

# THE BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 17. NO. 49.

BARRINGTON, ILL., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1902.

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## PALATINE HAPPENINGS.

### Events Past, Present and Future of Village and Vicinity.

Gathered and Compiled by A. G. Smith, Local Editor.

Don't forget Grant Monday night. Most of the lodges elect new officers at their meetings this month.

Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Wood will start for California within a week or so.

Miss Belle Taylor, of Chicago, visited relatives here the first of the week.

The Woodmen will elect officers for the coming year at their meeting Saturday night.

The personal property of the estate of Dr. Maximilian Muffat, deceased, will be sold at public auction next Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

Miss Selma Forger returned home Monday from a few days' visit with Milwaukee friends, Miss Henrietta Miller returned with her for a visit.

Our stores look as though Santa Claus intended to give Palatine folks many nice things this year. We must have a lot of good boys and girls in town.

Dr. Claussius has located permanently in Palatine, and now has the following office hours: 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 p.m.; Sunday, 41 to 1.

Cleveland, Philadelphia, and other large cities speak highly of C. E. Grant's monologue entertainments. He will be at the Methodist church Monday night.

The football team met last Wednesday night to finish up the season's business. They had a few dollars left on hand after paying all accounts and they decided to have an oyster supper at Mrs. Bergman's Saturday night. The Schraeder-Bergman orchestra will render music.

The village trustees who were appointed to investigate the merits of the gasoline lamps, made a contract with the Cleveland Vapor Light Co. for equipping seventy street lamps with the mantel burners and accessories. The company will install the new burners at once. This will give our village the same light as other up-to-date suburban villages near Chicago.

C. E. Grant will present Denman Thompson's famous story "The Old Homestead," at the Methodist church next Monday night. Mr. Grant is said to be one of the best impersonators on the platform today and his sketches will be well worth hearing. The two former entertainments in this course were first-class and the audiences were highly pleased. Encourage the good entertainments by your attendance.

### Magic and Music.

The entertainment of magic and music given in the Methodist church last Friday night was the best of its kind that has ever visited this place. Prof. Brush, the magician, was an expert in his line and performed many tricks as skillfully as Herman or Keller. Prof. Hermann, violinist and mandolin player, added greatly to the pleasing entertainment. His rendition of difficult pieces was first class and imitations pleasing.

The next entertainment of the series will be given next Monday night. C. E. Grant, a monologist, will present character sketches in the "Old Homestead," and is highly spoken of by press and public.

### Palatine School Notes.

C. D. Taylor, president of the board of education, visited several of the rooms last week.

Miss Mason spent Monday in visiting some of the grade schools in Chicago.

Mr. Knowe visited Room 3, Tuesday of this week.

Exercises were held in some of the rooms last Wednesday afternoon in honor of Thanksgiving.

The Senior class was entertained on Tuesday evening at a birthday party in honor of Rose Converse.

The football game between the Palatine Juniors and Barrington team advertised for last week, did not materialize.

Amanda Kampert has been absent from school this week.

The High School engaged in an old fashioned spelling school last Wednesday afternoon.

### Palatine Board Proceedings.

The village board met in regular session Monday night with all mem-

bers present except Trustee Kuebler. The treasurer's report showed a considerable decrease in the indebtedness of the village. C. H. Patten, village collector, reported special assessment No. 3 paid, and it was ordered turned over to the village treasurer for credit.

The sidewalk committee reported the building, by the village, of a walk in front of the M. Muffat estate and that other walks were ordered built by the village.

An agent for the Cleveland Vapor Light Co., presented a proposition to equip the village street lamps with gasolene mantel burners for \$3.85 per lamp and guaranteed the burners for one year. The lamp has been on trial on our streets and the board was favorably impressed with the excellent light given. Upon motion the matter was left in the hands of the lamp lighting committee with power to act.

The following bills were ordered paid:

Henry Law, salary.....	\$45 00
John Bergman, salary.....	40 00
H. Schroeder, ".....	15 00
R. L. Peck, legal services.....	15 00
Aug. Wittle, repairs.....	90
Reynolds & Zimmer, supplies.....	22 07
National Meter Co.....	37 20
Wm. Henning, labor.....	9 30
Tom Wilson, ".....	6 75
Chas. Froelich, ".....	3 00
F. Bartels, ".....	1 50
Henry Schoppe, ".....	11 70
Aug. Wieck, ".....	4 50
H. Miller, ".....	30
D. Pahl, ".....	2 25

### Real Bargains.

Ladies' heavy winter jackets, new styles, at \$2.98. Misses all wool jackets, new styles, all colors, with beaver fur collar, at \$4.95. Infants' wool jackets only 25c. Ladies' heavy 30-inch, fur trimmed, Melton cloth capes, now \$1.98. Children's wool mittens 5 and 10c. per pair. Fine shirt waist goods, now 10c. per yard. Ladies' high grade jackets, 1/2 length, finely made, now \$5.49. Elegant silk-lined Monte Carlo coats, now \$6.49 and \$8.85. Ladies' fine 32-inch Astrachan cloth, silk lined, fur trimmed capes, now \$4.95. Men's wool hose only 10 cents. Ladies' fleeced hose 10c. per pair. Men's best quality felt boots and overshoes, now \$2.25. Men's heavy knit, laced front over-shirts, now 29 and 39c. Heavy wool walking skirts, only \$1.49. Venetian cloth dress skirts only \$2.69. We put on sale this week over 2,000 skirts and 900 jackets. See our cash way. We buy and sell for cash. Men's wool pants, lot of 4,000 pairs, now 98c, \$1.49 and \$1.98. C. F. Hall Co., Dundee, Illinois.

### Victim of Chicago Hotel Fire.

T. V. Slocum, aged 39 years, was suffocated in the Lincoln Hotel fire at Chicago, early Thursday morning. He came to the city from Hazen, Arkansas, where he is interested in the real estate and stock business.

Mr. Slocum was formerly a resident of Wauconda and was well-known throughout Lake county. His wife is living with her parents at Libertyville.

### Fail to Get Franchise

Wm. T. Arthur, representing the Waukegan, Elgin & Aurora Electric railway, of which Edward W. Stees is secretary, was before the city council of Waukegan Monday evening asking for a franchise.

Mr. Arthur did not get all he asked for and it is said they may change the terminus to some other point on the lake shore, as it is claimed other towns are anxious to have it.

### Caution.

This is not a gentle word—but when you think how liable you are to purchase the only remedy universally known and a remedy that has had the largest sale of any medicine in the world since 1868 for the cure and treatment of consumption and throat and lung troubles without losing its great popularity all these years, you will be thankful we called your attention to Boschee's German Syrup. There are so many ordinary cough remedies made by druggists and others that are cheap and good for light colds perhaps, but for severe coughs, bronchitic croup—and especially for consumption, where there is difficult expectoration and coughing during the nights and mornings, there is nothing like German Syrup. The 25 cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cents. H. T. Abbott.

The Review, \$1.50 a year.

FOR RENT—Flat over Robert's drug store. Inquire in drug store.

For Rent—A ten room house. Inquire at this office.

Window glass in all sizes at Lamey & Co.'s.

## THE MOST IMPORTANT

### Important Department of Public Affairs is The Post Office.

#### Is Among the Best in the World But Will Be Made Better.

Good, but Might Be Better. Taking all in all, the United States postoffice department is perhaps the most efficient and useful of all the public functions of our government. Through varying political administrations it has in the main been conducted with intelligence and integrity and in the interest of the people. Yet there is still chance for improvement and for the broadening of the scope of its usefulness. There are several important things that the postal authorities upon sufficient congressional authorization might do, and perhaps may do, to perfect the system already admirable in most respects.

Among these are the completion of the free delivery projects already under consideration. The territory of the United States available for rural free delivery embraces about 1,000,000 square miles, or about one-third of the country's area. The general superintendent of the free delivery system now estimates that within the next three years this system will cover 700,000 square miles and employ 40,000 carriers. There are 11,650 routes now in operation, covering some 300,000 square miles, so that almost one-third of the work is already accomplished. All it wants is sufficient governmental appropriations, and at the rate of 12,000 new routes a year universal free delivery will soon be an accomplished fact.

But the mere delivery of letters and packages is by no means all that is contemplated. It is proposed that rural carriers be authorized to pay money orders to patrons as well as to issue them. In this way the postoffice can be made to supply ready capital to isolated farmers having credit, without further banking charges.

Another project which would greatly increase the usefulness and popularity of the postal department is the proposed universal postage stamps, which would pass current in all countries and which could be used in settling not too large accounts by letter. This innovation may before long be instrumental in establishing one form of money for all the principal nations.

The adoption of a parcels post system similar to those in successful operation in various European countries would undoubtedly meet the approval of the great majority of the American people. They would likewise approve the establishment of postal savings banks such as have been found to work admirably in England.

To all this there should be added in the near future penny postage, which would be hailed with popular delight. In scarcely anything can the present congress better serve the public than in improving, broadening and cheapening the nation's postal facilities.

### Lake Co. Fair Asso. Elect Officers.

The Lake County Fair Association elected officers at their annual meeting held Wednesday. Little interest was taken, only 20 votes being cast, with result as follows:

W. E. Miller, President.  
S. L. Carfield, Avon, 1st Vice-President.

F. L. Carr, Wauconda, 2nd Vice-President.

O. E. Churchill, Secretary.

E. W. Parkhurst, Treasurer.

Directors: Herman Bock, Antioch; W. F. Clow, Warren; Dennison Huntington, Elgin; John Austin, Libertyville; Jas. Mann, Waukegan.

Mr. Miller, who was re-elected as president, has done much to make the annual event a success in the past few years. Financially, the association is in excellent condition, the old indebtedness having been entirely wiped out, and there is money in the treasury.

### A Country Justice's Opinion.

The case of Chicago Highlands Association vs. Wm. Roberer et al, was before Justice Morrison, for decision, Saturday afternoon. The action will be remembered as one wherein the Highlands Association sued several tenants of its cottages for rent. The tenants refused to pay the rent for the reason that the Association failed to furnish a supply of water as it, by its agent, Mr. Hobein, agreed to do.

Attorney L. H. Bennett conducted the case for the plaintiff, and Attorney Geo. Spinner for defendants. The case was presented on briefs to the justice, and the following is his opinion in part:

"The tenants, who are defendant in this action, remained in the cottages of the plaintiff for some time, and put up with inconveniences, because they had nowhere else to go, and

to remove was to lose their employment and work a hardship to themselves and families. During their occupancy of the cottages they were obliged to supply themselves with wholesome water by carrying it from a well at the foundry, the plaintiff failing to furnish the supply as agreed.

"Attorney for the plaintiff endeavored to impress upon the mind of this court that the agreement between the plaintiff and defendant was to be considered as a 'Condition Precedent.' This court cannot consider it as such for the following reason: A 'condition precedent' means, if the court understands it, where one certain act is to be done by one party before another act, which is the consideration of it, is to be done by the other. Under the circumstances of a 'condition precedent,' a landlord, before he can recover rent, must show that he has performed his part of the agreement as a 'condition precedent' to such recovery. The plaintiff has not shown that it delivered water to defendants according to agreement.

"While the briefs submitted to the court are burdened with citations the court finds no parallel case—parallel as to surrounding circumstances. Blackstone says: 'Good common sense view of a matter is generally good justice in that matter.' The arguments of counsel have shown to the court much law applicable to the case and upon such this opinion is based.

"It is the opinion of this court that the plaintiff through its duly authorized agent, Mr. Hobein, agreed to furnish each tenant with necessary water to meet all demands. That fact is not disputed. And our opinion such an agreement was an obligation for the breach of which the plaintiff is liable. It is also the opinion of this court that the defendants having been put to the trouble and expense to secure the necessary water, that the plaintiff is liable for the expense incurred by them in so doing.

"This finding is based on the law which says: 'In the event of a suit by the landlord to recover for rent due the tenant may recoup whatever damages he may have sustained by reason of the failure to furnish water.'—See Crabtree vs. Hagenbaugh, 25 Ill. Rep. 233.

"Whereupon it is considered by the court that the defendants are entitled to a recoupment as against the rent due and demanded."

### Village Board Proceedings.

The village board met in regular session at the village hall Monday evening with all members present.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting and the treasurer's report and their approval, the following bills were allowed and ordered paid:

John Donlea, marshal.....	\$40 00
A. S. Henderson, night watchman.....	35 00
J. C. Plagge, sundry items.....	2 05
Barrington Review, printing.....	1 00
H. A. Harnden, material.....	3 00
A. J. Redmond, attorney fees.....	32 40
A. R. Hayes, acct. special asst.....	10 00
A. L. Robertson, pumping water.....	75 00
Lamey & Co., material.....	1 50
A. L. Robertson, light.....	68 00
Plagge & Co., material.....	11 70
Grebe Hardware Co., tools.....	2 60
H. K. Brockway, stationery.....	2 65
Grebe Hardware Co., tapping mains.....	21 50
Gus. Wichman, labor.....	7 00
Henry Walbaum, labor.....	4 37
Ed. Wiseman, labor.....	20 70
R. C. Comstock, labor.....	1 50
Fred Walbaum.....	17 10
Wm. Meister.....	25 20
Sam Homuth.....	28 80
Frank Donlea.....	40 50
Henry Pingle.....	31 50
Fire Department services.....	11 25
L. H. Bennett, services as clerk.....	36 36

An ordinance known as ordinance No. 82, presented by the license committee, placing a tax on all dogs in this village, commencing Jan. 1, 1903, was read. The ordinance was adopted by an unanimous vote on motion of Trustee Donlea. The clerk was instructed to notify various property owners to repair walks.

On motion Trustee Donlea, board adjourned.

Remember that J. Jappa the Palatine jeweler, comes to Barrington every Tuesday and exhibits a fine assortment of watches, clocks and jewelry. All orders for repairs will be promptly attended to. Leave orders at Schutt's shoe store. tf

### The public school authorities of Franklin, Ky., recently substituted croquet for football, and now we read in the dispatches from there that a boy accidentally threw a mallet and killed a girl. It would be better to return to football. That at least would not kill the girls.

Major-General Young observes that the trouble with English hospitality is that they make you feel you are doing them a favor by accepting it. That is just as good as it was when Nathaniel Hawthorne said it originally.

The census reports show that more than 1,000 women make their living by fishing. This has no reference to the several millions who do their fishing in the pockets of their sleeping husbands.

## Big Bargains on Holiday Goods.

### Fancy Crockery.

We are now beginning to fill up each department with new holiday goods—those kind that make useful and lasting presents. Silverware, glassware and fancy china. Our large stock of silverware is now ready for inspection—silver knives and forks, spoons of all kinds, berry spoons, napkin rings, ladies' gents and children's plain gold and set rings, charms, watches and clocks. These goods have been marked at a close margin to make quick sales in this department.

### Holiday Dress Goods.

Never was our big dress goods department so well filled with holiday dress goods as now. All the popular weaves in dress fabrics are now on sale. We are making special drives in our lines of dress goods at 35, 50, 70c and \$1 per yard. These goods are marked at a saving of fully 25 to 33 per cent to you.

### Children's Jackets.

We can save you money if you come to The Big Store for children's jackets. Matchless values at \$1.25, \$1.95, 2.19, \$2.69, \$3.25, \$3.75, \$4.50 and up.

### Ladies' Jackets.

Ladies' jackets at \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50 and \$9.00. All these garments are sold at about 60 per cent. of the regular prices.

### Ladies' Queen Quality Fine Shoes \$2.50 and \$3.00 a pair. See the new winter styles.

Men's W. L. Douglas Dress Shoes \$3.00 and \$3.50 a pair. They are the best and cheapest.

## The Big Store.

# A. W. MEYER & CO.

Take up a Money Earning Accomplishment.

## Shorthand

Does not require years to learn, but a few weeks.

OUR GUARANTEE:

Useful proficiency in 2 weeks; commercial proficiency 2 to 4 months. We teach personally and at home BY MAIL. Our correspondence course is the quickest and best in the United States. We secure positions, good paying ones, too, and furnish standard typewriter free.

Write the PATERSON INSTITUTE,

153-155 LA SALLE STREET.

CHICAGO, ILL.

## "LON" GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE.

The best gas engine on the market. Guaranteed in every respect, and prices the lowest. Simple in construction. Made in all sizes from 2 to 12 horse power.

Manufactured by

A. SCHAUBLE & CO.

BARRINGTON.

Dealers in Shafting, Pulleys and Belting. Cisterns and Tanks manufactured at close prices. Repairing of all kinds of Machinery

## A Big Line

Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Chains and Silver Ware.

In fact, everything in the Jewelry Line.

Special sale on Ladies' Gold Watches. Solid gold case, American movement, only \$14.00.

Gentlemen's Watches, size 18, filled case American movement, \$3.75.

Battle Alarm Clocks \$1.25.

Every Article Guaranteed as Represented.....

Repairing neatly and promptly done. Have been a watchmaker for 28 years.

J. Jappa, Palatine, Ill.



At the synod of the Springfield diocese of the Episcopal church in session at Springfield, Ill., Bishop Seymour announced that he wanted no coadjutor named at present.

