food is supplied. No one presents to any animal all the food for three months' sustenance at one time, but the food is given as it can be digested profitably, and in such quantity that none is wasted. But for the crops, the food is supplied in bulk at the beginning of the season for the whole time, and at first there is a superabundance, and then a scarcity. The growth of the crop is often excited unduly at first, and a weak plant is produced, that is of weak vitality, although it may appear to be luxuriant.

Then when the most important period of its growth arrives and a greater draught on the plant is made for the maturing of the seed, the supply is short, and a great quantity of stalk or leaf may be produced, but little grain. To apply this to the corn crop, we may perceive that the usual method is to manure the soil as freely as may be possible before the planting. The first growth of stalk and leaf is too rank, and as the food in the soil is used up the plant needs more than is left for the most exacting stage of existence, viz., the flowering and maturing of the seed. Thus we so often find the majority of the ears are only partly filled, for the reason that the plant has not the materials to fill out the ear with.

This fact is important. The crop is shortened at least twenty-five per cent on this account, and if there is any way to prevent this loss it is well worth finding and making use of it. It has been found by long experimenting that the method of supplying food for the crop at intervals, so as to provide for the most needful periods of its growth, wholly removes this difficulty and that full ears are invariably produced. Thus it is desirable that a moderate application of immediately available plant food should be given at intervals as the plant arrives at the exacting periods, these being when the reproductive organs are appearing and maturing. The last supply is given when the silks are seen, which is the time when the grain is about to be formed, and this is the time when all the resources of the plant are called into action. This food then being at once available and being at once appropriated insures well-filled ears and large and sound grain. The full filling of every ear will add one-fourth to the ordinary yield of corn.

It is a well-known axiom of trade and commerce that a reduction of price always stimulates consumption of any product, says the New York Times. This necessarily applies to farm products as well as others. If any product can be increased without a proportionate increase of cost, and the consumption of it is increased, there is more profit to the producer in the sale of the increased quantity at the lower price.

Cotton growers have complained that their product costs ten cents a pound to make. This cost is based on an average product of 150 pounds to the acre. But if the product is increased to 500 pounds or more to the acre, the cost of it will not be more than one-half that of 150 pounds. There may then be a considerable margin for increase of pro-

confidence in Ethan that he seemed to think he need not pay any attention to the lines, and let them loose. He started him at a fifty clip and Ethan broke which he would not have done if the horse had been a few pounds pulled on the mouth. It was said Ethan never pulled more than ten pounds on the bit in his race. As a general rule a common sized joint bit is the best to drive trotters with. A horse in a break will catch quicker with such a bit than a straight one. The bit should be made as pleasant to the horse as can be, and have him safe. Many a race has been lost by the horse being vexed, irritated and maddened by an unpleasant bit.—Journal of Agriculture

Over Manuring Grain Crops.

The fact that stable manure contains too much nitrogen and too little potash and phosphate makes it unsuitable for manuring the small grains. To furnish the mineral elements that grain crops require an overdose of manure must be given, and this makes an excessive growth of straw. If the stable manure is applied to corn and potato crops, the crops of oats, barley or wheat grown the second or third years will need only mineral elements. This is especially true of winter wheat. It is sown after more or less summer cultivation which has developed nitrogen from decaying matters in the soil.—American Cultivator.

Agricultural Notes.

The farm is a continuous experiment station.

The ground should be kept well stirred, especially after rains have formed a crust.

We are not partial to hedge fence. It requires a good deal of work to keep it in shape.

For cabbage worms use pyrethrum, hot water at a temperature of 130 degrees, or kerosene emulsion.

Just as soon as the work of any farm tool is done for the season, it should be stored away out of rain and sun.

Put gutters on the farm buildings so as to carry the water away from the building and especially from the barn-yard.

Clover, timothy and blue grass are among the grasses that give satisfaction wherever grown. They are stand-bys.

It is a mistake to suppose that orchards need no care till they begin to bear. They need the most care while young.

Keep cool-headed and maintain a perfect confidence in yourself. Terrible results follow the losing of one's head in emergencies.