Frances E. Brooks, Republican, for congressman-at-large from Colorado, has 840 plurality over Alva Adams, Democrat, and in the First district John F. Shafroth, Democrat, has 2,792 plurality over Robert W. Bonyne, Republican.

The Missouri Supreme court sentenced William Gatlin and Charles Gurley, both negro murderers, to be hanged Jan. 3 next.

The plant of the Brookville Manufacturing company at Brookville, Ind., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000, with insurance of \$52,000.

Frank Ashby, aged 53 years, of Sheboygan, Wis., died sitting in a chair at the breakfast table. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause.

John Vanderberg of Neillville, Va., was accidentally shot while out hunting. L. Free his companion, mistook him for a deer.

The commission for designing and erecting a \$20,000 monument in Pittsburgh to Col. Alexander L. Hawkins of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer regiment was awarded to William Couper, a sculptor of New York.

Richard Paddock, conductor on the eastbound Lake Shore limited train, was instantly killed at Perry, O. The engine became disabled and Paddock stepped off in front of the Southwestern limited. Paddock was 60 years of age and had been in the employ of the Lake Shore twenty years.

Mrs. David J. Holmes was killed by a street car at Indianopolis.

Charles Holida pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree at Iowa City, Iowa, for the killing of James Gallagher last spring.

Cyrus J. Humiston, a veteran of the civil war and supposed to have been demented, committed suicide by cremating himself in his barn near Abingdon, Ill.

James Faust, who is said to have threatened to kill Charles Faust's family at Carroll, Iowa, was shot and killed while trying to enter the latter's house by Charles Crone, a nephew.

Fire in Henderson, Ky., destroyed Lambert & Son's grocery and Pierson's dry goods store. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$35,000.

Mrs. Hattie L. Whitten of Dexter, Me., under arrest charged with murdering her 9-year-old girl, committed suicide by hanging in her cell.

Family troubles are supposed to have caused Mrs. Ellen Mayberry, near McLeansboro, Ill., to end her life by hanging.

James B. Markoe, a banker and society man of Philadelphia, was killed in a runaway accident in that city, and three men who tried to stop the horses were seriously injured.

Fire damaged the county workhouse at Wilmington, Del., \$200,000. One prisoner escaped and several others made a desperate fight before the guards and police succeeded in transferring them to a place of safety.

August Oist, a traveler bound from Chicago to New York, who served on the ship Moccacy during the Spanish-American war, was found in the railroad station at Rochester, N. Y., the head severed from the body by a train.

J. E. Blackburn, state dairy food commissioner of Columbus, O., will locate a truck and fruit colony of Ohio farmers on a 5,000-acre tract he has purchased at Theodore, Mobile county, Ala.

Several people barely escaped from the Central house at Calumet, Mich., which was gutted by fire. Forty guests were sleeping in the building and were awakened with difficulty. The loss is \$10,000.

Safe blowers robbed the postoffice at New Brighton, Pa., of between \$600 and \$700 in stamps and several hundred dollars in cash.

Judge Theron Stevens at Telluride, Colo., has issued an order requiring the sheriff to subpoena a grand jury to investigate the murder of Arthur L. Collins, general manager of the Smuggler-Union Mining company.

The physicians who attended H. Lee Borden, who died in Los Angeles, Cal., deny the story that his death was due to ptomaine poisoning. According to the official certificate his death was due to angina pectoris.

Ira Merchant, for ten years city engineer of Bloomington, Ill., and known throughout the state, died suddenly, aged 65. He surveyed the routes of some of the first railroads in Illinois and Missouri.

Isaac Van Brimer died at his home near Gray Creek, Colo., aged 103 years. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, and scouted with Kit Carson.

Mrs. Sarah J. McKinstry, an early settler, died at Delavan, Wis., aged 78. She had lived at Delavan for over fifty years.

Adolf von Menzel, the noted painter, has finished a painting at Berlin of "Frederick the Great in the Year 1778," the year in which Frederick recognized American independence. The painting is inscribed, "Dedicated to Free America."

MOSSY EXPOSES BIG LAND FRAUDS

Testimony Before the Omaha Grand Jury Creates a Sensation.

HOW WIDOWS ARE DESPOILED

Letters Show How the Cattle Companies Deprived Women of Their Lands With Nothing to Show for It - Wants Real Criminals Punished.

Omaha, Neb., special: Col. John S. Mosby appeared on the stand before the grand jury here in the land fraud cases. His testimony was something of a sensation, although not at all unexpected.

He testified both in regard to illegal fencing and the widow scheme of the cattle companies. He added several new names to his list of cattle companies violating the law. A letter was introduced which Col. Mosby had written to United States Attorney Summers here from Washington in which the former says that while the widows are technically guilty the real criminals to be punished are the men who hired them to commit perjury and fraud.

Did Not Read Papers. The letter continues: "I have before me a letter from one of these widows, in which she states that Fred Hoyt, the commissioner at Gordon, refused to let the widows read the papers they signed and swore to. This was the homestead affidavit, in which the party swears that the entry is made in good faith to obtain a home for myself; that I am not in collusion with any person, corporation or syndicate in making such entry." This widow says that they were all required to sign at the time when they filed

OUTLINE OF BUSINESS IN SENATE AND HOUSE

Summary of the Proceedings in Both Branches of the National Legislature.

Monday, Dec. 1.

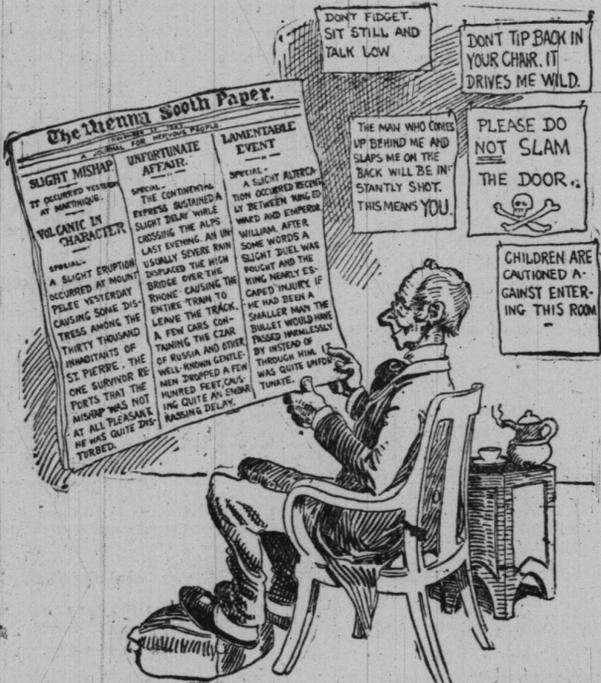
The opening day of the session in the senate lasted only twelve minutes, adjournment being voted out of respect to the memory of Senator McMillan of Michigan. No business was transacted beyond passing the customary resolution that the senate was ready to begin business and fixing the daily hour for convening at noon.

A prayer, the calling of the roll, the swearing in of members elected to fill vacancies created by death or resignation during the recess, the adoption of the customary resolutions that the House was ready to transact business and fixing noon as the daily hour of meeting summarized what was done in the house. Adjournment was then voted out of respect to the memory of Representative Charles G. Russell of Connecticut. The session lasted less than an hour.

Tuesday, Dec. 2. There were two events of interest in the senate, the swearing in of Gen. Russell A. Alger as a senator from Michigan and the presentation of the President's annual message. Mr. Alger was heartily congratulated by his new colleagues. His desk and chair were hidden beneath a mass of flowers. A concurrent resolution offered by Mr. Morgan (Ala.) providing for the printing of a compilation of bills and debates in Congress relating to trusts was referred to the committee on printing. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced following a brief executive session. The resignation of the Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the senate, was received, but no action was taken on it. At 1:50 p. m. the senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Charles H. Russell, representative from Connecticut.

The house session lasted one hour and forty minutes. Immediately after the reading of the journal Gordon Rus-

NEWSPAPER FOR NERVOUS PEOPLE.



Chicago Record-Herald.

sell, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of R. C. De Graffenreid of Texas, and Edward Swann, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Amos J. Cummings of New York, took the oath. The speaker announced the following committee appointments: Mr. Hill (Conn.) on ways and means, Mr. Palmer (Pa.) on judiciary, Mr. Fowler (N. J.) director of the Columbian Institution for Deaf-Mutes, and Mr. Jenkins (Wis.) as consulting trustee of the reform school of the District of Columbia. The deaths of Representatives De Graffenreid and Sheppard of Texas, which occurred during the recess, were announced, and after adopting the customary resolutions of regret the house adjourned as a further mark of respect to their memories.

Orders Fence Down. "She does not give the name of the person who hired them. As Bartlett Richards' fence is located on their claims, no doubt he expected to be chief beneficiary in the transaction, and is liable to criminal prosecution. I gave Richards notice to pull down his fence."

Col. Mosby displayed the widow's letter in which she told him she, with fifty other widows, were cheated out of their lands with nothing to show for it. This letter was written by Mrs. Carrie L. Carrigan from her home in Clarinda, Ia., and was addressed to Binger Hermann, commissioner of the general land office.

BAD OYSTERS CAUSE OF DEATH

Wife of Wisconsin Professor of Languages Dies From Poisoned Food. Madison, Wis., dispatch: Poisoned oysters caused the death of Mrs. Helen Olson, wife of Prof. Julius E. Olson, head of the department of Scandinavian languages and literature at the state university. An operation was performed by Dr. J. A. Jackson for the purpose of stopping the bleeding in an artery in the stomach, believed to have been caused by the spells of nausea following the eating of the poisoned oysters. The operation would have been successful if the patient had had more strength.

Was Noted Civil Engineer. Bloomington, Ill., dispatch: Apoplexy caused the death of Ira Merchant, one of the best known civil engineers and surveyors of the West. He was aged 65, and for ten years city engineer of Bloomington.

Big Fire in Sugar House. New Orleans dispatch: The big sugar house at the Ashton plantation at Luling, La., formerly owned by John A. Morris and now the property of C. A. Farwell, burned. Loss, \$130,000; insurance, \$65,000.

HUNTING SEASON CASUALTIES

Fourteen Persons Are Killed and Sixteen Wounded in Wisconsin. Milwaukee, Wis., dispatch: During the open hunting season in Wisconsin for a period of twenty days it is reported that fourteen persons were accidentally killed and not less than sixteen more or less seriously wounded. For the same period last year seventeen persons were killed and thirty-three wounded. The game warden estimates that 4,000 deer were killed by sportsmen during the season just closed. There was a great scarcity of fawns, due to the depredations of the timber wolves.

On Old Murder Charge. Dunlap, Tenn., special: William H. Murray, alias Howard, was arrested here by an Illinois officer on a warrant charging Murray with the murder of a man named Woodruff at Williamsburg, Ill., twenty-eight years ago.

Beresford to Move. London cable: It is stated that Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford will be relieved of his command of the Mediterranean squadron and assigned to another command.

Illinois News Items

IT RECOMMENDS NO CHANGES

Illinois Equalization Board Approves Personal Property Returns.

The personal property committee of the state board of equalization, after carefully considering the returns of personal property from all the counties in the state, has unanimously decided to recommend to the full board that no changes be made in the figures. The committee makes this early announcement in order that the county clerks of the state may go to work at once upon their books. The committee on town and city lots is not yet ready to make a report. It is thought that the returns from some of the counties will be changed a trifle, but the totals will not be materially different. There is a strong disposition in the lands committee to raise all the figures that have been reported. The late census reports show the value of farms in Illinois to be \$1,765,581,550, while the returns from the county assessors show the value to be \$1,560,763,535. This value upon farms was made four years ago, since which time many of the members of the committee are contending farm lands have been on the boom and that a horizontal increase of 10 per cent would not be too much, but fair to the holders of other property.

PUBLIC OFFICE HATH CHARMS

Twenty-six Years as Clerk of Washington County Is Reuter's Record.

Washington county has in point of service, one of the oldest county clerks in Illinois. For more than a quarter of a century—twenty-six years—Henry Ferdinand Reuter has served the people of Washington county in that capacity. On Tuesday, Nov. 4, he was again elected to that position for a period of four years. Thus, when his present term expires, he will have served the grand total of thirty years. In 1876 Hon. T. B. Needles of Nashville became a candidate for state auditor, and his subsequent election to the position caused a vacancy of one year in the office of county clerk, which position Mr. Needles was holding at that time, and the county board selected Mr. Reuter to fill the vacancy. The manner in which he handled the business of the office impressed the thought upon the minds of the Republicans that he was the man for the



HENRY F. REUTER.

position. Accordingly, the Republican county convention of 1877 nominated him by acclamation and later elected. Mr. Reuter is a Union war veteran, being a member of company G, 2d Missouri Infantry. He was captured on the second day's battle of Chickamauga, and for fifteen months was a prisoner at the Libby, Andersonville and Charlotte prisons. Mr. Reuter has had many and varied experiences during his long public service, and of late his office has gained quite a reputation as a Gretna Green, eloping couples attempting to avoid the notoriety attendant upon securing a license in the former favorite places, Belleville, Clayton and East St. Louis. His seven nominations have come to him by acclamation, showing his immense popularity with his party. He has always led the county by majorities ranging from 100 to 300.

Oil Famine at Alton.

An oil famine in Alton has been brought to a close by the arrival of enough oil to supply the city until more can be received. Delays in transportation have made consignments of oil for Alton late in arriving and the oil works at Alton have been almost without any oil for any purposes.

Sunday School Normals.

E. B. Schooley, president of the Effingham county Sunday-school association, has arranged for a series of normal institutes to be held in this county, December 9 to 12, meeting at Beecher City, Mason, Effingham and Dieterich. Field Worker C. E. Schenck of Paris will conduct these programs.

Fall Strawberries.

Marion Reeves, a fruit grower, residing eight miles from Carbondale, had for a Thanksgiving dinner a strawberry shortcake from berries grown on his farm. A full crate of berries were picked and readily sold at Pomona for 50 cents per box. The vines are fairly well filled, and are well developed and luscious. This is believed to be the first time in the history of this section that a double crop of strawberries has even been grown.

GREATEST APPLE CROP OF ALL

Production of the Illinois Belt the Largest Ever Known.

The figures compiled by representatives of the fruit-growing industries in Flora show the production of apples in Clay county this year to be the greatest in the history of the Illinois apple belt. A careful canvass of the matter shows a total of 272,770 barrels for the year. The five towns designated as shipping points handled the following number of barrels: Flora, 91,421; Xenia, 80,059; Clay City, 46,648; Louisville, 36,498; Iola, 8,144; other points, 10,000; total, 272,770 barrels.

PASTOR LUTZ DOES GOOD WORK

Substantial Brick Church Stands as Monument to His Efforts.

St. Andrew's Lutheran church, Lake View, a suburb of Chicago, was dedicated recently by Rev. D. H. Bauslin, D. D., of Wittenberg Theological Seminary. The new church is an all-brick structure and was erected at a cost of \$4,000. Rev. S. M. Lutz, B.



ST. ANDREW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

D. is the pastor. He came to Chicago early in 1901 from the Wittenberg Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ohio, and since June 19 of that year has organized a prosperous church membership and a Sunday school of over 200 children. Rev. W. S. Hinman delivered an address at the morning service, and a sermon was preached in the evening by Rev. R. F. Weidner, D. D., LL. D.

To Celebrate Centennial.

Mrs. Mary Mahoney, an inmate of St. Joseph's hospital, Alton, will be given a party on Christmas day in honor of the 100th anniversary of her birth. She is a native of Ireland, but came to America when very young. Her home has been at the hospital in Alton for many years, and it is to celebrate the century mark in the life of this aged inmate that the sister of St. Joseph's are making extensive preparations.

Continue School Case.

The famous Alton school case has been continued to the next term of circuit court, which will be convened in January. The case has been continued many times, and it is not certain that it will be called at the next term of court. The suit is that of Scott Bibb, a negro, for the admission of his children to any of the Alton schools that may be most convenient for them to attend.

Trainmen Sustain Burns.

Among those injured in the wreck which occurred on the Jacksonville & St. Louis road near Greenville were Conductor James Carder and Brake-man Boyd, both of Litchfield. They were tumbled in a heap in the end of the caboose, where a red-hot stove rolled upon them. The worst injured was Conductor Carder, whose breast was crushed and his face and head badly burned.

Brakeman Is Crushed.

Solan Satterlee, a brakeman in the train service of the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern railroad, was caught between two cars at Benton in an attempt to make a coupling and sustained a broken rib, in addition to internal injuries. His condition is serious.

Fractures Her Leg.

Mrs. Catherine Myers of Springfield suffered a compound fracture of the left leg through a fall down a flight of stairs at her home. She was taken to St. John's hospital, where it is said that on account of her advanced age, 78 years, her recovery is problematical.

Falls Asleep on Tracks.

As the result of a Thanksgiving spree, Frank Lyons, aged 36 years, lies dead in Virden. He was run over and killed by a Chicago and Alton train. It is supposed he fell asleep on the tracks. He was an old railroad man.

May Lose Eyesight.

William Sharpless, a fireman at engine house No. 3, Springfield, was the victim of a serious accident. Several of the firemen detailed at that station were engaged in cooking a Thanksgiving feast and Sharpless was badly burned in the explosion of a gasoline stove. His face and hands suffered most and it is possible that he may lose the sight of one or both eyes. He was taken to the Springfield hospital, where he is receiving treatment and care.