Late cabbage will be benefited by a generous application of liquid manure. Without being fed in this way a good deal may not head.

The general farmer, we do not think, should grow fruit on too large a scale. Make it a part of the household where it can be done with reasonable success.

There are a variety of mixtures of grass that are good, some of them much better than others for certain localities, but clover, timothy and blue grass will satisfy wherever they are grown.

Household Hints.

A dash of extract of orange in the water in the finger bowls pleasantly takes away the food smell of the hands.

Five or ten minutes spent every morning during winter in rubbing the body briskly with a flesh brush or piece of flannel over the hand will do much to keep the skin active and prevent colds.

For inflamed and sore eyes take a small basin filled with water. Drop in several red-hot cokes from the fireplace, strain off water and use as lotion, bathing the eyes with it every

CHICAGO AMUSEMENTS

A List of Chicago's Most Popular Theaters.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

Five hundred and fifty performances have gone to the credit of "Ali Baba." Sunday night the piece entered upon the twelfth week of its second summer run here. Three more weeks will end its career, very likely for good, as the revival of "Sinbad," which has long been contemplated, but owing to the big business done by "Ali Baba," has several times been postponed, will then take place. It may not be uninteresting at this time to record the remarkable Chicago runs of the different productions of the American extravaganza company. The first one, "The Arabian Nights," was presented at the Chicago Opera house ninety-six times, "Sinbad" ran 122 times, "Bluebeard, Jr." 125 times, "The Crystal Slipper," in two engagements, 200 times, and "Ali Baba," when it closes its present season on the 2d of September, will have been played altogether 331 times in Chicago. This is an engagement entirely unexampled in the history of theatricals of the west. Active preparations are now in progress for the revival of "Sinbad," and Richard Barker, the eminent stage director, will be here within a day or two to direct the rehearsals.

AUDITORIUM.

That most gorgeous of stage spectacles, "America," retains its tenacious hold on public favor at the Auditorium. Its unparalleled success has influenced the management to decide on a continuation of the season until the middle of November.

The Italian opera season, the inauguration of which was set for October 2, is postponed until March, 1894.

TROCADERO.

Michigan avenue and Monroe street. An attraction second only to the Esie. Packed to the doors. Sandow, "Don't put it off. See the marvel of the age. And the rest of the week Lottie Gilson. A great vaudeville program. Evenings at 8. Thursday, Saturday and Sunday matinee. Admission, 50 cents. Avoid the push and secure reserved seats in advance.

M'VICKER'S THEATER.

Sixth great week of Denman Thompson in "The Old Homestead." Seats sold two weeks in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Sixteenth week. Engagement of the eminent comedian Mr. Sol Smith Russell in "A Poor Relation," every evening. Matinee Saturday at 3:15.

HAYLIN'S.

At the home theater of the south side, C. B. Jefferson and Klaw & Erlanger's "The Soudan." Three hundred people. Next Sunday the Byrons in "The Plunger."

HAVERLY'S CASINO—EDEN MUSEE.

Haverly's United Minstrels continue to be one of the principal attractions to the amusement seeking public, and full houses are the rule at Haverly's Casino-Eden Musee at every performance. Bills of unexcelled merit in the way of melody and mirth are constantly offered, and nothing is left undone on the part of the management for the delectation of the Asiatic patrons. Another change of bill will be presented the coming week, beginning with the usual matinee to-day, and several new features will be introduced in the way of genuine minstrel specialties. The comedians, Press Eldridge, Harry Dooley, John Blackford, the Nestor Bros., Bogert and O'Brien, are all down for new songs and witticisms, and the vocalists will be heard in new songs and quartets. "Two Songs," however, which have attained great popularity, "Hearts" and "Two Little Girls in Blue," will be retained. They are exquisitely rendered by the Messrs. Banks Wipster and Castell Brydges. New versions of the principal sketches of last week, "City Scenes" and "The Old Kentucky Home" will also be presented. The wax works in the Musee departments can be seen from 9 a. m. daily.

MADISON STREET THEATER.

Sam T. Jack is so well pleased with the "hula hula" dancers that he will retain them with the Creole company

NOTICE FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook.