State Happenings Succinctly Told by Our Special Correspondents

FEAST FOR CHICKEN THIEVES

Roosts of North Alton Fanciers Furnish Food for Culprits.

Chicken thieves have been despoiling many of the hen houses in the vicinity of North Alton and some of the chicken fanciers there whose fowls have graced the boards of the homes of the thieves are about to adopt drastic measures to capture and punish the culprits. Henry Weber found his entire hen house despoiled, and the heads of the fowls lying on the floor of the house. The fowls had been suffocated first with sulphur fumes and later killed. Many hundreds of chickens have been stolen.

DEATHS IN THE STATE

Stephen M. Golden. Stephen M. Golden, aged 71 years, one of the early settlers of Adams county, died at Jacksonville.

Andrew Dunn. Andrew Dunn, one of Litchfield's oldest citizens, died of a hemorrhage of the brain. Deceased was about 68 years of age and had resided in Litchfield for over forty years.

Mrs. Catherine Smith died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hugh A. Snell, of Litchfield, aged 84 years.

Official Vote in Illinois.

Following is the result of the official canvass of the election of November 6:

State treasurer—Fred A. Busse, Republican, 450,695; George Duddleston, Democrat, 360,925; Charles A. Tugenberg, prohibitionist, 18,434; A. W. Nelson, Socialist, 20,167; Gottlieb Renner, Socialist Labor, 6,235; Diedrich Balster, People's, 1,518; Busse's plurality, 87,770.

Superintendent of public instruction—Alfred Bayliss, Republican, 442,505; Anton H. Bliss, Democrat, 359,497.

Clerk of the supreme court—Christopher Mamer, Republican, 421,807; John L. Pickering, Democrat, 378,497.

HEADS ILLINOIS MOTHERS.

Among the level-headed and progressive women of the state Mrs. William S. Hefferan takes high rank. Many words of praise have been



MRS. WILLIAM S. HEFFERAN.

heaped on her for the practical and business-like way in which she attends to the duties of the office of president of the Illinois Congress of Mothers.

Breach of Promise.

Miss Nellie Akin, through her attorney, A. E. Somers, has brought suit in the circuit court of Saline county, Ill., for breach of marriage contract against Calvin Pierson, son of Mr. Harry Pierson, a wealthy mine owner. Miss Akin is the granddaughter of Rev. W. C. Roper of Carrier Mills. Ten thousand dollars is the amount of damages asked. Miss Akin says in her petition that young Pierson has repeatedly asked that the wedding be postponed.

Pays for Sport.

Elmer E. Wilson was tried before a jury in Justice Grassel's court at Hillsboro for throwing bricks at Thomas Hicks, after placing chunks of wood in the road in front of his house so that Hicks could not drive over them with a loaded wagon. Wilson was convicted and fined \$10 and costs, the total amount being \$51.65.

Coal for the Poor.

The merchants of Quincy made contributions of various kinds of goods, numbering about 1,500 packages, and valued at several hundred dollars, to be sold at public auction for the purpose of providing a fund for supplying the poor with coal during the coming season.

Has Hole in Skull.

Albert Wheelless, a young man employed in a livery stable at Centralia, was thrown from a horse, striking his head against the sharp end of a splintered board. A piece of the wood was thrust through the skull and into the brain to a depth of one inch. The skull was trephined and a piece of the splinter, with pieces of his hat removed. He is able to be up and about the livery barn and is suffering no apparent inconvenience from the hole in his skull.

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

## Document Deals with Questions of Vast Importance to the Nation

### TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF DEALT WITH

#### Fifeful Changes of Import Duties a Menace to the Business Interests of the Country—Reciprocity Treaties Desirable—Monetary Legislation—Relations of Labor and Capital.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: We still continue a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by unwelcome legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will recede; but the tide will advance. This nation is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is the possession of men the descendants of pioneers, or in a sense, pioneers themselves; of men winnowed out from among the nations of the old world by the energy, boldness, and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a nation, so placed, will surely wrest success from fortune.

As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making our future even larger than our past. In particular, the events of the last four years have definitely decided that, for woe or for weal, our place must be great among the nations. We may either fall greatly or succeed greatly; but we cannot avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come. Even if we would, we cannot play a small part. If we should try, all that would follow would be that we should play a large part ignobly and shamefully.

No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well-being than ours at the present moment. This well-being is due to no sudden or accidental causes, but to the play of the economic forces in this country for over a century; to our laws, our sustained and continuous policies; above all, to the high individual average of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in this phenomenal industrial development, and most of those fortunes have been won not by doing evil, but as an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole. Never before has material well-being been so widely diffused among our people. Great fortunes have been accumulated and yet in the aggregate these fortunes are small indeed when compared to the wealth of the people as a whole. The plain people are better off than they have ever been before. The insurance companies, which are practically mutual benefit societies—especially helpful to men of moderate means—represent accumulations of capital which are among the largest in this country. There are more deposits in the savings banks, more owners of farms, more well-paid wage workers in this country than ever before in our history. Of course, the conditions have favored the growth of so much that was good, they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil, but let us keep a due sense of proportion; let us not in fixing our gaze upon the lesser evil forget the greater good. The evils are real, but they are the growth, not of misery or decadence, but of prosperity—of the progress of our gigantic industrial development. This industrial development must not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive regulation as will diminish the evils. We should fall in our duty if we did not try to remedy the evils, but we shall succeed only if we proceed patiently, with practical common sense as well as resolution, separating the good from the bad and holding on to the former while endeavoring to get rid of the latter.

#### National Action to Control Trusts.

In my message to the present Congress at its first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those big corporations commonly doing an interstate business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as trusts. The experience in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I then proposed. A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property; but this is in no wise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers. The trusts, and especially the combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation. Experience has shown that under our system of government the necessary supervision cannot be obtained by state action. It must therefore be achieved by national action. Our aim is not to do away with corporations; on the contrary, these big aggregations are an inevitable development of modern civilization, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic. We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them; we are merely determined that they shall be handled as a substance for the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth. The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with his fellows, performs some great industrial feat by which he wins money is a welder, not a wrongdoer, provided only he works in proper and legitimate lines. We wish to favor such a man when he does well. We wish to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation; and we need not be overdrawn about sparing the dishonest corporation.

#### The Necessity for Care.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the world in the industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wage-worker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows. Insistence upon the impossible means delay in achieving the possible, exactly as, on the other hand, the stubborn defense alike of what is good and what is bad in the existing system, the resolute effort to obstruct any attempt at betterment, betrays blindness to the historic truth that wise evolution is the sure safeguard against revolution.

#### Importance of the Subject.

No more important subject can come before the Congress than this of the regulation of interstate business. The country cannot afford to sit supine on the plea that under our peculiar system of government we are helpless in the presence of the new conditions, and unable to grapple with them or to cut out whatever of evil has arisen in connection with them. The power of the Congress to regulate interstate commerce is an absolute and unqualified grant, and without limitations other than those prescribed by the constitution. The Congress has constitutional authority to execute this power, and I am satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of commercial freedom entailing restraint upon national commerce fall within the regulative power of the Congress, and that a wise and reasonable exercise of congressional authority to the end that such evils should be eradicated.

#### Evils Can Be Done Away With.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or impede competition, fraudulent overcapitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade, can be prevented under the power of the Congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states" through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein.

I earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of the Congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment. If it proves impossible to accomplish the purposes above set forth by such a law, then, assuredly, we should not shrink from amending the constitution as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought.

#### The Tariff Question.

One proposition advocated has been the reduction of the tariff as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category I have described. It is merely would this be wholly ineffective. The diversion of our efforts in such a direction would mean the abandonment of all intelligent attempts to do away with these evils. Many of the largest corporations, many of those which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be affected in the slightest degree by a change in the tariff, save as such change interfered with the general prosperity of the country. The only relation of the tariff to trusts, as a means of whole is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufactures unprofitable. To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them. Our aim should be not to give foreign products the advantage over domestic products, but by proper regulation to give domestic competition a fair chance; and this end cannot be reached by any tariff changes which would affect unfavorably all domestic competitors, good and bad alike. The question of regulation of the trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision.

#### Fifeful Tariff Changes Decried.

Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be sacrificed to the desire to legislate in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle. It is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experience shows that great prosperity in this country has always come under a protective tariff; and that the country cannot prosper under a system of tariff changes at short intervals. Moreover, if business has prospered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some schedules than to upset business by too quick and too radical changes. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could treat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that partisanship may be entirely excluded from consideration of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the business interests of the country—that is, to the interests of our people as a whole. Unquestionably these business interests will best be served if together with fixity of principle as regards the tariff we come to a system which will permit us from time to time to make the necessary reapportionment of the principle to shifting national needs. We must take scrupulous care that the reapportionment be made in such a way that it will not amount to dislocation of our system, the mere threat of which (not to speak of the performance) would produce paralysis in the business energies of the community. The first consideration in making these changes would, of course, be to preserve the principle which underlies our whole tariff system—that is, the principle of putting American business interests at least on a full equality with interests abroad, and of always allowing a sufficient rate of duty to more than cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker, like the well-being of the tiller of the soil, should be treated as an essential in shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages of the American wage-worker.

One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties. It is to be desired that such treaties may be adopted. They can be used to widen our markets and to give a greater field for the activities of our producers on the one hand, and on the other to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded. The wonderful growth of this country toward leadership in the international business world justifies an urgent demand for the creation of such a position. Substantially all the leading commercial bodies in this country have united in requesting its creation. It is desirable that some such measure as that which has already passed the Senate be enacted into law. The creation of such a department would in itself be an advance toward dealing with and exercising supervision over the whole subject of the great corporations doing an interstate business; and with this end in view, the Congress should endow the department with large powers, which could be increased as experience might show the need.

#### For Reciprocity Treaties.

Department of Commerce Needed. It is earnestly hoped that a Secretary of Commerce may be created, with a seat in the Cabinet. The rapid multiplication of questions affecting labor and capital, the growth and complexity of the organizations through which both labor and capital now find expression, the steady tendency toward the employment of large corporations, and the wonderful growth of this country toward leadership in the international business world justify an urgent demand for the creation of such a position. Substantially all the leading commercial bodies in this country have united in requesting its creation. It is desirable that some such measure as that which has already passed the Senate be enacted into law. The creation of such a department would in itself be an advance toward dealing with and exercising supervision over the whole subject of the great corporations doing an interstate business; and with this end in view, the Congress should endow the department with large powers, which could be increased as experience might show the need.

#### For Expert Tariff Commission.

Wherever the tariff conditions are such that a needed change cannot with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made outright by a lowering of duties on a given product. If possible, such change should be made after the fullest consideration by practical experts, who should approach the subject from a business standpoint, having in view both the particular interests affected and the commercial well-being of the people, as a whole. The machinery for providing such careful investigation can readily be supplied. The executive department has already at its disposal methods of collecting data and figures, and the Congress desires additional consideration to that which will be given by the subject by its own committees, then a commission of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to recommend action by the Congress after a deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions. The unhurried and unbiased study of this commission would show what changes should be made in the various schedules, and how far these changes could go without also changing the great prosperity which this country is now enjoying, or upsetting its fixed economic policy.

#### The Cases in Which the Tariff Can Produce a Monopoly.

The cases in which the tariff can produce a monopoly are so few as to constitute an inconsiderable factor in the question; but of course if in any one case it be found that a given tariff works ill, protectionist would object to such reduction of the duty as would equalize competition. In my judgment, the tariff on anthracite coal should be removed, and anthracite put actually, where it now is nominally, on the free list. This would have no effect at all save in crises; but in crises it might be of service to the people.

#### Monetary Legislation.

Interest rates are a potent factor in business activity, and in order that these rates may be equalized to meet the varying needs of the seasons and of widely separated communities, and to prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business, it is necessary that there should be an element of elasticity in our monetary system. Banks are to be commended for placing, as far as practicable, the vaults of commerce, and upon them should be placed, in furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domestic and foreign commerce; and the issue of this should be so regulated that a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country.

#### It would be both unwise and unnecessary.

It would be both unwise and unnecessary for this body to attempt to recon- sider our financial system, which has been the growth of a century; but some additional legislation, I think, desirable. The mere outline of any plan sufficiently comprehensive to meet these requirements would transgress the appropriate limits of this communication. It is suggested, however, that all future legislation on the subject should be with a view to giving the use of such instrumentalities as will automatically supply every legitimate demand of productive industries and of commerce, not only in the amount, but in the character of circulation; and of making all kinds of money interchangeable, and, at the will of the holder, convertible into the established gold standard.

#### Relations of Labor and Capital.

How to secure fair treatment alike for labor and for capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employe, without weakening individual initiative, without hampering and cramping the industrial development of the country, is a problem fraught with great difficulties and one which it is of the highest importance to solve on lines of sanity and far-sighted common sense as well as of devotion to the right. This is an era of federation and organization. Exactly as business men and corporations, and as labor organizations, and as corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life. Both kinds of federation, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary they can both do much evil. Opposition to each kind of organization should be in the form of opposition to the kind of organization which is in the conduct of any given corporation or union—not of attacks upon corporations as such nor upon unions as such; for some of the most far-reaching beneficial work for our people has been accomplished through both corporations and unions. Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannical interference with the rights of others. Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public; and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law, of individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that in addition to power, they are left with no other ideal. Every employed, every wage worker, must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others. It is of the highest importance that employer and employe alike should endeavor to appreciate each other's viewpoint of the other and the sure disaster that will come upon both in the long run if either grows to take as habitual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other. Few people deserve better of the country than those representatives both of capital and labor—and there are many such—who work continually to bring about a good understanding of this kind, based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between the two classes. We need to remember that any kind of class animosity in the political world is, if possible, even more wicked, even more destructive to national welfare, than sectional, race or religious animosity. We can get good government only upon condition that we keep true to the principles upon which this nation was founded. We are left with no other ideal.

#### Reciprocity Policy.

Reciprocity policy is a subject which has been discussed in conformity with the principles above set forth. It is earnestly hoped that a Secretary of Commerce may be created, with a seat in the Cabinet. The rapid multiplication of questions affecting labor and capital, the growth and complexity of the organizations through which both labor and capital now find expression, the steady tendency toward the employment of large corporations, and the wonderful growth of this country toward leadership in the international business world justify an urgent demand for the creation of such a position. Substantially all the leading commercial bodies in this country have united in requesting its creation. It is desirable that some such measure as that which has already passed the Senate be enacted into law. The creation of such a department would in itself be an advance toward dealing with and exercising supervision over the whole subject of the great corporations doing an interstate business; and with this end in view, the Congress should endow the department with large powers, which could be increased as experience might show the need.

#### Cuba Must Have Consideration.

I hope soon to submit to the Senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20 last the United States kept its promise to the island by formally vacating Cuban territory and inviting Cuba to those whom her own people had chosen as the first officials of the new republic.

#### Cuba Lies at Our Doors.

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever affects her for good or for ill affects us also. So much have our people felt this that in the Platt amendment we definitely took the ground that Cuba must hereafter have closer political relations with us than with any other power. Thus in a sense Cuba has become a part of our international political system. This makes it necessary that in return she should be given some of the benefits of becoming part of our economic system. It is, from our own standpoint, a short-sighted and mischievous policy to fail to recognize this need. Moreover, it is unworthy of a mighty and generous nation, itself the greatest and most successful republic in history, to refuse to stretch out a helping hand to a young and weak sister republic just entering upon its career of independence. The great ways fearlessly insist upon our rights in the face of the strong, and we should with ungrudging hand do our generous duty by the weak. I urge the adoption of reciprocity with Cuba not only because it is eminently for our own interests to control the Cuban market and by every means to foster our supremacy in the tropical waters south of us, but also because we, the giant republic of the North, should make all our sister nations of the American continent feel that whenever they will permit it we desire to show ourselves disinterestedly and effectively their friend.

#### International Arbitration.

As civilization grows, warfar becomes less and less the normal condition of foreign relations. The last century has seen a marked diminution of wars between civilized powers; wars with uncivilized powers are largely mere matters of international police duty, essential for the welfare of the world. Whenever possible, arbitration or some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle difficulties between civilized nations, although as yet the world has not progressed sufficiently to render it possible, in every case, to invoke arbitration in every case. The formation of the International Tribunal which sits at The Hague is an event of good omen from which great consequences for the welfare of all mankind may flow. It is far better, where possible, to invoke such a permanent tribunal than to create special arbitrators for a given purpose.

#### Panama Canal Favored.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation to our country that the United States and Mexico should have been the first to use the good offices of The Hague Court. This was done last summer with great success, and results in the case of a claim at issue between us and our sister republic. It is earnestly to be hoped that this first case will serve as a precedent for others in which not only the United States but other nations may take advantage of the machinery already in existence at The Hague.

#### National Guard Reorganization.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the Hawaiian fire claims, which were the subject of a full investigation during the last session.

#### Irrigation in the West.

The measure providing for the reorganization of the militia system and for securing the highest efficiency in the national guard, which has already passed the House, should receive prompt attention. The relation of great importance that the militia and volunteer national guard to the militia and volunteer national guard of the United States should be defined, and that in place of our present obsolete laws a practical and efficient system should be adopted.