Village of Park Ridge.
Sealed proposals will be received for furnishing materials and doing the work according to the plans and specifications on file with the Village Clerk as follows:

For a wooden water supply pipe in Elm street between Prospect avenue and Meacham avenue, in the Village of Park Ridge, similar to those now in use, aggregating a total of eight hundred and sixty feet. There shall accompany each proposal money or certified check to the order of the Village Treasurer for the sum of ten (\$10) dollars, which sum shall be forfeited to said Village of Park Ridge should proposer fail or refuse to execute bond and contract required by said Village after the assessment levied for the payment of said work shall be confirmed by the court.

Bond shall be given by the contractor whose bid is accepted in a sum equal to one-half his bid with sureties conditional for the faithful performance of contract. Proposals will be received up to eight o'clock p. m. Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1893, at Park Ridge, when and where the same will be publicly opened. All proposals by firms shall give the individual as well as firm names, and shall be delivered endorsed "Proposals for Water Mains." Bidders may be present at the opening of the bids. The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved. JOSEPH LALONE, Village Clerk.

PARK RIDGE ORDINANCE.

An Ordinance Providing for Water Mains on Elm Street.

Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Park Ridge:

SECTION 1. That a wooden water supply pipe of four inches internal diameter, be constructed and laid on a line eight feet south of the center line of Elm street connecting with the water mains now laid in Prospect avenue, extending west in said Elm street to and connecting with the water mains now laid in Meacham avenue. That pipe be placed within top surface not less than four and one-half (4½) feet below the present grade of said streets.

SEC. 2. That the cost and expense of said improvement shall be paid by a special assessment in accordance with sections eighteen (18) to fifty-one (51) inclusive in article nine (9) of an act of the general assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "an act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages" approved April 10th 1872.

SEC. 3. That C. A. Lutz, S. H. Halbrook and S. W. Robinson are hereby appointed to make an estimate of the cost of said improvement, including labor materials and all other expenses attending the same and cost of making and levying the assessment, and report the same in writing to said President and Board of Trustees.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and approval.

O. D. GALLUP,
President Board of Trustees.

Passed Aug. 15, 1893.
Approved Aug. 15, 1893.
Published Aug. 18, 1893.
Attest JOSEPH LALONE,
Village Clerk.

PARK RIDGE ORDINANCE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Cook County.

An ordinance providing for the construction of a sidewalk on Prairie avenue in the Village of Park Ridge.

Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Park Ridge:

SECTION 1. That a sidewalk be constructed as follows, to-wit: On the southeasterly side of Prairie avenue, fronting lots eleven (11) and twelve (12), in block five (5) in T. Hodge's addition in said Village of Park Ridge.

SEC. 2. Said sidewalk shall be constructed under the supervision of the Captain of Police, subject to his approval. Said sidewalk shall be laid or constructed as follows: It shall be of the uniform width of five (5) feet and four (4) inches and shall be constructed of good, sound and merchantable lumber, and shall be laid substantially as follows, to-wit:

It shall be laid parallel with each other and with the line of the street along which the same is laid, at least three (3) joists or stringers not less than 2x6 inches in such manner as to bring one of said joists or stringers within four (4) inches of each side of such sidewalks throughout its entire length, and the other in the center of said sidewalks at equal distance from the other two stringers throughout its entire length. Such joist or stringers to rest on bed pieces of mud-sills of not less than 2x6 inches to rest flat on the ground, and not more than seven (7) feet apart from center to center. And if any blocking should be necessary to elevate such stringers, such blocking shall rest on such mud-sills, and be under such joists or stringers. The planking to be used for such sidewalks shall be what is known as number one (1) common, and should any of such planks have large splits or cracks, then the same must be additionally nailed on each

Salvation Oil is rapidly superseding all high-priced liniments. It has been tested for some time past in all localities and its results have been rapid and satisfactory. It is generally conceded to be the greatest cure on earth for pain. 25 cts.

Mr. Frank F. Nolan, the well-known lawyer of Newport, R. I., and Miss Mary A. Carey, were married in that city Tuesday.