#### Scientific Aid to Farmers.

In no department of governmental work in recent years has there been greater success than that of giving scientific aid to the farming population, thereby showing them how most efficiently to help themselves. There is no need of any special legislation for the welfare of the farmer is fundamentally necessary to the welfare of the republic as a whole. In addition to such work as quarantine against insects and diseases, and other measures against them when here introduced, much efficient help has been rendered to the farmer by the introduction of new plants especially fitted for cultivation under the peculiar conditions of his own particular section of the country. In the Southwest the possibility of re-grassing overstocked range lands has been demonstrated; in the North many new foreign crops have been introduced, and it has been shown that some of our choicest fruits can be stored and shipped in such a way as to find a profitable market abroad.

#### Needs of Washington.

The District of Columbia is the only part of our territory in which the national government exercises local or municipal functions, and where in consequence the government has a free hand in determining the character of the economic legislation which must be essentially local or municipal in its character. The government should see to it, for instance, that the hygienic and sanitary legislation affecting Washington is of the highest character. The city should be a model in every respect for all the cities of the country. Moreover, while Washington is not a great industrial city, it is in some respects a city of the future. It is important that our national labor legislation, while it would not be important in itself, might be made a model for the rest of the nation. We should pass, for instance, a law prohibiting the use of force by the District of Columbia, and we need such an act in our navy-yards. Railroad companies in the district ought to be required by law to block their frogs.

#### Protection for Railway Men.

The safety-appliance law, for the better protection of the lives and limbs of railway employes, which was passed in 1893, went into full effect Aug. 1, 1901. It has resulted in a striking reduction in the number of such accidents, however, the necessity of additional legislation to perfect this law. A bill to provide for the safety of railway employes during the year in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the government service. It is much to be desired that our consular system be established by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of proved fitness.

#### Restoration of the White House.

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There is not a cloud on the horizon as respects our relations with a foreign power. We most earnestly hope that this state of things may continue; and the way to insure its continuance is to provide for a thoroughly efficient navy. The reason for this is that a navy which would invite trouble, and if trouble came would insure disaster. Fatuous self-complacency or vanity, or short-sightedness in refusing to prepare for danger, are foolish and wicked in such a nation as ours; and past experience has shown that such faculty in refusing to recognize or prepare for any crisis in advance is sure to result in the most disastrous material fear once the crisis has actually arrived.

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On Nov. 1, 1902, 11,650 rural free delivery routes had been established and were in operation. This is an increase of 1,000 additional routes over the number available for rural free delivery service. There are now awaiting the action of the department petitions and applications for the establishment of 10,000 additional routes. The establishment of these routes which the establishment of the service has met and the need of further extending it as rapidly as possible. It is justified both by the financial results and by the practical benefits to our rural population; it brings the men who live on the soil into close relations with the active business world; it keeps the farmer in touch with the market; it increases the potential educational force; it enhances the value of farm property, makes farm life far pleasanter and less isolated, and will do much to check the undesirable current from country to city.

#### It is to be hoped that the Congress will make liberal appropriations for the continuance of the service already established and for its further extension.

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I especially urge upon the Congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. It is not our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been ours for thirty-five years, should still be a territory. Alaska is a vast territory, and Alaska needs a good land law and such provisions for homesteads and pre-emptions as will encourage permanent settlement. We should shape legislation with a view not to the expansion of our territory, but to the building up of homes therein. The land laws should be liberal in type, so as to hold inducements to the actual settler whom we most desire to see in possession of the country. The forests of Alaska should be protected, and, as a secondary but still important matter, the game also, and at the same time it is imperative that the territory should be allowed to take under proper regulations, for their own use, Alaska should have a delegate in the Congress. It would be well if a congressional committee could visit Alaska and investigate its needs on the ground.

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M. T. LAMEY, Editor and Publisher.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1902

## Unlawful Seizure of Public Lands.

There is one phase of the report of Secretary Hitchcock of the interior department which ought particularly to receive the attention of the congress now in session. This is the unlawful fencing and occupancy of public lands for grazing purposes, which, the secretary declares, have greatly increased in some sections of the west and grown so flagrant as to cause much concern, although, he continues, vigorous measures have been pursued regarding these unlawful occupants of the public domain and prompt steps taken looking to the institution of civil or criminal proceedings against them.

Secretary Hitchcock says that one man has fenced in over 60,000 acres of public land. He is openly and notoriously violating the rights of those entitled to the benefits and protection of the public land system. A private company has 1,079,000 acres unlawfully inclosed in New Mexico. These people use every means known, including force and firearms, to keep possession of this territory. These land grabbers have a bill pending in congress which, the secretary says, should it become a law, "would place the last acre of desirable public land out of the reach of the home seeker." Owing to the erection of fences and occupation of public lands in Nebraska "the homestead law is practically a dead letter." In the last year reports were made of 153 cases of unlawful fencing of public lands, embracing 3,952,844 acres.

Secretary Hitchcock also calls attention to the gross abuses of the homestead laws by land speculators, whose fraudulent operations under existing statutes are difficult to prove and punish. Some of the laws, particularly the "timber and stone act," the secretary says, "will, if not repealed or radically amended, result ultimately in the complete destruction of the timber on the unappropriated and unreserved public lands." Entries under that act are increasing at a rate which, if kept up, the secretary says, "will before the expiration of two years practically absorb every acre of unappropriated public timbered lands." That will make the success of the irrigation legislation of the last session of congress "doubtful, if its failure be not absolutely assured."

## Passing of the Copper Toed Boot.

An observer of the progress of events and things notes that the copper toed boot worn by the boys of a generation ago have gradually and with no apparent public mourning passed out of the market. The boy now in primary school knows not the copper toe, and the young man just out of college knew it only through the older boy who had once had a pair, but the country bred boy who is now a congressman or the president of a trust doubtless hears of its passing with regret.

In Minneapolis, a place which in several thousand square miles of farming country is referred to as "the city," a painstaking search has failed to reveal a single pair of copper toed shoes in any of the shops. "We sold our last pair five years ago," said the proprietor of one store. Some of the department stores had never heard of them at all. The wholesale houses had not handled them for the last ten years.

To the scientific mind there is almost as much interest in accounting for this phenomenon as in explaining the extinction of the great auk or the dodo. The most plausible theory seems to be that the box toe and the extension sole have taken away the necessity of the metallic re-enforcement. The sole put on shoes nowadays is so thick and the toe cap so strong that a boy can "scuff" and kick movable objects with almost as little damage to his foot as though his boot were tipped with metal.

In Perrinville, N. J., a man has brought suit against his brother, demanding judgment in the sum of \$10,000 because, it is alleged, the latter wrote poetry about him. The plaintiff ought to get a verdict for the full amount claimed. It is doubtful, however, even with such drastic measures as this, if it will be possible to suppress an amateur poet who thinks he is inspired by the muses.

Great Britain has discovered that some of her warships are obsolete, and she would like to sell them. Perhaps judiciously written advertisements in South American papers printed near the isthmus might have the desired result.

"If you get your feet provided with the things essential to war at the right place and the right time, then half the battle is won," says Admiral Dewey. That is about what the admiral did himself in Manila bay.

## Gastronomy and Patriotism.

Who shall say that the twelve abled-bodied government clerks who have taken an oath not to eat or drink anything for a year except that which Professor W. W. Wiley of the agricultural department shall provide for them are not as real patriots as though they had volunteered to fight their country's enemies on land or sea? They have offered themselves as sacrifices upon the scientific boarding table for their country's good.

The experiment, authorized by congress, in which they are to be the subjects is expected to determine whether the use of boracic acid or other preservatives has an injurious effect upon the consumer. Germany has asserted that these chemicals when contained in American products shipped to the fatherland are inimical to health and has barred them from admission. Six of the victims are to be placed upon a diet of pure food for two weeks, while the other six partake of the preserved articles. Then the bill of fare is to be reversed for two weeks and every fortnight thereafter. The subjects are to be weighed before and after eating and an official record kept of their condition.

The test is interesting even if it should not prove of value to any one but the twelve patriots who will be spared the necessity of paying board for the next twelve months if they survive the effects of Professor Wiley's bill of fare for that period. If they fall in the heroic battle with the knife and fork, will the volunteers be entitled to pensions for disabilities sustained in the valiant and distinguished service of their country? If the experiments succeed, their devotion ought to move Germany and other countries who question the wholesomeness of our chemically preserved foodstuffs to speedily remove whatever embargo may be placed upon them and should increase our export trade in amount sufficient at least to pay the board bill of these gastronomic patriots.

## The Work of Life Savers.

There is one class of public servants about whose work we hear comparatively little and who, as a rule, do not get the full measure of credit for their heroic services. These are the life savers stationed at various points of peril along our ocean and lake coasts. In the annual report just made to the treasury department an unusually good showing is made. Notwithstanding that the number of disasters within the scope of the service was greater than ever before, with the exceptions of 1901 and 1898, the property loss was comparatively light, and few persons lost their lives.

The number of vessels totally lost was fifty-one. Fifty-four vessels of more than 1,000 tons, thirty-three of them being steamers, met with accidents or disasters. To documented vessels the number of accidents was 385 and to undocumented craft 361. On the former class there were 3,128 persons, of whom nineteen were lost, and the latter carried 796 persons, six of whom perished.

The total value of property involved in these accidents was \$14,393,010. Of this amount only \$2,267,799 was lost. Thus it is seen that the life saving service aided in the saving of more than \$12,000,000 in property and that out of 4,224 persons whose lives were endangered only twenty-five perished.

When it is considered that the net cost of the service for the year was only \$1,054,392, it must be conceded that this department of public work represents a particularly good investment of the people's money. These brave men, who risk their lives to save the lives and property of others, deserve well of their country.

An Illinois farmer agreed to pay a marriage broker \$100 if he got a satisfactory wife through the agency. The lady was not strictly to the farmer's liking, and after the wedding he refused to pay the \$100. The broker sued and got a judgment for \$50. If the farmer is dissatisfied, he ought to be willing to let the broker earn the other \$50 by getting a divorce for him.

There is some feeling among members of the British royal family against King Edward's proposition to give Osborne House to the nation. It appears that Queen Victoria desired it to remain in the possession of her descendants. The British people generally will feel that King Edward's decision was a better one.

It is now announced that the sultan of Johore proposes to make a tour of the United States. If this sort of thing keeps on, foreign potentates will become so common that they will attract no more attention than one of our celebrated kings of finance or industry.

A beautiful American girl sojourning in Europe, who was not satisfied with the shape of her nose, is now likely to lose it altogether because she attempted to have it changed. As a rule, nature understands better how to do these things.

With the aid of copious notes it is fairly easy to understand an instantaneous picture of a football scrimmage.

## The Immigration Problem.

A circular lately issued by the Immigration Restriction league is of timely interest in view of the fact that there is now pending in the United States senate a bill to restrict immigration by excluding those unable to read and write their own language, which passed the house of representatives at the last session.

The circular referred to brings out sharply some important facts bearing upon the immigration problem. It is shown in the first place that the amount of the immigration for the last fiscal year is once more a third greater than the year before and is now twice as great as in 1899.

In the second place, the immigrants in increasing measure are from eastern and southern Europe. Western Europe—Great Britain, France, Germany and Scandinavia—which up to a few years ago had supplied four-fifths of our immigrants, now supplies but one-fifth, and the immigrants from eastern and southern Europe, who now form the great bulk of our new citizens, are of a relatively servile grade as regards intelligence and fitness for the responsibilities of citizenship. Only 1 per cent of the Scandinavians and Scotch immigrants are illiterate, only 2 per cent of the English, only 4 per cent of the Irish and only 5 per cent of the French and Germans, but among the immigrants from eastern and southern Europe the percentage of illiteracy ranges from 13 per cent among the Magyars to 72 per cent among the Portuguese, the average for all being 44 per cent.

The third point brought out by the circular is the extent to which these immigrants are settling down in the foreign wards of our great cities instead of scattering over the country in such a way as to become assimilated to the mass of our citizenship. Nearly 70 per cent of all the immigration is now destined for the four industrial states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Illinois.

While this country still welcomes those from less forward lands who are likely to become useful, orderly and law respecting citizens of the republic, it seems evident that the time is at hand to restrict immigration in a manner that shall advance rather than lower the intellectual and moral level of our citizenship.

## The Coming of "Ib" of Johore.

The sultan of Johore, who has announced his intention of coming to the United States in 1904 with the special view of visiting the world's fair at St. Louis, is an independent ruler, his realm being located in the Malay peninsula and containing about 200,000 inhabitants. It will be seen that the sultan must be fully as important in his line as the mayor of some town like Minneapolis or Kansas City.

The sultan's full name is Ibrahim Ibn Ben Ali Ben Shug Muzafir Alcantara, but for the sake of economy in newspaper space we may perhaps be permitted, without discourtesy to his sultan highness, to call him "Ib." He is not an uncouth barbarian, but was educated in England and is reported to have polished manners.

"Ib" will doubtless attract great attention while here and should be especially interesting to the girls who long to have titles and sit on thrones. He is twenty-seven years old and has been married several times, but the ladies who are desirous of becoming sultanas need not let the latter fact interfere with their ambitions in this direction. The laws and customs of "Ib's" country permit him to have as many wives as he thinks will be convenient.

The director of the mint reports that the United States last year produced \$78,000,000 in gold and \$33,000,000 in silver, or nearly one-third of the world's total, which was \$368,373,800 for the two metals. Australia was second in gold production, with a total of \$76,000,000. The output of gold in Africa in 1901 was only \$9,000,000. Mexico was first in silver production, with a yield of \$34,000,000 to \$33,000,000 in the United States.

A New York magistrate has rebuked two detectives for arresting six girls because they were smoking cigarettes. "I want you to understand," said the magistrate, "that this is a free country and that ladies can smoke the biggest and rankest black cigars if they so desire." Thus does the noble work of the emancipation of woman go bravely forward.

The decision of the federal supreme court overruling the postoffice department's "fraud order" excluding the letters of magnetic healers from the mails may be construed as signifying that the United States postal service is not an institution for the protection of the feeble minded.

It is announced as an item of international news that the Macedonian revolutionary committee is greatly in need of funds. This is perhaps due to shortage in the missionary crop, which is one of Macedonia's great staples.

It may be of interest to members of the next congress to know that Prince Cupid, the delegate elect from Hawaii, will be required to leave his bow and arrow in the cloakroom.

## Asthma

"One of my daughters had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, but without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and three and one-half bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Entsminger, Langville, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures many cases of asthma.

And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The details of what is generally known as the Morgan steamship combination, so far as the articles of incorporation go, have been made public. The companies joined together are the American and Red Star, the Atlantic Transport, the White Star, the Leyland and the Dominion. The three last named are under the British flag, but at least one of them, the Leyland, is owned by Americans. They are brought together under a New Jersey charter and under the name of the International Mercantile Marine company. This company has formed an agreement with the two large German companies, the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd, by which the German companies agree to contribute a portion of their dividends to the International, and the latter agrees to pay a fixed sum each year to the former. In other words, the International pays from its own funds to the German companies 6 per cent per annum on at least 20,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000) in any event. If the German companies do not earn dividends within the year, they pay nothing to the International, but they get \$300,000 as an annual bonus or subsidy from the combine. This is paid to the German companies to prevent rate cutting. The capitalization of the International is \$120,000,000 in stock and \$75,000,000 in 4 1/2 per cent bonds, or \$195,000,000 in all.

The decision of the British government to assess \$500,000,000 of the cost of the South African war against the Transvaal and Orange River Colony is not unreasonable if the tax is laid on the wealth of the country—that is, the mining industry. It is understood that this is the intention. Thus the mine owners, who were largely responsible for bringing on the war, will find themselves little better off as far as taxation goes than when they were under the Boer rule.

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Only First-class Work Done.

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A full line of Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Stationery. Prescriptions compounded at all hours, day and night.

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## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Items of Interest Picked Up in Surrounding Towns for the Perusal of Review Readers.

### WAUCONDA.

First snow of the season Tuesday night.

A minstrel show is soon to be given by local talent in our village.

Lester Burdick, who has been ill for the past week, is convalescent.

Frank Roney attended the stock show in Chicago the first of the week.

Fred Wynkoop, of Woodstock, spent Sunday with his parents in our village.

J. E. Pratt, of Chicago, spent Sunday with friends and relatives in our village.

Mrs. M. S. Clark, who has been seriously ill with tonsillitis, is reported on the gain.

Messrs. J. A. Brand, Otis Phillips and Robert Johnston were Waukegan visitors Tuesday.

Isadore Lindecker, of Dubuque, Iowa, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Haas.

Claire Edwards and Chas. Wrightman, of Grays Lake, were callers in our village this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Seymour and Will Underwood attended the fat stock show in the city this week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Hughes, H. Golding and H. E. Maiman transacted business in the city Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee McClain and family, of Independence, Ia., are visiting with relatives in our village.