"How I dread to see night come on," said a lady to a friend, "my children cough from sunset to dawn." "And you can't stop that?" "Indeed no, I've tried so many things." "Well, throw those things all away and try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and if they cough then I'll engage to nurse them."

Baron Hirsch is said to be worth \$100,000,000, which he has made chiefly out of his contracts for building Turkish railroads.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO CAL.
LONDON, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"German Syrup"

Just a bad cold, and a hacking cough. We all suffer that way sometimes. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen—"I am a Ranchman and Stock Raiser. My life is rough and exposed. I meet all weathers in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they are severe. I have used German Syrup five years for these. A few doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James A. Lee, Jefferson, Col.

There is nothing that may

What He Could Do.

He looked up and down the street furtively two or three times, took in the sign over the door once or twice and darted in as if afraid of being caught at it.

"This is an employment agency, ain't it?" he inquired of the man in charge.

"Yes," snapped the person.

"Get work for people, don't you?"

"Yes."

"Any kind of work?"

"Yes."

"All kinds?"

"Yes."

"Got something for me to do?"

"Yes."

"In a restaurant?"

"Ye—what in thunder can you do in a restaurant?" exclaimed the boss, catching himself.

"Eat."

Then he got the bounce.

Fashion Notes.

Women who have the white Paisley shawls of twenty or thirty years ago laid away among their treasures, should produce them now and make them over into the prettiest of opera cloaks. They are lined with shot silk or brocade of bright colors, and have double-shirred capes of the border edged with its own fringe.

A pretty way of introducing color into somber gowns, is to make the facing frills, which form an indispensable feature of every trained skirt, of some brightly contrasting color. One elegant gown, all in black, with jet embroidery to the knees, has three scarlet frills for a facing. When the skirt is on the floor they are hidden, but as soon as the wearer lifts the gown the bright color gleams out with good effect.

Our Short-hand Class.

It is to accommodate:
Teachers—Who can pursue this study at home to good advantage. There is a demand for Short-hand teachers, and you will find it profitable to form a class as soon as you are qualified.

Preachers, Lawyers and other Professional Men—Who have many uses for a system of brief writing.

Boys—Who have an ambition to get an education, and want to improve every spare moment.

Students, Business Men.—All persons, in fact, who have much writing to do. The time to join the class is now.

Our popular course will be practical, and as thorough as can possibly be given in twelve lessons. The charges are remarkably low—only \$2 for the course. The membership of the class will be limited, and if you wish the benefits of this course you must join at once. Send \$2 to the editor and your name will be enrolled. Then, if you cannot possibly take the lessons as they are published you can save the papers, and you will receive your instructions by mail when you have more leisure—in three or six months from now, if you prefer to do so.

Our Plan.—The Pitman system will be taught. Each lesson will be made as clear and easy as possible. Each member of the class will be placed in correspondence with the author, Prof. Moran, who will correct exercises, answer questions, explain difficult points, furnish lesson keys, speed sheets, report cards, and, within proper limits, introduce the learner to other members of the class, with whom he may correspond in Short-hand. For membership tickets address Secretary University Extension, Box 222, St. Louis, Mo.

There is an increasing demand for stenographers, and we are glad to be able to offer the readers of this paper the opportunity of a lifetime for learning this beautiful art.

Why He Was Sad.

Sollicitous Spouse. "What makes you look so worried lately? You're not like yourself."

Great Lawyer. "Well, I'm having considerable trouble down town."

Spouse. "Now you must tell me all about it."

Lawyer. "Well, you see I want to keep the office open till 5, and the

LA. GRIPPE.

On Dec. 19 I was confined to my room with the grippe. The treasurer of the "Commercial Advertiser" recommended that I should try a bottle of "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," as it had cured him of the same complaint. I sent for a bottle, and in two days I was able to resume my business, and am now entirely cured.

As I took no other remedy, I can but give all the credit to the "Cherry Pectoral," which I gratefully recommend as a speedy specific for this disease.

Yours very truly,

F. T. HARRISON.

Commercial Advertiser, 29 Park Row, New York.