Mesdames Sadie Burdick and Lida Golding visited with relatives and friends in the city Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Alice Camp, No. 219, Royal Neighbors of America, will celebrate their seventh anniversary on Friday evening, Dec. 12th, at Woodman Hall. A cordial invitation is extended to the members, families and sweet-hearts of Wauconda Camp, No. 643, M. W. A. A musical and literary program has been prepared, after which supper will be served free to all. Per order of Committee.

Messrs. John Golding and C. L. Pratt returned home Saturday from Lead, South Dakota, where they remained a week inspecting the Wauconda mine property which comprises 212 acres. They report work progressing nicely. The company has sunk a 50 foot shaft and from thence a 30 foot drift from which Mr. Golding took 7 samples of ore at a distance of 4 feet apart, and had them tested, showing an average of \$4 gold per ton, which is a phenomenal showing at that depth.

The "Demorest" medal contest at the M. E. church last Friday evening was largely attended. The recitations were fine and the young folks deserve great credit for the able manner in which they recited. Miss Ethel Duers, who was awarded the Silver medal, recited a piece entitled "One of Many," and to say the least, it was excellent. The violin solos by Mrs. Wallace and the vocal solos by Miss Lillah Golding and the singing by the girls was grand, and we hope for another such entertainment in the near future.

### LAKE ZURICH.

Herman Arndt, of Dundee, was in town Wednesday.

James Trott, of Chicago, was here on business yesterday.

E. S. Bruce transacted business in Chicago the first of the week.

Miss Nellie Maloy, of Cary, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Forbes.

Gustav Fiedler was in Chicago purchasing a fresh stock of meats Tuesday.

Wm. Bicknase spent a few days this week in Chicago, and visited the fat stock show.

Wm. McDowell, who had charge of the Lake's Corners creamery, has moved to Barrington.

John Dickson has moved into one of the cottages owned by the Consumer's Co. near that plant.

Henry Branding is putting in an "acetalene" plant in his saloon building, of the Laun Bros. make.

Frank Meyer, who has been with the Bruce Ice Co., has gone to Wyoming where he has secured employment.

Charles Rawson of Wauconda was here Thursday looking after a contract for putting in drainage at the Consumers Ice Co's plant.

Mr. and Mrs. John Forbes returned home yesterday after spending a few

days with Mr. and Mrs. John Daily at River Bend, near Cary.

Harry Fuller and Matt Ford, of Wauconda, stopped here yesterday on their return from Waukegan, where they were doing jury duty.

The replevin suit tried before Police Magistrate Kohl last Monday, A. J. Raymond vs. J. W. and E. C. Gilbert, resulted in a verdict for Raymond, he securing a judgment for \$45.00 and costs.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ficke returned home last Friday after several weeks' visit with Mrs. Ficke's relatives at El Paso, Texas. Mr. Ficke reports having had a pleasant time and says he witnessed a bull fight at Juarez, Mexico.

Mrs. Charles Will was tendered an enjoyable surprise party on Tuesday evening, November 24, the occasion being her 29th birthday. A large number of friends were present and Mrs. Will was present with a handsome hanging lamp.

Two suspicious characters were taken care of by Marshall Prehm Sunday night. Judging from the tools found in their possession, it appears they were prepared to commit burglary. Our marshal has his watchful eye out, and crooks had better look to some other town if they expect to be successful. The suspects were released the next morning with warning to leave town.

The village board met in regular session Monday night with all members present. The committee appointed to interview the officials of the E. J. & E. Railway in reference to the placing of danger signals at the crossings in this village, reported with having been successful in their request. The work has been commenced. Electric bells will be installed.

Louis Fischer, aged 72 years, died in Louisiana, Tuesday, Nov. 25th. He had been feeble for a number of years past. His remains were brought here Monday and the funeral services held in the Lutheran church. Interment in Fairfield cemetery. Mr. Fischer was a former resident of the town of Fremont, but removed from there about 20 years ago. He leaves a wife, two sons and two daughters surviving, who deeply mourn his death.

### CARPENTERSVILLE.

Rev. Wm. Tonkins, of Dundee, occupied the Congregational pulpit here Sunday.

Drew Miller is much better. He was able to attend school at Dundee Sunday.

Miss Emma Aryidson was married on Thanksgiving day. Wauconda is where she will reside.

Mrs. Rhoda A. Waterman, of Elgin, was a visitor Friday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hawley, of Barrington, were here last Friday week.

Richard Livingston and family spent Thanksgiving here at the home of Duncan.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carter, who for-

merly lived here, will remove from Algonquin, where they now reside, to Dixon, where Mr. Carter has a more lucrative position.

The ladies of Dundee W. R. C., No. 57, sent all old soldiers and widows of soldiers a basket of fruit and candy on Thanksgiving day.

Wm. Marshall and family, of Elgin, were visitors at the home of the former's parents Sunday.

Miss Minnie Pundt celebrated a birth anniversary Wednesday. Her fellow-teachers in the school here were all present, and a general good time was held.

Miss Marian Wrightman, who teaches near Huntly, was at home on Sunday.

Miss Almerine Wrightman entertained Miss Marsh, of Gilberts, Saturday and Sunday.

Eddie Hendricks spent his T. G. at home with his parents and sister.

Warner Burnsted has a job at Melrose Park.

Mrs. J. Lux suffered a partial stroke of paralysis last week, but at this time is improving.

### The Management of Wives.

The management of husbands is one of the stock questions of discussion at the women's clubs and congresses, but so far as known it is no nearer solution than it was in the benighted days before women's clubs came, to enlighten and delight the world. Men, whether at their clubs or elsewhere, rarely discuss the management of wives. This may be due to the fact that they never manage them or possibly to the further fact that, as no two women are alike, a different method is necessary in each individual case, and therefore no system covering a sufficient number of cases to make a basis for discussion could be devised.

However, an experiment in the management of wives is being tried in one of our new possessions which at least has the merit and virtue of novelty whether or not it brings practical results. Here is the case: One Sugimura, a Japanese, living at Waiakoa, in Hawaii, was thoroughly in love with his wife. He was also a lover of truth. The Sugimura household was recently rent with internal dissension, growing out of jealousies and misunderstandings. The husband believed that his spouse had told him untruths. He therefore wrote her a sweet little note, inclosing his little finger, which he had neatly cut off with a meat ax. He told her that she had been guilty of ten lies; that he had ten fingers and would cut one off each day until she promised not to tell falsehoods any more.

The reply of Mrs. Sugimura is not recorded nor the number of fingers sacrificed up to this writing. Husbands who contemplate the adoption of this plan for the management of their wives would perhaps do well to await the receipt of further Hawaiian advice.

### Land Speculators and Irrigation.

The somewhat disgusting discovery has been made by Mr. Newell, hydrographer of the United States geological survey, who is in charge of the plans for the inauguration of the irrigation project approved at the last session of congress, that speculators have preempted much of the land to be reclaimed. Nine-tenths of it is public domain, and in anticipation of its reclamation by irrigation speculators have hastened to secure it under the homestead law. This will not, of course, exempt them from paying the cost of irrigation, about \$10 an acre, in ten annual payments, but it will enable them to hold the property and dispose of it at a round profit, thanks to the government's improvement.

Mr. Newell sees no way at present to prevent this exploitation of a national improvement for private gain, but hopes that the clause permitting the secretary of the interior to fix the size of homesteads in the reclaimed district at forty, sixty, eighty or 100 acres may compel these speculators to disgorge much of their holdings acquired under the 100 acre homestead allotment.

While the government will not lose anything by this flood of speculators, the beneficent purpose of the law is likely to be seriously interfered with. Many prospective settlers will be unable to secure the benefits without submitting to the squeezing process at the hands of the speculators. The matter is one to which the coming congress should give early attention.

The fact may not be generally known that Uncle Sam is in the chrysanthemum business and that his exhibits in this line are something altogether gorgeous and almost unique. The chrysanthemum show which the secretary of agriculture has been giving in Washington has even excited the envy and admiration of the Japanese colony there, who allow that they never saw anything more beautiful at home. The specimens which have been grown under the direction of the agricultural department's experts rival the rarest of their kind in the world. Whether or not the raising of chrysanthemums is of any practical value to the science of agriculture, it is gratifying to know that the department is producing the best in the market.

### The Congress of Americanists.

The meeting in New York of the thirteenth annual congress of the Society of Americanists brings together a notable group of scholars and savants. Though the society has for its purpose the study of the archeology, ethnology and early history of America, this is the first time that its congress has ever been held in the United States. It was founded in Paris by the Duke de Loubat, who furnished the first funds for the association, as he is providing those necessary for the thirteenth congress. He and some men living in France were interested in the pre-Columbian history of both Americas and in the theories regarding the peopling of the new world. In order further to encourage research in these and kindred subjects pertaining to America a society was organized under the name La Societe Americaine de France. "This association," as said in a recent issue of the American Museum Journal, "flourished to such a degree that its members conceived the idea of assembling an international congress of Americanists to meet in Nancy, France, in 1875. The meeting at Nancy was attended by representatives of various countries, and statutes were adopted which established the broader organization on a firm basis." Sessions of the congress have been held since 1875 at Luxemburg, Brussels, Paris, Madrid, Copenhagen, Berlin, Turin, Huelva, Stockholm, Mexico and the last time at Paris in 1900, when it was voted that the thirteenth congress should be held at New York in 1902 under the presidency of Morris K. Jesup and with the Duke de Loubat as vice president. The latter, as well as some other distinguished Americanists, arrived in this country some days ago.

The proceedings of the congress are not likely to furnish as engrossing newspaper "copy" as those of some sessions of our congress that meets in Washington or perhaps of the British parliament or the Hungarian diet, but to the studious and thoughtful they will be full of interest and are sure to add much to the store of our knowledge of the early history, ethnology and archeology of this hemisphere, concerning which there are yet many things to learn.

### People Without a Country.

According to a recent decision of the United States circuit court, sitting in New York, a Porto Rican is, like Philip Nolan, "a man without a country," though, unlike Nolan, he has done nothing to deserve such a fate. In the case before the court the Porto Rican seeking domicile and citizenship in the United States was a woman, but the question of sex was not involved, and the ruling would apply with equal force to a man.

The woman came with the intention of entering New York, where she has relatives ready to welcome her. The immigration authorities objected to her coming on the ground that circumstances made her an undesirable addition to the population, and as an alien they barred her out. The relatives contested the decision, denying that she is an alien. The court has decided against the "citizen of Porto Rico," holding that, although subject to the government of the United States and owing no allegiance to any foreign potentate or government whatever, she is still an alien, and under the provisions of the immigration laws she is an undesirable alien and must keep out.

Whatever may be the merits of the case as to the desirability of this particular applicant for admission, the principle involved is one which should receive speedy congressional action. As matters now stand there is no way by which Porto Ricans can attain the status of citizens of the United States, although the way is wide open to immigrants from any part of Europe or Africa, which has never been under the sovereignty of the United States, as Porto Rico now is. Manifestly we have no right to deprive them of a country altogether, and if they want to come from the island to the mainland they should be free to do so. Perhaps the simplest way out of the difficulty would be to make Porto Rico a territory under a special act which should fully define its relations to the Union.

Because he could not please everybody the mayor of St. Emiland, France, was driven to suicide. It's different over here. In this country "his honor" rarely feels that he is doing a good job unless he is displeasing about two-thirds of the people two-thirds of the time.

It is worthy of note that the new commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic is a native of Ireland. Well, Irishmen are usually pretty good fighters, and General Stewart was no exception to this rule.

J. Pierpont Morgan's house in London is No. 13. Evidently Mr. Morgan is not superstitious, nor does he appear to be unlucky.

The attention of the opponents of football is called to the fact that a girl has been killed while roller skating.

It seems as if it might be economy to have government ownership of the New York Stock Exchange.

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WINE OF CARDUI

# The Klondyke Gold Mystery.

By JOHN R. MUSICK,

Author of "Mysterious Mr. Howard," "The Dark Stranger," "Charlie Allendale's Double," etc.

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## CHAPTER XIII.—(Continued.)

"Information about what?"  
"Bout the youth as has slipped an eccentric and started to take in 'd hills last winter."

In a moment Ethel was on her feet, her pretty face all glowing with interest and cried:

"Do you mean Paul—Paul Miller?"  
"That's the chap whose name I was firin' with."

"What of him—what of him?" asked Clarence, eagerly.

"Well, we don't know; old Glum thought as how may be you better come down and interview them mummies an' see what ye can git out o' 'em."

"You say they are at Ralston's shanty?"

"Yes."

"Why didn't they come here?"

"Well, ye see, they're a little off their feed. Their peddles are bent an' their feet don't track—all from goin' over 'd rocks and snow until 'd skin's worn off."

Ethel seized her own and her husband's cap, saying:

"Let us hasten to Glum's shanty."

"As you say, my dear. Come, we will go at once and learn all we can."

They closed up their house, and, accompanied by Dick and Gid, hastened away toward the shanty of old Glum Ralston.

They reached the lower part of the camp, which had grown to quite a village of shanties. Great fires were blazing in pits. These were fires built to thaw the ground so the miners could dig it up and wash it.

A small knot of people were gathered in front of Glum Ralston's shanty, talking in strange whispers, nodding and gesticulating in a manner which indicated that some matter of great moment was under discussion.

Clarence and Ethel passed through the throng and entered the shanty. Here a sight met their gaze calculated to awaken their profoundest sympathy. Four dark-skinned young men whose once robust frames had been worn away to skeletons were reclining on piles of skins, filling their empty stomachs with food placed before them.

"Where are you from?" Clarence asked.

"From the island of Metlakahla," one answered.

"Have you come direct from there?"

"No."

"Where have you been?"

"We were lost in the woods for a long time and almost perished from cold and hunger. We wanted to wait until spring, but he did not. He had been detained for so many months that he would wait no longer. He said months and years were rolling over his head since he had seen her written to her."

"Of whom are you speaking?"

"He called himself Crack-lash."

"Paul—Paul! It is Paul!" cried Ethel, clapping her hands in delight.

"Hush, dear; let us be sure," whispered Clarence, then turned to further interrogate the stranger.

"What kind of a young man was this Crack-lash?"

"Like you, only darker; that's all."

"Well, how did he reach your island?"

"Come on an ice boat?"

"Ice boat?"

"Yes—great mountain of ice. He was on ice."

"He surely means an iceberg," said Clarence, fixing his eyes on Glum Ralston. The old man nodded his head and said:

"There ain't no doubt of it. He means an iceberg."

"If he does, then this man he calls Crack-lash is none other than Crack-lash Paul."

"You're correct, mate," Glum Ralston answered, with a nod of his head.

The Indian then took another sip of the soup and told how on the way they had captured one of the men who had robbed them. They had crossed a mountain range and were making their way toward the Yukon, when they were all four drawn off on a moose trail.

On their return they were unable to find neither the prisoner Crack-lash nor the mysterious captain, who had years before been on their island, but had been abducted by two of his own sailors, one of whom they had captured, and Crack-lash recognized him as one of the robbers. It was a long story, and took a long time to tell. Paul's fate was unknown, but the chances were he was a prisoner or dead in the forest.

"Do you believe this story, Glum?" Clarence asked.

"Every word o' it is the gospel truth," he answered.

"What are you going to do?"

"I am going to look for him. I'll find him dead or alive. If dead, I'll bury him; if alive, I'll bring him home."

Clarence arose, and, taking the hand of the blunt old miner, said:

"Glum, I'll go with you."

"And her," cried Glum, nodding toward his wife.

"Oh, never mind me; never mind me," the wife quickly answered. "I can get along very well alone. I want him to go and try to find poor Paul, if such a thing is possible."

"I'll go; I'll do it," he declared.

Clarence Berry then proceeded to

interrogate the Metlakahla, and drew from them the story in detail. Next day, in company with Ralston, he set out to find the men lost in the forest.

It had been nearly three years since Theodore Lackland had seen Paul Miller, and no wonder he failed to recognize him. Such a change had suffering and hardship marked on him that he more nearly resembled some ferocious animal than a human being. When he uttered a cry and pronounced Lackland's name that individual asked:

"Who are you?"

But he had heard that voice and knew the man. It was Paul Miller transformed into a wild man. Paul glared ferociously at the men whom he had first welcomed as friends.

"Don't come—don't approach me!" he hissed, his eyes flashing with fire. "I understand your devilish, malicious designs upon me, and I will shoot you dead if you come too close."

"I have come to find you, my dear friend. The dog courier bore the message to us that you were perishing in the woods, and we set out to find you."

Paul grew weak and dizzy, and, sitting down on the snow, gasped:

"I didn't know it would fall into your hands, or I would have perished in the woods before I sent it."

Lackland gave Cummins a wink and continued to hold the attention of Paul, while his hireling slipped behind him to attack him from the rear.

"You misapprehend us, Paul," continued Lackland. "We don't intend any harm to you. You are sick; you are almost perishing, but we want to save you."

"I don't want to be saved by such as you. Go on, I say, and I will make my way to Dawson City alone."

Cummins at this moment seized him from behind. Paul made a desperate struggle to free himself, but famine, suffering and toil had overcome him completely, and he soon lay breathless on the snow.

"I am sent by Miss Laura Kean, who is in Juneau, waiting for you, to conduct you to her."

"It's a lie! Oh, my heavens, I know it is a lie, and I am unable to resist."

The name of the woman he loved pronounced by the lips he hated most seemed to have filled him with rage, and he struggled like a madman to break away from his captors. Two more came to the assistance of Cummins, and they threw him upon the snow with such force that when they lifted his body his head fell back. Paul was insensible. The blood was trickling from a wound in his forehead, and dyeing the virgin snow.

"Thunder, I'm afraid he is dead!" Lackland declared.

They carried him down the mountain side for a mile, where there was a grove of pines, and, calling a halt, built a fire. He then sent for a sled to take the wounded man back to camp.

"Cummins," said Lackland, "now comes the finest scheming we have ever done."

"What is it?"

"We must keep them separate."

"Who?"

"The wounded man and the girl. I also want to separate the old woman from the young woman, and I think I have hit upon a scheme that will be sure to win. This fellow will need a nurse, and I will coax the old woman to stay with him."

The sled was brought and Paul, who had recovered, but was delirious, was placed on it. He had every symptom of brain fever. Lackland began to speculate on the chances of his recovery, and decided they were slim.

They conducted him to a place on the lake two miles above the present camp and set his men to work building a hut for the wounded man.

After seeing the sufferer comfortable in the rude shanty constructed for him, and setting some Indians to cutting wood to supply him, Lackland went to the camp where Laura had been left.

Then with a face deeply furrowed with anxiety he waited on Miss Kate Willis and said:

"My good woman, I came to ask a favor of you."

Kate gave him a doubting glance, and said in a snappish manner:

"What is it?"

"I almost hesitate, for the request is a serious one. We found a poor, wandering Klondyker on the mountainside, bereft of his reason and nearly dying. He needs the tender care of some kind-hearted woman to nurse him back to life."

"Where is he?" she asked, her manner at once changing.

"He is at the grove a mile or two back on this trail."

"Why didn't ye bring him here?"

"Because he is too weak to bring so far. Besides, we have built a shanty and made him as comfortable as possible."

So skillfully did he manage it that Laura was detained in the camp and Kate Willis sent flying back in her dog sled. As evening came Laura declared her intention to go to her female companion, but the rascally Esquimau, who had been posted what to do, could not catch the dogs to harness them to the sled.

She found herself alone in the camp with those strange men, and her soul was filled with dread.

But morning brought Kate back. Her heart was filled with sympathy for the unfortunate young man.

"I will go with Kate," declared Laura.

"No, no, child, the shanty ain't big enough; besides, I don't want ye to be worryin' yerself. Stay here. He'll be better soon, for I see a sign in his favor. The turnin' point is 'bout reached."

She was easily persuaded to wait another day before she called on the sick man. Laura little dreamed that the unconscious stranger whom her companion was nursing was the one her fond, loving heart longed for. Thus, in blissful ignorance of the peril of her Paul, she waited for the train to move on. She had not long to wait. Next morning, long before it was light, she was awakened by the noise of Esquimau teamsters and yelping dogs and cracking whips.

She hurriedly dressed and gazed out into the starless night. She saw angry clouds gather about the mountain peaks, and the air was full of flakes.

"Sled ready," the Esquimau chattered.

She made haste to get ready to take her place on it. All was bustle and confusion. Laura looked in vain for the face of some one she knew. For the first time in her life the face of Lackland would have been welcome.

"Where is he? Where is Lackland?" she asked.

"Um, boss gone," the Esquimau answered.

"Where is she? Where is Kate? I do not want to go without her; I will not go alone," cried Laura, beginning to fear treachery.

"Hold!" shouted the Esquimau, and crack went his whip, and the dogs bounded forward like the wind.

"Stop! Hold!" she shrieked, but her voice was lost on the raging wind, and she went soaring away into the night and beating snow.

Meanwhile Paul lay on his hard pallet of skins asleep, with his faithful nurse at his side, her eyes on the face of the sufferer. He was sleeping peacefully. The fever had almost abated, and his brow was less flushed.

The woman held the lamp closer to his face and muttered:

"He is getting better."

## CHAPTER XIV.

### Kate for Harmony.

Morning dawned amid a raging snowstorm, but thanks to the logs and frozen mud with which the little cabin had been daubed, the patient was comfortable.

Kate brought some warm broth and gave him a few spoonfuls, and he whispered:

"Where am I?"

"I don't know. Somewhere in that everlastin' cold, snowin' country called Alaska; but I couldn't give ye the metes and bounds if I was to try."

"Who are you?" he whispered.

"I'm Kate Willis, the woman that washes for a living at Seattle. I'm on my way to Klondyke to start a laundry."

"Who are you with?"

"Well, there's a hull passel in our crowd, but I don't know many o' 'em. Ye'd better be quiet, an' when yer better ye kin git acquainted with 'em."

Paul acquiesced in her plan by simply nodding his head and closing his eyes, and she resumed her work. When he awoke there was a marked change in his manner, and he was regaining his strength. She brought him, some more broth, and, after he had taken a few spoonfuls, he said:

"Did you say you came from Seattle?"

"Yes."

"Who brought me here?"

"It was the boss of the train that's goin' to the Klondyke. I reckon he'll be here after awhile an' then ye can see him yerself. I don't think ye ought to talk too much."

"Yes—I ought not. They struck me on the head."

He shut his eyes and tried to sleep and she went to the door of the little cabin. All was clear. She saw one of the Indians loitering near and called to him and ordered him to go to the next camp and ascertain what had detained the dog sled.

(To be continued.)

## AN IRISH "WITCH DOCTOR."

Strange Story of Superstition That is Vouched For.

At Ballygore police court, County Galway, Ireland, a few days ago, a "witch doctor" was charged with having obtained money by false pretenses.

The accused was a small farmer in the district and the prosecutor another farmer named Moore, who had been ill. The accused met Moore and told him if he carried out his instructions he would be as sound as a rock. As a first installment he demanded about 12 shillings from Moore to get through the preliminaries and when he came to the real "cure" he said it would be necessary to have gold, silver and copper coins. The sick man provided a sovereign, a 2-shilling piece and a penny. The witch doctor then stripped him, wound him up in a sheet and placed him sitting in a chair in which were two red-hot bricks. The patient underwent terrible agony, but he bore it patiently, while the witch doctor went on his knees and uttered some unintelligible prayers. After the burning the "doctor" put the coins separately into the sick man's mouth, refusing to allow him to touch them with his hand. Then he buried the coins and told Moore he was cured, but warned him against looking for the coins, saying that if any one dug the place up they would very likely instead find a couple of "dharkeidels"—insects credited by the ignorant and superstitious with the powers of evil. The police subsequently dug up the ground where the coins were supposed to have been buried but none was found there. The prisoner was held for trial.

Discomforts of Submarines.

Men going down in the new submarines for the first two or three times become almost stupefied by the strong fumes of the gasoline used in propelling the vessels.

## ILLINOIS WHEAT IN GOOD SHAPE

Condition Fine in Northern Half and Fair in Southern Portion.

## HESSIAN FLY CAUSES DAMAGE

Pest Does Considerable Injury to Early Sown Grain, While Rust Affects Some Counties—Corn Report Is Favorable.

The Illinois weather bureau has issued a crop and climate bulletin for November. It follows:

"Unseasonably warm weather prevailed over the state until the 25th and 26th, when a change to decidedly cooler occurred in all sections, and the temperature remained in the vicinity of the freezing point from that time until the close of the month. The rainfall was ample and well distributed over the northern and central districts throughout the month, and good, opportune rains fell in the southern district during the last decade. The month as a whole was very favorable for all kinds of farm work, though in a few localities the ground has been too dry and in others too wet for plowing."

**Wheat Condition.**

"Wheat is reported to be in exceptionally fine condition in the northern half of the state and in fair condition in the southern. The acreage was greatly reduced in the northern and central districts, due, correspondents state, partly to fear of Hessian fly, but mostly to the delay in plowing and seeding caused by unusually wet weather in the fall. In the southern portion of the state the early sown wheat is injured to a considerable extent by the Hessian fly, and in some counties by rust. The rains of the latter part of the month, however, seem to have checked the ravages of the fly, and since the rains occurred there has been no apparent increase in the number of fields where rust has appeared. Late-sown wheat has suffered little injury, and its condition is promising. The acreage in the southern portion of the state is about an average. The wheat is being lightly pastured in many localities, and correspondents state that it is generally in exceptionally good condition to stand severe winter weather."

**Other Crops.**

"The condition of rye is everywhere excellent, but the acreage of this crop, too, is less than it would have been had more favorable conditions for plowing and seeding obtained in the fall."

"The work of securing the corn crop is still in progress, but nearing completion, and favorable reports as to the yield and quality continue. Some of the ears are still soft, and some fodder too damp to shred, while further slight injury from molding and growing in shock is reported in some parts of the northern and central districts."

"Pastures are still green in all sections, affording excellent grazing far later in the season than usual. Stock is generally in excellent condition, but in scattered localities hog cholera has appeared."

"In the extreme southern portion of the state there is some uneasiness among the farmers on account of the swelling of fruit buds because of the unusually warm weather."

## LAST QUARREL WITH HER LOVER

Pretty Girl at Marion, Ind., Takes Poison and Dies.

Marion, Ind., special: "Dress me in black and place Will's photograph in my left hand when you bury me," said Hattie Larkin, the pretty 18-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Larkin, after she had taken twenty grains of morphine. Miss Larkin and William Gallapo, a young business man, were lovers, but quarreled because Miss Larkin went to a social function with another young man. Miss Larkin called at Gallapo's place of business and told him she would like to talk to him, but he refused. She went home and took the poison. She then called a friend and told her what she had done and made arrangements for her funeral.

## PLAN MAGNIFICENT MEMORIAL

Methodists Propose to Raise Fund in Memory of Bishop Taylor.

Richmond, Ind., special: The Methodists of the United States, and especially those who were friends of the late Bishop William Taylor, who recently died in California, will be asked to assist in the work of raising a \$2,000,000 memorial fund. The movement has been started by the board of trustees of Taylor university and their idea is to have the memorial take the form of a building on the university campus.

## Gems Disappear.

Hammond, Ind., special: Thieves entered the sleeping apartment of Miss Deetta Curry of Homewood during a reception and carried away her jewel box containing valuable diamond solitaires and several other gems.

## Wisconsin Bank Is Sold.

Cumberland, Wis., dispatch: The Island City bank has changed hands, O. A. Ritan selling his interest to Lewis Larson, the present cashier of the bank, and Fred W. Miller.

## WONDERFUL WORK.

Case No. 18,977.—David M. Bye, P. O. Address, Box 297, Midland, Mich., says: "Three months I was almost incapacitated from labor; could not sleep at night; had to walk the floor, owing to terrible pain in the hips, in the small of the back, in my instep and ankle of the right leg."

I was treated for sciatic rheumatism in the hospital, but received no benefit. One month ago I returned home and was given a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. To-day residents of this city can bear witness to the fact that I am able to work, and can also walk to my work without the aid of a walking-stick or crutch.

In speaking of the immediate effect of Doan's Kidney Pills, I did not find them to deaden the pain, but quickly and surely to eradicate the cause of it.

I am of the opinion that Doan's Kidney Pills are the best remedy for kidney ailments that can be procured.

I was especially careful in my diet, in order to give the treatment fair play.

In conclusion, I shall be pleased, at any time, to answer any inquiries regarding my case, from anyone desirous of obtaining it."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Bye will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

New Chair for University.

E. W. and Clarence H. Clark, two physicians of Philadelphia, have given \$100,000 to the University of Pennsylvania for the purpose of founding a chair in Assyriology in that institution. For many years the donors have been interested in the work of Dr. H. V. Hilprecht in the far east and it was Dr. Hilprecht's success that prompted them to found the chair in Assyriology.

**How's This?**

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Welling, Kinnear & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 50c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

**A Certain Hit.**

A New York girl, while trying to do a fancy step in a cake walk recently, dislocated her shoulder. If she would only take that step into vaudeville there is no room for doubting that she would make a hit.

**In Winter Use Allen's Foot-Ease.**

A powder. Your feet feel uncomfortable, nervous and often cold and damp. If you have sweating, sore feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cents. Sample sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

**Gives Wives Protection.**

Three men who used offensive language to their wives in their own houses in contravention of the county by-laws have each been fined ten shillings at Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, England.

**INSIST ON GETTING IT.**

Some grocers say they don't keep Defiance Starch. This is because they have a stock on hand of other brands containing only 12 oz. in a package, which they won't be able to sell first, because Defiance contains 16 oz. for the same money. Do you want 16 oz. instead of 12 oz. for same money? Then buy Defiance Starch. Requires no cooking.

**The World's Telegraph Wires.**

There are now 3,800,000 miles of telegraph-wire in use in the world, along which there travel yearly 400,000,000 messages.

No chromes or cheap premiums, but a better quality and one-third more of Defiance Starch for the same price of other starches.

Between the wolf at his door and the stork on his roof, the average man has all the menageries he can manage.

**MORE FLEXIBLE AND LASTING.**

won't shake out or blow out; by using Defiance starch you obtain better results than possible with any other brand and one-third more for same money.

There is wonderful material between the lines of the youthful essay.

Mrs. Austin's Pancake flour makes lovely brown cakes, ready in a jiffy.

Give the green motorman a chance—to kill somebody.

There never was a case of temporary or obstinate constipation that

would not cure. First, Mull's Grape Tonic is unlike any other treatment for constipation. It is the greatest and most positive laxative known. But that isn't what cures. It is the tonic properties of the grape and other fruits that strengthen the worn-out muscles of the intestinal tract. Mull's Grape Tonic builds from weakness and creates rich, red blood. Mull's Grape Tonic is the finest thing ever known for constipation. It is guaranteed to cure you. Large sample bottle sent free in any address on receipt of 10 cents for postage by Lightbulb Medicine Co., Rock Island, Ill. Send your druggist's name. All druggists sell Mull's Grape Tonic at 50 cents a bottle.

# Constipation Cured

Those who have used salts, castor oil, and the many home and manufactured purgatives, know that in such treatment there is no possibility of a cure from constipation. These remedies are at most physics and do absolutely no good. In fact they frequently provoke piles, fistula, female disorders and many cases of appendicitis are traceable to their use. Soon the ordinary doses of these physics fail to have any effect upon the bowels.

There never was a case of temporary or obstinate constipation that would not cure. First, Mull's Grape Tonic is unlike any other treatment for constipation. It is the greatest and most positive laxative known. But that isn't what cures. It is the tonic properties of the grape and other fruits that strengthen the worn-out muscles of the intestinal tract. Mull's Grape Tonic builds from weakness and creates rich, red blood. Mull's Grape Tonic is the finest thing ever known for constipation. It is guaranteed to cure you. Large sample bottle sent free in any address on receipt of 10 cents for postage by Lightbulb Medicine Co., Rock Island, Ill. Send your druggist's name. All druggists sell Mull's Grape Tonic at 50 cents a bottle.



## Mull's Grape Tonic

Arizona's Lighthouse. There is at last one lighthouse in the world that is not placed on any mariner's chart. It is away out on the Arizona desert, and marks the spot where a well supplies pure, fresh water to travelers. It is the only place where water may be had for forty-five miles to the eastward and for at least thirty miles in any other direction. The "house" consists of a tall cottonwood pole, to the top of which a lantern is hoisted every night. The light can be seen for miles across the plain in every direction.

## THE ST. PAUL CALENDAR FOR 1903

six sheets 10x15 inches, of beautiful reproductions, in colors, of pastel drawings by Bryson, is now ready for distribution and will be mailed on receipt of twenty-five (25) cents—coin or stamps. Address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

As Morgan and Gates closed a little deal John said to Pierp: "Pears to me I've got a few dollars coming," and Pierp, reaching down in his jeans, brought up a handful of checks and paid the difference right there. It wasn't much; only eighteen million dollars.

The great must submit to the dominion of prudence and virtue, or none will long submit to the dominion of the great. This is a feudal tenure which they cannot alter.—Burke.

A man of resources isn't always a man of means.

### CATARRH OF LUNGS.

A Prominent Chicago Lady Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Miss Maggie Welch, secretary of the Betsy Ross Educational and Benevolent Society, writes from 328 North State street, Chicago, Ill., the following glowing words concerning Peruna:

"Last fall I caught the most severe cold I ever had in my life. I coughed night and day, and my lungs and throat became so sore that I was in great distress. All cough remedies nauseated me, and nothing afforded me relief until my doctor said rather in a joke, 'I guess Peruna is the only medicine that will cure you.'"



"I told him that I would certainly try it and immediately sent for a bottle. I found that relief came the first day, and as I kept taking it faithfully the cough gradually diminished, and the soreness left me. It is fine."—Maggie Welch. Address the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for free literature on catarrh.

**DO YOU COUGH**  
DON'T DELAY  
TAKE  
**KEMP'S**  
**BALSAM**  
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

**A Gift Worth Giving**  
and  
**A Present Worth Having**

The best holiday gifts are the useful gifts. Every home should have a good Dictionary. This year why not give one to a friend?