The Russian Blouse.

Modistes suggest the Russian blouse for the corsage of these cotton fabrics. This garment is arranged to wear with a separate belt, and is admirable for materials that shrink when washed. It is similar to the loose sacque worn as morning negligee, extends low over the hips, and need have under-arm seams only, though many prefer the back fitted by side forms. The more elaborate blouses will lap far to the left side, and be edged there with embroidery or a lace jabot. Others will have embroidered insertion let in as a belt across the back, while the front falls open in jacket shapes on an inner front with yoke and belt of embroidery.

February Romance.

The February number of "Romance," one of the leading periodicals of fiction, is being circulated. Romance is a new venture in its line, but it does not require a great gift of prophecy to foresee how surely this unassuming publication will come to possess very agreeable associations in the minds of readers who enjoy a good story for the story's sake. It is not the least recommendation of this worthy enterprise in the magazine line that his managers have not confined themselves entirely to new productions, but that they reprint from time to time, by permission of the authors, stories that have appeared in other publications, but which will find, in a reappearance, many new readers, and which are always so well chosen that those who have read them before are glad of the privilege of doing so again.

Crumblets.

There is a wide difference between leaning on a man and sitting down on him.

"I catch on," as the grip said.

Yuletide—Married at Christmas.

Skiping the rope—A murderer escaping from jail.

The steamer "New Hampshire," the second of the twin steamers which have been building at Harlan & Hollingsworth yard at Wilmington, Del., for the Providence & Stonington Steamship company, to run on the Stonington Line was successfully launched on Jan. 16, in the presence of the officers and directors of the company and a large number of townspeople.

It will be remembered that the "Maine" the first one of these new vessels was launched on Oct. 31, last. She is now nearly finished and will probably make her trial trip before the end of March. Work on the "New Hampshire" will now be pushed as rapidly as possible, in order that both vessels may be ready to take their place on the Stonington Line at the beginning of the next summer's season, prepared to handle in the most complete and comfortable manner the rapidly increasing traffic of this popular line.

With the completion of these twin steamers the Providence and Stonington steamship company, which by its

Short-hand, etc.

It pays to know. Becomes every office of any importance required. This is a letter amount of postage. The date of stamps at New York, \$20.00 proportionally. But their letters to a shop they are then copied for mailing. There graphers employed in the demand is increased.

Any boy or girl, some education, and spell well, and write easily and employments hand pay. Many parous mistake of sup hand cannot be success children. We know of getting \$30 a month. Louis, whom we have our Special Class, w now teaching a boy, only ten years old, b eighty words a mi course can be had for ly think that parents give their young son chance. The educati study can scarcely Membership \$2. Add versity Extension, I Mo.

The first lesson will week. Don't delay if and subscribe for this have not done so.

Jet Corsets and

Corsets of jet a peasant bodice are winter novelties. T rows of jet galloon pl the figure, and are pleted by shoulder- loon. There are al going up over the narrow belt or a gi other gowns, notabl colored Bedford cor corselet of jet on the sage, with bretelles ing dresses of black pleted by a jet corse

Buffalo usually modest. What she'll get remains. She ought to be content. Of the cure for Headache

There were 280,657 deaths in the United quarter ending Sept.

Mrs. Wislowsky's Baby dress teaching, softens the tion, allays pain, cures win

Rosa Bonheur is painting of Buffalo buffaloes.

SONG OF THE "NO. 9" I'm badly purchased With instalments th And when I am thir Then life is benign

Watch for the next star Mfg. Co., 186 and 187 Wat

The Fresno Count to be invaded by s no end of a row and

Dr. H. H. Green a Georgia, Dropay 8 days' treatment fr suffering friends al firm. Their success skill. See advertis column.

Ex-Gov. McRae had very lately be 80th birthday, and seemed hearty as any of

Petit's Pile Remedy under positive guarantee. Write to-day.

Sir Arthur Sullivan music for Lord Tenn

FITS.—All Fits stopped Nerve Restorer. No Fit cellous cures. Treatise and cases. Send to Dr. Kline

Mr. Gladstone gets for his magazine arti