**WEBSTER'S International Dictionary**  
of ENGLISH, Biography, Geography, Fiction, etc.  
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**MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL**

ILLINOIS CENTRAL  
CENTRAL  
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY  
RAILROAD

**NEW LINE FROM CHICAGO**

Via Dubuque, Waterloo and Albert Lea. Fast Vestibule Night train with through Sleeping Car, Buffet-Library Car and Free Reclining Chair Car. Dining Car Service en route. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., CHICAGO.

**CALIFORNIA**  
Reliable Information  
about vegetable gardening, grain growing, fruit culture, poultry, climate, soil, water, lands, power, markets, manufacturing facilities, wages, etc.

For printed matter and other information write  
**CALIFORNIA PROMOTION COMMITTEE**  
Representing state commercial organizations  
Dept. P. P. 25 New Montgomery St.,  
**SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.**

**REAL ESTATE.**

**FOR SALE** Improved farm, 230 acres, three miles from Hills Point, Van Zandt County, Texas. 100 acres cultivated, fair broom, barn, distillery, pastures. All fenced, 10 acres orchard. Leased for 100 for \$500. Price \$4,000. Terms very reasonable. W. G. BLANKS, WILLO POINT, TEXAS.

**FARM FOR SALE**—If taken at once, here is a farm in Minnesota at \$65.00 per acre, one half cash, balance on time, easy payments (if desired). Farm located four miles north of Albert Lea, Freeborn County, Minn., and close to creamery. Address  
**H. G. HANSON, 225 S. Newton St., Albert Lea, Minn.**

**CHOICE CENTRAL IOWA FARMS.**  
170 acres, well located, good land, \$30 per acre. 800 acres, well located, excellent improved, fine ho. & b. - again at the price; \$85 per acre. 110 acres, good average land, well improved, a snap; \$45 per acre. 21 acres in other good farms; liberal terms on all. **CHAS. OLINGER CO., Maxwell, Ia.**

**PISO'S CURE FOR**  
BONES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Cures Croup. Use at once. Sold by druggists.

## NAVAL OFFICERS ARE IN DEMAND

### Secretary Moody Sets Forth Needs of His Department in Report.

### WANTS INCREASE IN THE FORCE

#### Urges That More Midshipmen Be Secured for the Naval Academy and That 3,000 Enlisted Men Be Added to the Ranks.

Washington dispatch: The annual report of the secretary of the navy, submitted by Secretary Moody to the president, bears out the statements which have come from the navy department from time to time by expressing the keenest anxiety as to where the nation should find officers to command ships in case of need. Says the secretary:

"The most imperative need of the navy to-day is of additional officers. I cannot overstate this need. It invites the instant attention of congress. The administration of the department is embarrassed almost daily by the lack of officers below command rank. This condition has been approaching for some years, and was clearly apprehended and stated by my predecessor in office. It is acute to-day, and, when the ships already authorized are completed it will be desperate unless there is early action."

Short of Officers. Other features in the report are subordinated to this acute need. Secretary Moody has gone into the matter in detail, and the outcome of his investigation is that the navy is now short of 577 officers of the line to man the servicable ships even with the minimum number of officers required. When the vessels now in course of construction are ready, 623 new officers will be required to man them, and in the meantime not less than 160 officers will leave the service through resignations, retirements, and deaths, so that four years from now the navy in the matter of officers under present conditions will be left, the report says, in this state:

Deficiency in old ships, 577 officers; needed for new ships, 623 officers; needed to fill vacancies, 160 officers—total deficiency, 1,300 officers. To supply the deficiency, the secretary expects, under existing conditions, 355 graduates from the Naval academy during the four years, and not more than six per annum of enlisted men who may be raised from the ranks.

Asks More Midshipmen. The secretary would meet this difficulty in the first place by increasing the number of enlisted men permitted by the law to receive commissions from six annually to twelve, and by increasing the number of midshipmen at Annapolis immediately. He submits to congress recommendations to that effect and emphasizes most strongly the need for adopting them. He says:

"The officers we need can be obtained from three sources only—by appointment from civil life, by promotion from the ranks, or by education and training in the Naval academy. The first source has been so uniformly rejected by the opinions of all that I will not discuss it. Congress has indicated its opinion by abandoning this method in the army and marine corps, and would, not, it is assumed, adopt it for the line of the navy. The law already allows promotion from the ranks of not exceeding six enlisted men per annum . . . and under this law there have been up to the present time three warrant officers commissioned as ensigns. I recommend that this law be amended to permit the promotion of not more than twelve per annum.

Depends on Academy. "But the main source of our supply of officers must be from the Naval academy. The duties of the modern naval officer are so varied and complex that they demand a rigorous and protracted education and training. This training and education can best be obtained at the national school at Annapolis. That school produces officers the equal of any in the world. "I therefore earnestly recommend that without a year's delay the number of midshipmen at the academy be increased sufficiently to meet the present and prospective needs of the service."

"The present number of enlisted men authorized by law is 28,000. By enlistment since the close of the fiscal year the number of men in the service has been brought up to 25,258 on Nov. 15, current, and it is believed that by February next the full number authorized will be enlisted. The same reasons which demonstrate the necessity for an increase of officers call for the increase of men. The increase can be made gradually and I recommend that an addition of 3,000 be authorized during the next fiscal year."

Natural Gas in Missouri. Carthage, Mo., dispatch: A strong flow of natural gas was struck near Jasper at a depth of 173 feet, forty feet of jack ore intervening. After striking the gas the drill went down thirty feet before meeting resistance.

Football Player Dies. Westchester, Pa., dispatch: Charles Carr, colored, 21 years old, of Philadelphia, died at the Chester County hospital from injuries received during a football game. Carr's neck was injured in a mass play.

### SEVENTY-FIVE TONS A MINUTE.

Over 5,000 Tons of Iron Ore Loaded in an Hour—All Ore Loading Records on the Great Lakes Are Broken.

Iron ore was loaded yesterday at the Chicago & North-Western Docks at Ashland, Wis., at the tremendous rate of speed of 5,000 tons an hour. The exact figures were 5,203 tons in one hour and eight minutes, the ore being loaded into the steamer *James H. Hoyt*, which is built with a special view to rapid loading and unloading.

The North-Western Line has two big ore docks at Ashland, each one of them about 1-3 of a mile long, and it was at one of these large storage docks that the *Hoyt* received its load in record-breaking time. Supt. Sampson of the North-Western personally supervised the loading, and several newspaper men witnessed it and corroborated the correctness of the record. The last ore was let into the hold, and the lines were cast off in record-breaking time, in fact, the engineer of the boat hardly found time to get the water ballast out of the vessel.

This rapid work is made possible by the exceptional facilities of the North-Western line. Large capacity cars and big docks with large storage capacity have made the handling of tremendous quantities of ore possible. The docks of the North-Western line at Ashland and Escanaba have a capacity exceeding that of any other line in the Lake Superior region, to which is to be added one new building, which, when completed, will increase their capacity at most 50 per cent and be the largest ore dock on the Lakes.

### NOT BUILT FOR THE JOB.

#### Girl Explains Why She Quit Teaching Sunday School.

A West Philadelphia girl who recently started to teach a Sunday school class has given it up as a bad job. "I am not built that way," she said, in explaining to several friends why she had thrown up the sponge and retired from the ring. "It's all due to my temper, which is by no means angelic—and it requires an angelic disposition to lead a Sunday school class of small boys in the way they should go. There was one young imp named Paul, who was the limit. If I ever got to heaven and meet Paul, one or the other of us will have to quit. He had annoyed me from the first, but the end came that Sunday when the lesson was about turning your other cheek if your enemy smites you. Just in what I thought was the most interesting part of the lesson, and when I could almost smell the halo singeing my hair, Master Paul surreptitiously pulled out all my hairpins and down it came all about my shoulders. Forgetting all about the lesson, I turned and slapped him in the face. Then I threw up the job."—Philadelphia Record.

### Lost Twenty Years.

Kokomo, Ind., Dec. 1st.—Twenty years is a long time to take out of one person's life but that was the fate of Anna M. Willis of this place. For twenty years she suffered all the tortments of Kidney Trouble, and anyone in that state is not living, but simply existing.

Now Anna M. Willis is fully recovered. She appreciates the pleasure of living again and never forgets to tell you that it is all because a friend advised her to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

In speaking of her wonderful cure she says: "For twenty years I suffered from Kidney Trouble. The disease was terrible in itself and it was all the more terrible because I could get no relief and my case seemed hopeless."

"But one day I got six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and by the time I had taken five boxes my pains had left me and I was a free woman."

Unnecessary. Deacon Johnson—Does yo' believe in infant damnation, Brudder Jackson?

Brother Jackson—Deedy, no! Dey'll pick up cuss words enough widout being sworn at by deyr parents.—Puck.

Opportunities and Business Chances Never were greater or more attractive than now in the Great Southwest—Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas. If you're interested, write for particulars. James Barker, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt Agt., M. & T. Ry., 520 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

Willing to Oblige. Servant—There's a gentleman at the door who says he knew you when you were a boy. Master—Tell him he was very kind to call. Should I ever happen to be a boy again I'll let him know!—Boston Transcript.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York. Cures Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, moves and regulates the Bowels and Destroys Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Lenox, N. Y.

Moonshiner to Go on Stage. Bill Fritz, most famous of moonshiners in the mountains of western Pennsylvania, has decided to go on the vaudeville stage.

Try One Package. If "Defiance Starch" does not please you, return it to your dealer. If it does you get one-third more for the same money. It will give you satisfaction, and will not stick to the iron.

### SUBSTITUTION.

Please listen to a short talk upon a most vitally important subject—one which is greatly disturbing the business world to-day.

You have doubtless heard of the word "substitution." You have probably read that "substitution is fraud." Tack that saying firm in your mind and keep it there. It's worth something. It is true—almost invariably.

You call at a store and ask for an article of a certain brand or manufacture, one which has been thoroughly advertised for years, and which has earned an excellent reputation. The dealer says "here's something just as good for less money." That dealer thereby usually tells a direct falsehood. He knows that the article which he offers you at a lower price is inferior, but the point is that it yields him a greater profit; hence his desire to substitute.

You may ask if an article is superior just because it is advertised. Yes, it is, and here's why. The many well-known houses which spend millions of dollars every year in the good publications of the country are managed by men of brains and wide business experience, and these men know only too well that unless an article has merit there is absolutely no business sense in spending good money to advertise it. It does not pay to advertise any article of general use for a short time only. Every advertiser must wait some time before his advertising has created the desired impression and while he is waiting his goods must have time to prove whether or not they are good. If they are good, they stick; if not, they do not, and if they were not good and did not stick, would this experienced business man continue to spend good money advertising the goods—throw good money after bad as it were? Never! He has too much business sense.

The average article which you see advertised month after month in good publications is itself good. Buy an advertised article. It is the true safe way.

When you are buying ask for what you want and get what you ask for. Remember! "Substitution is Fraud."—Pearson's Magazine.

### Their Opinion of the War.

The following conversation was overheard in a South African block-house near the close of the Boer war: First soldier—"Say, d'ye think we shall be home for the coronation?" Second soldier—"Coronation be blowed! We shall be — lucky if we are home in time for the resurrection."

Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops, as a blood purifier, strength and health restorer, and a specific for all stomach, liver, and kidney troubles, leads all other similar medicines in its wonderful sales and marvellous confidence of the people, especially our vast German population. It is not a new and untried product, but was made and sold more than sixty years ago.

No man or woman of the humblest sort can really be strong, gentle and pure and good, without the world being better for it, without somebody being helped and comforted by the very existence of that goodness.—Phillips Brooks.

All creameries use butter color. Why not do as they do—use **JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR.**

A dead desperado has more attraction for the crowd than a live seer.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Dealers in old saws invariably rope in the scenes of their childhood.

**DO YOUR CLOTHES LOOK YELLOW?** Then use Defiance Starch. It will keep them white—15c. for 10 cents.

Adversity is the sauce of life; but a lot of us don't care for sauce.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The way to succeed nowadays is to have had success first.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A fact is an alarm clock which spoils pleasant dreams.

Mrs. Austin's Pancake flour. A delicious breakfast. Ready in a jiffy. At grocers.

Dr. Soapandwater is a sworn enemy to all disease.



## Fibroid Tumors Cured.

A distressing case of Fibroid Tumor, which baffled the skill of Boston doctors. Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, Mass., in the following letter tells how she was cured, after everything else failed, by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Hayes' First Letter Appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for Help: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been under Boston doctors' treatment for a long time without any relief. They tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have bearing-down pains both back and front. My abdomen is swollen, and I have had flowing spells for three years. My appetite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time. "The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor given in your little book accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St., (Roxbury) Boston, Mass.

Note the result of Mrs. Pinkham's advice—although she advised Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, to take her medicine—which she knew would help her—her letter contained a mass of additional instructions as to treatment, all of which helped to bring about the happy result.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Sometime ago I wrote to you describing my symptoms and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully, and to-day I am a well woman. "The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system. I can walk miles now. "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful trial."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St., (Roxbury) Boston, Mass.

Mountains of gold could not purchase such testimony—or take the place of the health and happiness which Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought to Mrs. Hayes.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women; all ovarian troubles; tumors; inflammations; ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb; backache; irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation. Surely the volume and character of the testimonial letters we are daily printing in the newspapers can leave no room for doubt.

Mrs. Hayes at her above address will gladly answer any letters which sick women may write for fuller information about her illness. Her gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so genuine and heartfelt that she thinks no trouble is too great for her to take in return for her health and happiness.

Truly it is said that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing so many women, and no other medicine; don't forget this when some druggist wants to sell you something else.

**\$5000 FORFEIT** if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonial, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

**For Burns and Scalds Use**  
**MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT**

THE BEST LINIMENT MADE FOR MAN OR BEAST. THERE IS NO TEST LIKE THE TEST OF TIME AND USE

**WHOLE WHEAT FOOD**  
PURE AND PALATABLE  
Free from all objectionable features of malted foods  
AT ALL GOOD GROCERS  
**15 CENTS A PACKAGE**  
TRY IT

**\$25 on 6 TON** IS WHAT YOU CAN SAVE We make all kinds of scales. Also S. S. Pumps and Windmills. **BECKMAN BROS., DES MOINES, IOWA.**

**\$500** will be paid for any case that DR. KEITH'S Ligator, Tobacco and Cigarette Remedies in liquid form will cure, either with or without the patient's knowledge; see and E. Table. Guaranteed by all druggists. Write DR. E. C. KEITH, 6311 Monroe St., Toledo, Ohio.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

**W. N. U. CHICAGO, NO. 49, 1902.**

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Page.

**DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY:** gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and DR. BAY'S treatment FREE. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S HOME, Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.

# Hamlin's WIZARD OIL

**CURES ALL PAIN, SORENESS, SWELLING AND INFLAMMATION FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER. 50 CENTS. ALL DRUGGISTS.**

**SORE THROAT—One Bottle Relieved.**  
Wm. F. Hayes of Augusta, Ga., writes that he arrived home one night about 10 o'clock and found his wife dangerously ill from sore throat, and that she almost choked to death on being awakened. He requested his daughter to rub her mother's neck and chest with Wizard Oil, while he hastened for the doctor. "On my return," says Mr. Hayes, "I found my wife sitting up and as well as ever. She has never had any trouble of this kind since and I really believe Wizard Oil saved her life. I would advise everyone to keep it in his home."

**OFFICIAL DIRECTORY**  
**VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON.**

**PRESIDENT.....MILES T. LAMEY**  
**TRUSTEES:**  
JOHN C. PLAGGE.....HENRY DONBIA  
WILLIAM PETERS.....JOHN ROBERTSON  
WILLIAM GRUBER.....J. H. HATZ  
CLERK.....L. H. BENNETT  
TREASURER.....H. K. BROCKWAY  
POLICE MAGISTRATE.....M. C. MCINTOSH  
ATTORNEY.....FRANK ROBERTSON  
MARSHAL.....JOHN DONBIA

**BARRINGTON LOCALS.**

Services will be held at the Baptist church at the usual hour morning and evening next Sunday.

The board of supervisors of Lake county meet in adjourned session at Waukegan next Tuesday.

Thomas W. Sweeney Post G. A. R., No. 275, will hold an election of officers January 12, 1903, at 8 o'clock p. m.

H. F. Schwerman has purchased the Lake's Corners creamery of A. J. Raymond. Consideration \$3,000.

Woodmen and Masons and invited friends enjoyed a card party at the Masonic hall Wednesday evening.

A daughter, weight 10 pounds, arrived at the Lake street home of Mr. and Mrs. George Spinner, Wednesday morning.

Jay Palmer has remodeled his residence on Station street and will put in modern conveniences.

The young people of St. Paul's Evangelical Church enjoyed a dance at Schoede's hall last evening.

After January 1st, next, the rural mail carriers will be given power to pay money orders at the residences of known patrons of the route.

J. E. Catlow and son Arthur have purchased a traction engine of the Avery pattern and will operate it in connection with his corn shredder.

Order of Eastern Star, Lounsbury Chapter, give an entertainment and party at Masonic hall, Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, to which all Masons and lady friends are invited.

A lady residing in Carpentersville is advertising for a lower set of artificial teeth which she lost some days ago. A suitable reward is offered for their return to the postoffice in that village.

The Thursday club met at the residence of Mrs. S. Peck, Thursday afternoon. An interesting program was rendered. The club will meet next Thursday at the home of Mrs. E. Shipman.

Barrington Court of Honor, No. 373, will elect officers at their next regular meeting to be held Tuesday evening, December 9. Seven delegates to the county convention will also be chosen. Every member is requested to be present.

Members of Barrington Lodge, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at their hall at 8 o'clock Saturday evening to make arrangements to attend the funeral of a brother at Wauconda. By order of I. B. Fox, Vice-Grand.

Bear in mind that C. Ebert Grant, one of the finest impersonators traveling, will give the third entertainment in the Epworth League course at the City Hall, Saturday evening, Dec. 6. "The Old Homestead." Prices, 15, 25 and 35c.

Hon. Charles Whitney of Waukegan is a candidate for Circuit Judge to succeed Congress-elect Fuller. Mr. Whitney has a large acquaintance in the district and is fully capable of filling the position and would be a credit to Lake county. We hope to see him elected.

The Womans' Foreign Missionary society of the M. E. church will meet at the parsonage next Wednesday evening, Dec. 10. A very pleasing program has been arranged and the members and all others interested in the work of the society are cordially invited to be present.

At the International stock show on Monday in the Perchieron class of horses, Pour Quoi Pas, the Fowler farm stallion, Lake Lilla, Tuesday, won the purple ribbon from stallions of all classes and acquired the title of champion stallion of all ages. By the decision of the eminent judge who placed the ribbons, Lake County has the distinction of having sent to Chicago this year the finest specimen of horse flesh in the world.

The Chicago & North-Western R'y opened for use its annex to the Wells street station, Chicago, yesterday. The new station provides for eight additional tracks for the arrival and departure of trains. More than 200 suburban trains arrive and depart from the North-Western station daily.

John Carlan, who owns the land on which was built the gambling hall two years ago at Lorillard has served notice on the owners that if the building was not put in use by the 13th of this month that it would be torn down under the provisions of the lease. It is said the pool-room men will allow it to be torn down. The building cost \$15,000.

At the morning service at the M. E. church, next Sunday, the pastor will preach of "A Crisis in a Life;" in the

evening, about "The Call of Saul." All are cordially invited to attend.

Rev. W. H. Tuttle will preach at the Barrington Center church at 2:30 p. m., next Sunday. Sunday school preceding the service.

Henry Kroplin and family who were tenants on the Mallings farm the past year, have removed to Wisconsin where Mr. Kroplin will continue farming.

Rev. C. A. Fuessle will occupy the pulpit of the Salem church tonight and Sunday morning and evening. On Sunday morning he will also conduct the communion service.

Attention is called to Ordinance No. 85, of the Village of Barrington, which appears in this issue. It relates to dogs. If you own a canine of any sex or color you should read that ordinance.

Among visitors to the Stock show at Chicago, Wednesday, were J. F. Hollister and son Irving; August Wienecke; Fred Kuphal; J. W. Adams and son Leslie; Geo. J. Hager and John Doulea.

Royal Neighbors entertain at Odd Fellows hall next Wednesday evening, December 10. Everybody knows that an evening of pleasure is assured if the ladies of Mayflower Camp have a part in the program.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Salem church elected officers Wednesday evening as follows: Mrs. B. H. Sott, president; Mrs. J. G. Fidler, vice-president; Mrs. Hannah Sott, secretary; Mrs. F. H. Plagge, treasurer.

C. H. Morrison, who has served the township of Cuba as justice of the peace during the past two years, will surrender his office January 1st, 1903. Now, those who are of the opinion that the office of justice is a sinecure may have a chance at it.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lageschulte, aged one month and 5 days, died last Sunday night. An impressive funeral service was held at the home near Wauconda, on Tuesday, conducted by Rev. J. G. Fidler of Salem church. Interment was made in Evergreen cemetery.

The firm of Bennett & France has dissolved partnership. L. H. Bennett takes charge of the law business alone. Mr. France has secured a position with S. E. Gross & Co., who conduct a real estate business. Mr. France moved his household goods to Chicago today and will make his home in that city.

All members of the W. R. C. are requested to be present at the next regular meeting Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 10th, at two o'clock sharp. The annual election will take place, and there are several candidates to be initiated. At the last meeting three new members were added to the order.

Remember that the Royal Neighbors will give a box bazaar and chicken pie and oyster supper at Odd Fellows hall, Wednesday evening, December 10. A free concert will be given at 8 o'clock. An elaborate supper will be served for 35 cents or a chicken pie supper for 25 cents. All are invited.

The box social given by the Eminent Ladies at their hall Wednesday evening, was well attended. A program consisting of songs, readings and recitations was rendered and well received. The boxes were handsomely decorated and sold at fancy prices, one selling as high as \$1.65. The average price was about 75 cents. The proceeds go for the benefit of the society.

A Song Lecture and Recital of Sacred Song will be given at the Village Hall, next Thursday evening under the auspices of St. Ann's Catholic church. It will prove a treat to the lovers of music. The recital is to be rendered by Mme. Rosa D'Erina, a prima donna soprano and concert organist of note, assisted by Mr. G. R. de P. Vontom, tenor. For particulars see bills.

The Chicago & North-Western R'y., announces that in connection with the daily trans-continental train service, via that line from Chicago to San Francisco, the steamship lines from the latter port have inaugurated direct sailings from San Francisco to Manila, additional to the service via Nagasaki and Hong Kong. Some of the finest steamships in the Pacific

are being used for this new direct service. As an indication of the rapid development of American interests in the far east, this fact will be of moment to all Americans. Ships via this direct route will leave San Francisco every month until further notice, and the sailing time to Manila will be about 28 days.

**Special Reduced Excursion Rates**

Excursion tickets for the holidays, via the North-Western line. Excursion tickets will be sold at reduced rates to points on the North-Western system within 200 miles of selling station, December 24, 25, 31 and January 1, good returning until and including January 2, 1903. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Excursion rates to Farmers' Institute at Woodstock, Ill., via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold at reduced rates December 10, and 11, limited to return until Dec. 12 inclusive. Apply to agents.

are being used for this new direct service. As an indication of the rapid development of American interests in the far east, this fact will be of moment to all Americans. Ships via this direct route will leave San Francisco every month until further notice, and the sailing time to Manila will be about 28 days.

**PERSONAL MENTION.**

Mrs. George Carmichael of Chicago visited here Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Kenyon visited in Chicago Wednesday.

W. Doran of Yorktown, Ill., was here on business Monday.

Henry Rohlmeir visited with friends in Chicago Wednesday.

John Barnett of Chicago visited with his mother, Thursday.

Mrs. E. J. Decker of Greeley, Colo., is visiting with relatives here.

Miss Margaret Lamey is visiting relatives and friends in Chicago.

Misses Lizzie and Ida Jacobs visited with friends in Chicago Monday.

C. P. Hawley and son Verne took in the Stock show at Chicago Wednesday.

Mrs. August Reese and daughter Miss Anna visited in Chicago Wednesday.

Miss Mary Jahn visited with her brother Charles in Chicago Wednesday.

Mrs. R. Purcell spent last Tuesday at Evanston with Mrs. Thomas Catlow.

Lloyd Robertson of Carlisle, Ark., is visiting at the home of his father, Silas Robertson.

Miss Florence Harrison, of Milton, Canada, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. J. E. Heise.

Mrs. Louisa Bennett who has been quite ill the week past is reported as much better today.

Mrs. A. E. Hawley and daughter, of Elgin, are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Seebert.

Messrs. George and Will Otis of Forest City, Iowa, are visiting their uncle, C. B. Otis, this week.

Mrs. John Mundhenke is in Chicago caring for her daughter Miss Gusta, who is ill of typhoid fever.

Mrs. J. E. Heise entertained her Sunday school class at her home on Wednesday evening, Dec. 3rd.

Frank McBride, who has made his home near Fox river, is selling out and will return to Chicago soon.

Messrs. J. C. Plagge, Fred Bauman, F. H. Frye, George Lageschulte, were visitors at the Stock show in Chicago yesterday.

Mrs. Sarah Wager and daughter Gertrude went to West Chicago Saturday, where they will make their future home.

F. E. White, of Aurora, representing the Plano Mfg. Co., is here to-day looking after business interests for the company.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Klein visited with Chicago friends Tuesday and Wednesday and attended the Fat Stock exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown of Harvard and Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Davlin of Wauconda, visited with Chester Hutchinson and family Thanksgiving Day.

The W. R. C. are a brave body of ladies, in fact they ought to be as they are auxiliary to the G. A. R. The bravery referred to was manifested Tuesday evening as they with their husbands wended their way through the snow, rain and slush to the home of Mrs. E. M. Cannon, where a very pleasant evening was spent playing progressive cinch. The next social will be at the home of Mrs. George Jencks, Tuesday evening, Dec. 16th, 1902. The members of the W. R. C. are requested to be present at the next regular meeting Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 10th, as the election of officers will take place.

**Farm For Sale at Auction.**

The John Schoppe farm containing 97 1/2 acres of land situated in the town of Palatine, three miles east of Barrington, will be sold at public auction for cash, on the premises, Saturday, December 13, 1902, at 11 o'clock a. m. sharp. The property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and abstract furnished.

MILES T. LAMEY, Conservator of the Person and Estate of John Schoppe.

**A Bad Breath**

A bad breath means a bad stomach, a bad digestion, a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache.

25c. All druggists.

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use

**BUCKINGHAM'S DYE** for the whiskers

50 CTS. 67 Houghton, No. 2, N. Hill & Co., Boston, N. H.

**ORDINANCE NO. 85.**

**AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING DOGS.**

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Barrington, that an annual tax of One (1) Dollar on each dog, and Five (5) Dollars on each bitch, within the corporate limits of said village, is hereby declared payable for each municipal year, on the 1st day of January of each calendar year by the owner or keeper of such dog or bitch, to said village.

Any owner or keeper of such dog or bitch, who shall fail to pay such tax, or kill or permanently remove from the corporate limits of said village, such dog or bitch, on or before the time fixed for the payment of such tax, or who shall thereafter refuse to surrender to the Village Marshal such dog or bitch for the purpose of being destroyed, shall be subject to a fine of Five Dollars, but said penalty may be avoided before trial by the payment of said tax and all costs to date of payment.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Village Marshal to annually, during the month of November of each year, to prepare a complete list of all the dogs and bitches, and the owners and keepers thereof, within the corporate limits of said Village. He shall submit said list for approval, additions and corrections to the Village Board, at the regular meeting of the Village Board in December. The Village Clerk shall furnish a true copy of said list to the Village Treasurer, and also to the Village Marshal at least fifteen days before the first day of January of each year.

SECTION 3. The Village Marshal shall proceed as soon as said list is placed in his hands, to immediately demand and collect the dog tax indicated on said list as far as possible before the first day of January of each year, and deliver in lieu of a receipt therefor, a metallic plate, having the letters V. D. T. and the calendar year in figures, which character shall signify that the village tax is paid for the municipal year, beginning in the calendar year indicated.

The owner or keeper of any dog or bitch, upon which the dog tax has been paid as aforesaid, shall affix, in a permanent manner, to his or her dog or bitch, the metallic plate aforesaid, so that the same can readily be seen by the officers of said Village. All dogs and bitches (not personally known to the Village Marshal as having the dog tax paid thereon), found running at large upon the streets and public grounds of said Village, without the metallic plate affixed as aforesaid, are hereby declared a public nuisance; (2) which may be summarily abated and destroyed, according to the provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 4. The Village Treasurer shall purchase a supply of the metallic plates aforesaid, in such numbers as the Village Board shall direct; and shall, from time to time, furnish the same to the Village Marshal, taking a receipt therefor; and the Village Marshal shall account for the manner of disposing of the same whenever required by the Village Treasurer.

SECTION 5. No dog or bitch shall be suffered to run at large within the corporate limits of said Village, unless securely muzzled, when danger of hydrophobia shall be declared to exist, by the proclamation of the President of the Board of Trustees of said Village; and any owner or keeper of such dog or bitch who shall willfully violate the provisions of this section, shall be subject to a fine of Five Dollars.

SECTION 6. No bitch, while in heat, shall be suffered to run at large within the corporate limits of said Village; and any owner or keeper thereof willfully violating the provisions of this

section, shall be subject to a penalty of Three Dollars.

SECTION 7. The Village Marshal shall cause, under his personal supervision, all dogs and bitches, living or kept, or found running at large, within the corporate limits of said Village, upon which no tax has been paid, by the owner or keeper thereof, according to the provisions of this Ordinance, to be killed or summarily disposed of. (1) The provisions of this section shall apply to the dogs and bitches of non-residents, who have a permanent place of business in said Village; but not to the dogs or bitches of such non-residents if they have no such place of business.

SECTION 8. The following fees shall be allowed for services rendered under the provisions of this Ordinance, out of the Village Treasury:

To the Village Marshal ten per cent. of dog tax collected; also 50 cents for each dog or bitch killed and buried under the supervision of said Village Marshal, who shall verify his claim against said Village, for such last named fee by an affidavit, stating the time when such dog or bitch was killed, and the place where the same was buried.

SECTION 9. The Village Treasurer and Village Marshal shall promptly credit each person on their respective lists, who shall have paid their dog tax aforesaid; and the Village Board shall cause such lists to be often examined by the financial committee of said Village Board, and shall make such orders upon the report of said committee respecting said lists, as they may deem advisable for the Public good.

SECTION 10. This ordinance shall be known as Ordinance No. 85.

Passed December 1st, A. D. 1902.

Approved December 1st, A. D. 1902.

Published December 5th, A. D. 1902.

MILES T. LAMEY, President of the Village of Barrington.

Attest L. H. BENNETT, Village Clerk.

**Woodmen Elect Officers.**

The Modern Woodmen held an election of officers at the regular meeting held Tuesday evening. The result was as follows:

Venerable Consul—Wm. Shales, Worthy Adviser—J. F. Hollister, Excellent Banker—T. H. Creet, Clerk—Miles T. Lamey, Escort—Edward Groff, Physician—Dr. A. Weichelt, Manager—Fred Beinhoff, Watchman—Fred Meister, Sentry—M. A. Bennett.

The newly elected officers will be installed Tuesday evening, January 6th.

**CHURCH DIRECTORY**

**Methodist Episcopal.**  
Rev. W. H. Tuttle, Pastor. Services held each Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12.

**Salem Evangelical.**  
Rev. J. G. Fidler, Pastor. Preaching each Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:15 o'clock.

**Zion Evangelical.**  
Rev. Wm. Klingbell, Pastor. Services each Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10 o'clock.

**St. Ann's Catholic.**  
Rev. Father Quinn, Pastor. Regular service the first Sunday and third Saturday in each month. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

**St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran.**  
Rev. Alfred Menzel, Pastor. Services each Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock, Sabbath school at 9:30.

**Song-Lecture and Recital of Sacred Song,**  
**Village Hall,**  
**Barrington, Ill.,**  
**Thursday Evening, Dec. 11, 1902.**  
AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

**SONG-LECTURE RECITAL.**  
"The Poets and Bards of Erin."

**PROGRAM.**

FIRST PART.

Incidental to the Song-Lecture the following numbers will be rendered by the Two Artists.

- "Silent, O Moyle".....Song of Flonnuala
- "Rich and Rare".....Moore
- "The Meeting of the Waters".....Moore
- Organ Fantasia on Irish Airs, Introducing Marches, Planxties, etc., and the old March of Brian Boru, composed A. D. 1014, on the eve of the Battle of Clontarf.
- "The Minstrel Boy".....Moore
- "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls".....Moore

PART SECOND.

Recital of Sacred Song.

- "Ave Maria".....Cimmarosa
- (a) "The Star of Bethlehem" (new).....Vontom  
(b) Prayer from Stradella.....Von Flotow
- "Mira di acerbe," (Duet).....Verdi
- "Redemption, a Vision of Calvary".....Vontom
- "Gratias agimus tibi".....Guglielmi
- "By Request, "Home, Sweet Home".....

With vivid pianoforte imitation of a storm at sea, composed by Mme. Rosa D'Erina while crossing the Atlantic.

Prima Donna Soprano and Organist de Concert,  
**MME. ROSA D'ERINA.**

Tenor and Director,  
**MR. G. R. DE P. VONTOM, A. B., B. A. M.**

Admission, 25c. All are invited.

**There is No Royal Road To Fortune**

Every person who starts out to achieve business success will find plenty of hard, uphill work on the way. Advertising, the greatest lift of all, will not make a fortune for you in a day, but if done judiciously, it will pay handsomely in the long run. Try an advertisement in

**THE Review.**

Money spent for continuous advertising is well invested. Sporadic expenditure means waste every time. The tenth dollar that is spent for advertising makes the first dollar more valuable. Maybe the direct returns will be very slow in coming. It often happens that way, but they will come just the same, and there is no other way in which a business man can invest money so that it will bring so much profit.

**Try it and Be Convinced.**

The only way that he can lose the benefit of his advertising is to stop. Even then he cannot lose it altogether, and for a long time after he has quit he will derive some trade from it. However, if he does a little bit and quits, and then advertises a little bit more and quits again he will find himself in the position of the man in the well, who climbed up one foot and dropped back two.

**We do Job Printing**

In a way that pleases our patrons. Up-to-date methods.